MVME1X7P Single-Board Computer

Programmer's Reference Guide

V1X7PA/PG1

Edition of October 2000

Safety Summary

The following general safety precautions must be observed during all phases of operation, service, and repair of this equipment. Failure to comply with these precautions or with specific warnings elsewhere in this manual could result in personal injury or damage to the equipment.

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. If the equipment is supplied with a three-conductor AC power cable, the power cable must be plugged into an approved three-contact electrical outlet, with the grounding wire (green/yellow) reliably 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 and local electrical regulatory codes.

Do Not Operate in an Explosive Atmosphere.

Do not operate the equipment in any explosive atmosphere such as in the presence of flammable gases or fumes. Operation of any electrical equipment in such an environment could result in an explosion and cause injury or damage.

Keep Away From Live Circuits Inside the Equipment.

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

Use Caution When Exposing or Handling a CRT.

Breakage of a Cathode-Ray Tube (CRT) causes a high-velocity scattering of glass fragments (implosion). To prevent CRT implosion, do not handle the CRT and avoid rough handling or jarring of the equipment. Handling of a CRT should be done only by qualified service personnel using approved safety mask and gloves.

Do Not Substitute Parts or Modify Equipment.

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 all safety features are maintained.

Observe Warnings in Manual.

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.

Warning

To prevent serious injury or death from dangerous voltages, use extreme caution when handling, testing, and adjusting this equipment and its components.

Flammability

All Motorola PWBs (printed wiring boards) are manufactured with a flammability rating of 94V-0 by UL-recognized manufacturers.

EMI Caution

Caution

This equipment generates, uses and can radiate electromagnetic energy. It may cause or be susceptible to electromagnetic interference (EMI) if not installed and used with adequate EMI protection.

Lithium Battery Caution

This product contains a lithium battery to power the clock and calendar circuitry.

Caution

Danger of explosion if battery is replaced incorrectly. Replace battery only with the same or equivalent type recommended by the equipment manufacturer. Dispose of used batteries according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Attention

Il y a danger d'explosion s'il y a remplacement incorrect de la batterie. Remplacer uniquement avec une batterie du même type ou d'un type équivalent recommandé par le constructeur. Mettre au rebut les batteries usagées conformément aux instructions du fabricant.

Vorsicht

Explosionsgefahr bei unsachgemäßem Austausch der Batterie. Ersatz nur durch denselben oder einen vom Hersteller empfohlenen Typ. Entsorgung gebrauchter Batterien nach Angaben des Herstellers.

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>
> EN50082-1:1997 “Electromagnetic Compatibility—Generic Immunity Standard, Part 1. Residential, Commercial and Light Industry”

System products also fulfill EN60950 (product safety) which is essentially the requirement for the Low Voltage Directive (73/23/EEC).

Board products are tested in a representative system to show compliance with the above mentioned requirements. A proper installation in a CE-marked system will maintain the required EMC/safety performance.

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About This Manual

This manual provides board-level information and detailed ASIC information, including register bit descriptions, for the MVME167PA-*xx*SE and MVME177PA-*xx*SE series of VME single-board computers, known collectively as the ‘‘MVME1X7P’’.

The “Petra” chip that distinguishes MVME167P and MVME177P single-board computers is an application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC) used on various Motorola VME boards which combines a variety of functions previously implemented in other ASICs (among them the MC2 chip, the IP2 chip, and the MCECC chip) in a single ASIC. On the MVME1X7P, the “Petra” chip replaces the MCECC ASIC. As of the publication date, the information presented in this manual applies to the following MVME1X7P models:

Model Number	Characteristics
MVME167PA-24SE	25MHz MC68040, 16MB SDRAM, SCSI and Ethernet
MVME167PA-25SE	25MHz MC68040, 32MB SDRAM, SCSI and Ethernet
MVME167PA-34SE	33MHz MC68040, 16MB SDRAM, SCSI and Ethernet
MVME167PA-35SE	33MHz MC68040, 32MB SDRAM, SCSI and Ethernet
MVME167PA-36SE	33MHz MC68040, 64MB SDRAM, SCSI and Ethernet
MVME177PA-54SE	50MHz MC68060, 16MB SDRAM, SCSI and Ethernet
MVME177PA-55SE	50MHz MC68060, 32MB SDRAM, SCSI and Ethernet
MVME177PA-56SE	50MHz MC68060, 64MB SDRAM, SCSI and Ethernet
MVME177PA-64SE	60MHz MC68060, 16MB SDRAM, SCSI and Ethernet
MVME177PA-65SE	60MHz MC68060, 32MB SDRAM, SCSI and Ethernet
MVME177PA-66SE	60MHz MC68060, 64MB SDRAM, SCSI and Ethernet
MVME177PA-67SE	60MHz MC68060, 128MB SDRAM, SCSI and Ethernet

This manual is intended for anyone who designs OEM systems, adds capability to an existing compatible system, or works in a lab environment for experimental purposes. A basic knowledge of computers and digital logic is assumed. To use this manual, you may also wish to become familiar with the publications listed in Appendix C, *Related Documentation*.

Overview of Contents

Chapter 1, *Programming Issues*, describes the board-level hardware features of MVME1X7P single-board computers. It includes memory maps and a discussion of some general software considerations such as cache coherency, interrupts, and bus errors.

Chapter 2, *VMEchip2*, describes the VMEchip2 ASIC, the local bus/VMEbus interface chip on MVME1X7P boards.

Chapter 3, *PCCchip2*, describes the PCCchip2 ASIC. The PCChip2 is a peripheral channel controller designed to interface an MC680x0-compatible local bus to various on-board peripheral devices such as SCSI and LAN controllers.

Chapter 4, *MCECC Functions*, describes the ECC DRAM controller ASIC (MCECC). On the MVME1X7P boards, it supplies the interface to a 144-bit wide DRAM memory system.

Appendix A, *Summary of Changes*, lists the modifications that accompanied the introduction of the Petra ASIC on the MVME167P and MVME177P.

Appendix B, *Printer and Serial Port Connections*, contains drawings of the printer and serial port interface connections available with the MVME167P/MVME177P and MVME712 series transition board.

Appendix C, *Related Documentation*, lists all documentation related to the MVME167P and MVME177P.

Comments and Suggestions

Motorola welcomes and appreciates your comments on its documentation. We want to know what you think about our manuals and how we can make them better. Mail comments to:

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In all your correspondence, please list your name, position, and company. Be sure to include the title and part number of the manual and tell how you used it. Then tell us your feelings about its strengths and weaknesses and any recommendations for improvements.

Conventions Used in This Manual

The following typographical conventions are used in this document:

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

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.

bold

is used for user input that you type just as it appears; it 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, and to introduce new terms.

`courier`

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

<**Enter**>, <**Return**> or <**CR**>

<**CR**> represents the carriage return or Enter key.

CTRL

represents the Control key. Execute control characters by pressing the Ctrl key and the letter simultaneously, for example, **Ctrl-d**.

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, status bit, true,* and *false* 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.

Programming Issues

1

Introduction

The MVME167P and MVME177P single-board computers are complex boards that interface both to the VMEbus and the SCSI bus. From a programming standpoint, their multiple-bus interfaces raise issues of cache coherency and support of indivisible cycles. There are also various potential sources of bus error.

This chapter discusses those topics in addition to interrupt handling, the use of bus timers, and the programming interface to each device on the board. Programmable registers that reside in ASICs (Application-Specific Integrated Circuits) on the MVME1X7P boards are covered in the chapters devoted to those devices.

Note The MVME1X7P's new ''Petra'' ASIC performs the functions previously implemented in the MCECC chip. For ease of use in conjunction with programming models and documentation developed for earlier boards, however, the structure of this manual preserves the functional distinctions that formerly characterized the MCECC ASIC.

The Petra ASIC and Second-Generation MVME1X7 Boards

Due to rapid changes in technology, the production of certain ASICs used on various Motorola first- and second-generation VME embedded controllers and single-board computers has ended. The Petra chip was developed to replace these discontinued ASICs. In the case of MVME167/177 series boards, the discontinued ASIC is the MCECC chip. The Petra chip now supplies the functions formerly implemented in the MCECC chip.

The Petra ASIC is functionally compatible with each of the components that it replaces. In cases where functionality between ASICs is exclusive, configuration switches or jumpers are provided to let you select the desired functionality.

In several areas of functionality, the configuration switches provide backward compatibility with earlier MVME167/177 implementations, but you can override their settings in software if you wish. A "R/W" by the corresponding register table entry in this manual denotes instances where this override capability is present.

Where the older technology supported "fast page" or "EDO" DRAM chips, the Petra memory controllers support SDRAM devices. The two memory controllers modeled in Petra duplicate the functionality of the "parity" memory controller found in the MC ASICs used on certain other boards as well as that of the "single-bit error correcting/double-bit error detecting" memory controller found in the MCECC ASICs used on the MVME167/177.

This Programmer's Reference Guide describes the MCECC model (in Chapter 4). In the MVME167/177 application, there is logic on the Petra chip to prevent you from inadvertently enabling the MC memory controller model.

The same SDRAM memory array serves both controller models. The SDRAM array is 32 data bits wide with 7 checkbits. The array architecture is a non-interleaved single bank for sizes below 32MB. For array sizes above 32MB, additional physical memory banks are added but the architecture remains non-interleaved.

A final note on the SDRAM implementation: The bandwidth between the SDRAM and local bus is greater than it was with the earlier DRAM array. As a result, software takes less time to execute. Applications that incorporate elapsed-time functions which are dependent on code execution may have problems.

For readers who need to know the ASIC-specific differences between the previous MCECC and Petra/MCECC programming models in detail, certain areas of the text in this manual are printed in italics and marked with change bars (as is done here). Readers should compare those sections to the corresponding sections of the first- and second-generation manuals.

Features

The “Petra” ASIC supplants the MCECC memory controller ASIC on MVME1X7P boards, performing the memory control functions previously carried out by the MCECC chip: It supplies the programmable interface for the ECC-protected 16/32/64/128MB DRAM emulation.

The following table summarizes the features of the MVME167P and MVME177P single-board computers.

Table 1-1. MVME1X7P Features Summary

Feature	MVME167P	MVME177P
Processor	25/33MHz 32-bit MC68040 microprocessor	50/60MHz 32-bit MC68060 microprocessor
DRAM	16/32/64/128MB synchronous DRAM (SDRAM). Configurable to emulate 4/8/16/32/64/128MB ECC-protected DRAM *MVME1X7P boards use SDRAM (Synchronous DRAM) in place of DRAM. Up to 64MB SDRAM is available on MVME167P boards; up to 128MB is available on MVME177P boards.*	
SRAM	128KB SRAM with battery backup	
EPROM	Four 44-pin JEDEC standard PLCC EPROM sockets	Two 44-pin JEDEC standard PLCC EPROM sockets
Flash	Not available	Four Intel 28F008SA Flash memory devices with optional write protection
NVRAM and RTC	8K by 8 Non-Volatile RAM (NVRAM) and Real-Time Clock (RTC) with battery backup and watchdog function (SGS-Thomson M48T58)	
Timers	Four 32-bit tick timers and watchdog timer in Petra ASIC	
	Two 32-bit tick timers and watchdog timer in VMEchip2 ASIC	
Software Interrupts	Eight software interrupts (including those in the VMEchip2 ASIC)	
I/O	Four EIA-232-D configurable serial ports via P2 and transition module	
	Parallel (printer) interface via P2 and transition module	
	SCSI interface with DMA via P2 or LCP2 adapter board	
	Ethernet transceiver interface via DB15 connector on transition module	

Table 1-1. MVME1X7P Features Summary (Continued)

Feature	MVME167P	MVME177P
VMEbus interface	VMEbus system controller functions	
	VMEbus-to-local-bus interface (A32/A24, D32/D16/D8)	
	Local-bus-to-VMEbus interface (A16/A24/A32, D8/D16/D32)	
	Programmable interrupter and interrupt handler	
	Global Control/Status register for interprocessor communications	
	DMA capability for fast local-memory/VMEbus transfers (A16/A24/A32, D16/D32 (D16/D32/D64 BLT)	
Switches	Two pushbutton switches (**ABORT** and **RESET**)	
Status Indicators	Eight LEDs: Board Fail (**FAIL**), CPU Status (**STAT**), CPU Activity (**RUN**), System Controller (**SCON**), LAN Activity (**LAN**), LAN Power (**+12V**), SCSI Activity (**SCSI**), VME Activity (**VME**)	

Applicable Industry Standards

These boards conform to the requirements of the following documents:

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

Block Diagram

Figure 1-1 and Figure 1-2 are general block diagrams of the MVME167P and MVME177P single-board computers.

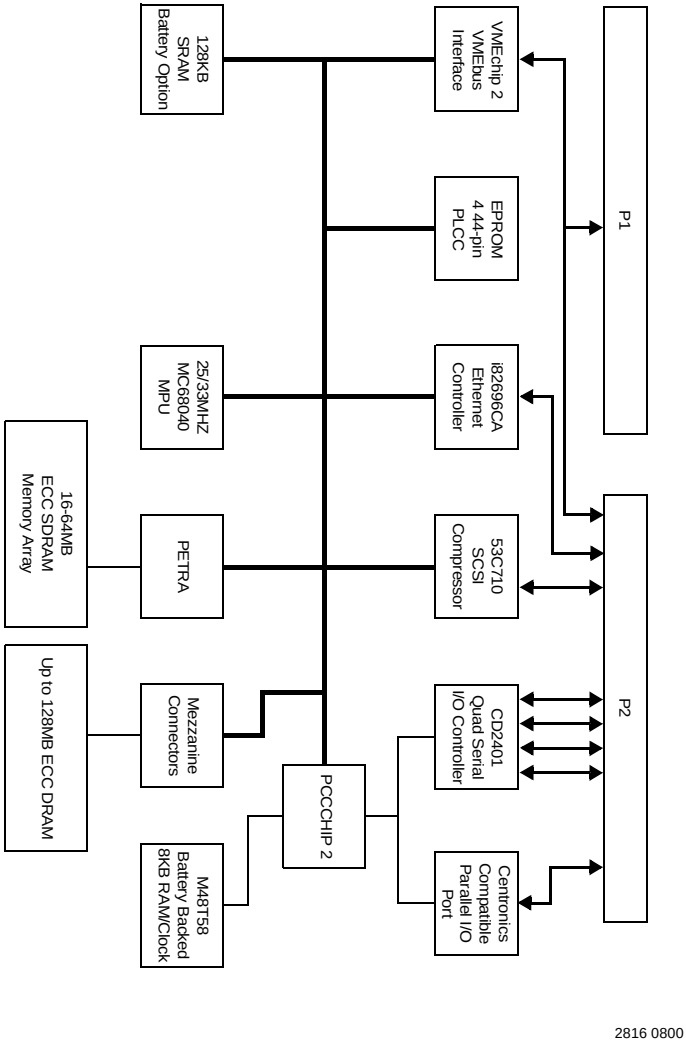

Figure 1-1. MVME167P Block Diagram

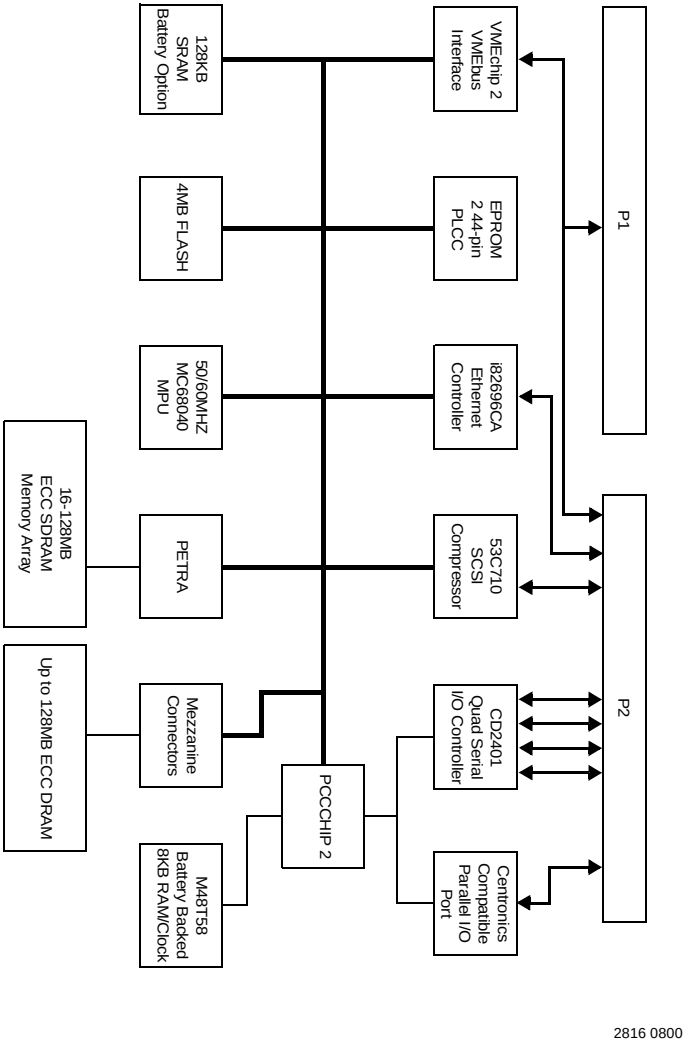

Figure 1-2. MVME177P Block Diagram

Programming Interfaces

The following sections describe the programming interface to devices on the MVME167P and MVME177P single-board computers. Unless the section specifies a particular board type, the discussion applies to both models.

MC680X0 MPU

The MVME167P is based on the MC68040 microprocessor. The MVME177P is based on the MC68060 microprocessor. Both processors have on-chip instruction and data caches and a floating-point processor (refer to the MC68040 and MC68060 user's manuals for more information).

Both models are available in various versions with the features listed in Table 1-1 on page 1-3.

Data Bus Structure

The local bus for all single-board computers described in this manual is a 32-bit synchronous bus, which is based on an MC68040-compatible bus and which supports burst transfers. Throughout this manual this bus is referred to as the Local Bus. The various Local Bus master and slave devices use the Local Bus to communicate. The Local Bus is arbitrated by priority type arbiter. The priority of the Local Bus masters from highest to lowest is:

Highest priority	82596CA LAN
	CD2401 serial (through the PCCchip2)
	53C710 SCSI
	VMEbus
Lowest priority	MPU

As a general rule, any master can access any slave; not all combinations pass the common sense test, however. Refer to the device-specific sections 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.

EEPROMs on the MVME1X7P

Both boards include 44-pin PLCC/CLCC sockets for EEPROMs, organized as follows:

Model	Sockets	Banks
MVME167	4	2
MVME177	2	1

The MVME167P boards use 27C102JK or 27C202JK type EEPROMs. The MVME177 boards use SGS-Thompson M27C4002 (256K x 16) or AMD 27C4096 type EEPROMs.

The EEPROMs are organized as 32-bit wide banks that support 8-, 16-, and 32-bit read accesses. (The MVME177 has Flash memory in addition to EEPROM.)

MVME167

The EEPROMs are mapped to Local Bus address 0 following a Local Bus reset. This allows the MC68040 to access the stack pointer and execution address following a reset. The EEPROMs are controlled by the VMEchip2 ASIC. The map decoder, the access time, and the time they appear at address 0 are programmable parameters. Refer to Chapter 2, *VMEchip2* for more detail.

MVME177

The EEPROMs on the MVME177 share 2MB of memory with the first 2MB of Flash memory. The EEPROM can co-exist with 2MB of Flash, or you may wish to program all 4MB as Flash memory. The Flash and EEPROM configuration is jointly controlled by a configuration switch (S4) as described in Chapters 1 and 4 of *MVME177P Single Board Computer Installation and Use*, and by control bit GPIO2 in the VMEchip2 ASIC, as described in Chapter 2, *VMEchip2*.

The EPROMs are mapped to Local Bus address 0 following a Local Bus reset.This allows the MC68060 processor to access the reset vector and execution address following a reset.

Flash Memory on the MVME177

The MVME177 includes four 28F008SA Flash memory devices. The 32-bit wide Flash can support 8-, 16-, and 32-bit accesses. The Flash can be used for the onboard debugger firmware, which can be downloaded from I/O resources such as Ethernet, SCSI, serial port, or VMEbus. Flash write-protection is programmable by setting a control bit (GPIO bit 1) in the VMEchip2 GPIO register after downloading.

When the Flash memory is used with EEPROM, only the top or bottom 2MB of Flash memory is visible at any one time. For access to the shadowed area of Flash, the 177Bug firmware provides the **SFLASH** command.

The MVME177 is shipped with the top 2MB of Flash memory and EEPROM mapped as illustrated by Map 2 in Figure 1-3.

The 177Bug is shipped in EEPROM. To map all 4MB of Flash and retain access to the 177Bug, perform the following steps:

1. Map Flash and EEPROM as shown in Map 3 in Figure 1-3.
2. Copy the 177Bug into the bottom 2MB of Flash memory.
3. Remap Flash memory as shown in Map 1 in Figure 1-3.

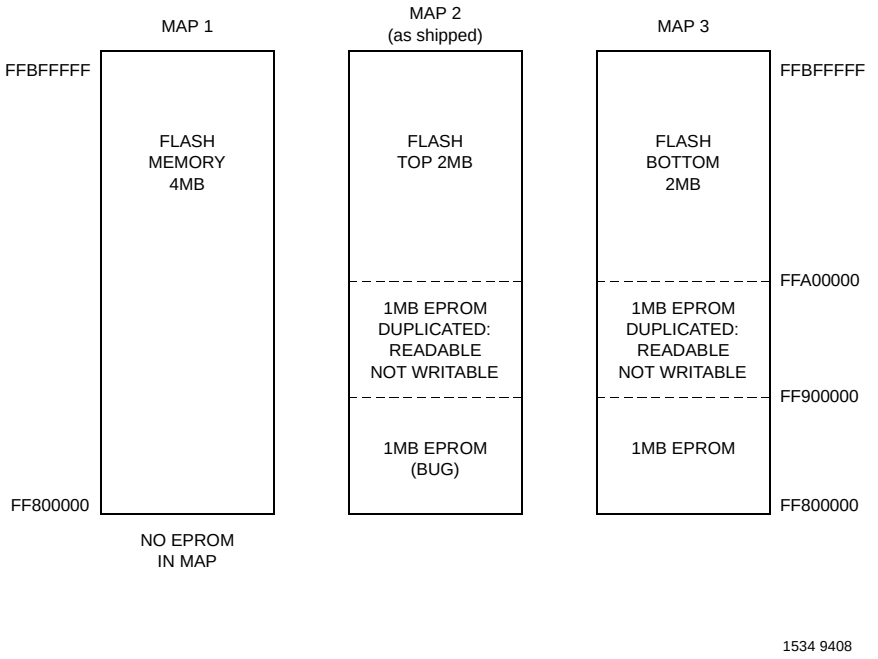

Figure 1-3. MVME177 Flash and EPROM Memory Mapping Schemes

SRAM

The MVME167P and MVME177P single-board computers include 128KB of 32-bit wide 100ns static RAM (SRAM) that supports 8-, 16-, and 32-bit wide accesses. The SRAM allows the debugger to operate and limited diagnostics to execute without using the on-board SDRAM or mezzanines. The SRAM is under the control of the VMEchip2 ASIC, and the access time is programmable. Refer to Chapter 2, *VMEchip2* for more detail.

The MVME177P provides for SRAM battery backup. The battery backup function is supplied by a Dallas DS1210S nonvolatile controller chip and Panasonic 2032 (or equivalent) battery.

The MVME177P implements primary and secondary backup sources. You can select from +5V standby power, the onboard battery, or both.

The jumpers and configuration switches for the MVME167P and MVME177P are described in Chapter 1 of the *Installation and Use* manual for the respective boards.

Onboard SDRAM

MVME167P boards are built with 16MB-64MB synchronous DRAM (SDRAM). MVME177P boards are built with 16MB-128MB SDRAM. The MVME1X7P may have the SDRAM configured to model 4MB, 8MB, 16MB, 32MB, 64MB, or 128MB of ECC-protected DRAM.

In addition to the onboard SDRAM, an additional mezzanine (of the type used on previous MVME1X7 boards) can be plugged in to provide up to 128MB of additional DRAM. All DRAM has ECC protection.

The SDRAM map decoder can be programmed to accommodate different base address(es) and sizes of mezzanine boards. The onboard SDRAM is disabled by a Local Bus reset; it must be programmed in order for you to access it.

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.

Detailed programming information is available in the chapters on the memory options.

Battery-Backed-Up RAM and Clock

Although the M48T58-70 RAM and clock chip is an 8-bit device, the interface provided by the PCCchip2 supports 8-, 16-, and 32-bit accesses to the M48T58. No interrupts are generated by the clock. Refer to Chapter 3, *PCCchip2* and to the M48T58 data sheet for detailed programming guidance and battery life information.

VMEbus Interface

The VMEbus interface is implemented with an ASIC called the VMEchip2. The VMEchip2 includes:

- Two tick timers
- A watchdog timer
- Programmable map decoders for the master and slave interfaces
- 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.

Refer to Chapter 2, *VMEchip2* for detailed programming information.

I/O Interfaces

The MVME167P and MVME177P single-board computers provide onboard I/O for many system applications. The I/O functions include serial ports, parallel (printer) port, Ethernet transceiver interface, and SCSI mass storage interface.

Serial Port Interface

The CD2401 serial controller chip (SCC) is used to implement the four serial ports. The serial ports support the standard baud rates (110 to 38.4K baud). The four serial ports differ in function because of the limited number of pins on the P2 I/O connector:

- Serial port 1 is a minimum-function asynchronous port. It uses RXD, CTS, TXD, and RTS.
- Serial ports 2 and 3 are full-function asynchronous ports. They use RXD, CTS, DCD, TXD, RTS, and DTR.
- Serial port 4 is a full-function asynchronous or synchronous port. It can operate at synchronous bit rates up to 64 k bits per second. It uses RXD, CTS, DCD, TXD, RTS, and DTR. It also interfaces to the synchronous clock signal lines. Refer to Appendix C, *Related Documentation* for drawings of the serial port interface connections.

All four serial ports use EIA-232-D drivers and receivers located on the main board, and all the signal lines are routed to the I/O connector. The configuration headers are located on the main board and may be on some transition boards. An external I/O transition board is necessary to convert the I/O connector pinout to industry-standard connectors.

Note The MVME1X7P board hardware ties the DTR signal from the CD2401 to the pin labeled RTS at connector P2. Likewise, RTS from the CD2401 is tied to DTR on P2. Therefore, when programming the CD2401, assert DTR when you want RTS, and RTS when you want DTR.

On both MVME167P and MVME177P boards, the interface provided by the PCCchip2 allows the 16-bit CD2401 serial controller chip to appear at contiguous addresses. Accesses to the CD2401, however, must be 8 or 16 bits. 32-bit accesses are not permitted. Refer to the CD2401 data sheet and to Chapter 3, *PCCchip2* for detailed programming information.

The CD2401 supports DMA operations to local memory. Because the CD2401 does not support a retry operation necessary to break VMEbus lockup conditions, the CD2401 DMA controllers should not be programmed to access the VMEbus. The hardware does not restrict the CD2401 to onboard DRAM.

Parallel (Printer) Interface

The PCCchip2 ASIC provides an 8-bit bidirectional parallel port. All eight bits of the port must be either inputs or outputs (no individual selection). In addition to the 8 bits of data, there are two control pins and five status pins. Each of the status pins can generate an interrupt to the MPU in any of the following programmable conditions: high level, low level, high-to-low transition, or low-to-high transition. This port may be used as a Centronics-compatible parallel printer port or as a general parallel I/O port.

When used as a parallel printer port, the five status pins function as: Printer Acknowledge (ACK), Printer Fault (FAULT∗), Printer Busy (BSY), Printer Select (SELECT), and Printer Paper Error (PE), while the control pins act as Printer Strobe (STROBE∗), and Input Prime (INP∗).

The PCCchip2 provides an auto-strobe feature similar to that of the MVME147 PCC. In auto-strobe mode, after a write to the Printer Data Register, the PCCchip2 automatically asserts the STROBE∗ pin for a selected time specified by the Printer Fast Strobe control bit. In manual mode, the Printer Strobe control bit directly controls the state of the STROBE∗ pin.

Refer to *Chapter 3, PCCchip2* for detailed programming information. Refer to Appendix C, *Related Documentation* for drawings of the printer port interface connections.

Ethernet Interface

The MVME1X7P uses the Intel 82596CA LAN coprocessor 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 MVME1X7P that is built with an Ethernet interface is assigned an Ethernet Station Address. The address is $0001AF*xxxxxx* where *xxxxxx* is the unique 6-nibble number assigned to the board (i.e., every MVME1X7P has a different value for *xxxxxx*).

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, 0001AF*xxxxxx* is stored in the BBRAM. At an address of $FFFC1F2C, the upper four bytes (0001AF*xx*) 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 in this chapter under *Battery-Backed-Up RAM and Clock* for specifics.)

The MVME1X7P debugger firmware has the capability to retrieve or set the Ethernet address. If the data in the BBRAM is lost, use the number on the VMEbus P2 connector label to restore it.

The Ethernet transceiver interface is located on the MVME1X7P main board, and the industry-standard DB15 connector is located on the MVME712B transition board.

Support functions for the 82596CA LAN coprocessor are provided by the PCCchip2 ASIC. Refer to the 82596CA user's guide and to Chapter 3, *PCCchip2* for detailed programming information.

SCSI Interface

The MVME167P and MVME177P single-board computers provide for 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 PCCchip2 ASIC. Refer to the 53C710 user's guide and to Chapter 3, *PCCchip2* for detailed programming information.

SCSI Termination

It is important that the SCSI bus be properly terminated at both ends.

Sockets for terminators are provided on the P2 or LCP2 adapter board. If the SCSI bus ends at the adapter board, termination resistors must be installed on the adapter board. +5V power to the SCSI bus TERM power line and termination resistors is supplied through a fuse located on the adapter board (in the case of the MVME167P) or through a fuse on the MVME712 series transition module and a diode on the adapter board (in the case of the MVME177P).

Local Resources

The MVME167P and MVME177P single-board computers include many resources for the local processor. These include tick timers, software-programmable hardware interrupts, a watchdog timer, and a local bus timeout.

Programmable Tick Timers

Four 32-bit programmable tick timers with 1µs resolution are available: two in the VMEchip2 ASIC and two in the PCCchip2 ASIC. The tick timers may be programmed to generate periodic interrupts to the processor. Refer to Chapter 2, *VMEchip2* and Chapter 3, *PCCchip2* respectively for detailed programming information.

Watchdog Timer

The VMEchip2 ASIC supplies a watchdog timer function. When enabled, the watchdog timer must be reset by software within the programmed interval or it times out. The watchdog timer can be programmed to generate a SYSRESET* signal, a local reset signal, or a board fail signal if it times out. Refer to Chapter 2, *VMEchip2* for detailed programming information.

Software-Programmable Hardware Interrupts

The VMEchip2 ASIC supplies eight software-programmable hardware interrupts. These interrupts allow software to create a hardware interrupt. Refer to Chapter 2, *VMEchip2* for detailed programming information.

Local Bus Timeout

The MVME167P and MVME177P single-board computers provide a timeout function in the VMEchip2 ASIC 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 time-out value is selectable by software for 8 µsec, 64 µsec, 256 µsec, 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 Chapter 2, *VMEchip2* for detailed programming information.

Functional Description

This section highlights a few specific features of the MVME1X7P single-board computers. For a complete functional description of the major blocks of the MVME1X7P, refer to the *Installation and Use* manual.

VMEbus Interface and VMEchip2

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

VMEchip2 General-Purpose I/O

The MVME1X7P single-board computers, both MVME167P and MVME177P, follow the previous MVME177 in their routing of GPIO signals:

- GPIO1 controls Flash memory write protection.
- GPIO3 selects between shared EPROM/Flash mode or Flash-only mode.
- GPIO2 controls whether the upper or lower Flash addresses are used in shared EPROM/Flash mode.
- GPIO0's function as +12V power status signal is unchanged.

Petra/VMEchip2 Redundant Logic

In support of possible future configurations in which the MVME1X7P might be offered as a single-board computer without the VMEbus interface, certain logic in the VMEchip2 has been duplicated in the Petra chip. Table 1-2 shows the location of the overlapping logic. As long as the VMEchip2 ASIC is present, the redundant logic is inhibited in the Petra chip.

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

Table 1-2. Functions Duplicated in VMEchip2 and Petra ASICs

VMEchip2		Petra Chip		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	3-0	8
		$FFF42040	6- 0	6
$FF800000-$FFBFFFFF	31-0	$FF800000-$FFBFFFFF	31-0	7
$FFE00000-$FFEFFFFF	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 the VMEchip2 and Petra ASICs has a one-to-one correspondence.
6. **ABORT** switch interrupt control. Implemented also in the VMEchip2, but with a different bit organization (refer to the VMEchip2 description in Chapter 2). In the MVME1X7P, the **ABORT** switch is wired to the Petra chip, not the VMEchip2.
7. The SRAM and EPROM 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 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)
2. The mapping of onboard resources as viewed by VMEbus masters (VMEbus memory map)

The memory maps and I/O maps described in the following tables are correct for all local bus masters. Some address translation capability exists in the VMEchip2. This capability makes it possible to have multiple MVME1X7P modules 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 following tables show the memory maps of devices that respond to the normal address range. The normal address range is defined by the Transfer Type (TT) signals on the local bus. On the MVME1X7P, Transfer Types 0, 1, and 2 define the normal address range.

Table 1-3 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 MC680*x*0 MMU.

The onboard I/O space must be marked cache-inhibit and serialized in its page table. Table 1-4 on page 1-22 further defines the map for the local I/O devices on the MVME1X7P.

Table 1-3. Local Bus Memory Map

Address Range	Devices Accessed	Port Size	Size	Software Cache Inhibit	Notes
$00000000 - DRAMSIZE	User Programmable (Onboard SDRAM)	D32	DRAMSIZE	N	1, 2
DRAMSIZE - $FF7FFFFF	User Programmable (VMEbus)	D32/D16	3GB	?	3, 4
$FF800000 - $FFBFFFFF	ROM (167P)	D32	4MB	N	1
	EPROM/Flash (177P)	D32	2MB EPROM, 4MB Flash	N	1,6
$FFC00000 - $FFDFFFFF	Reserved	--	2MB	--	5
$FFE00000 - $FFE1FFFF	SRAM	D32	128KB	N	--
$FFE20000 - $FFEFFFFF	SRAM (repeated)	D32	896KB	N	--
$FFF00000 - $FFFEFFFF	Local I/O Devices (Refer to next table)	D32-D8	1MB	Y	3
$FFFF0000 - $FFFFFFFF	User Programmable (VMEbus A16)	D32/D16	64KB	?	2, 4

Notes

1. ROM on MVME167P, ROM/Flash on MVME177P. Flash/EPROM devices appear at $FF800000 - $FFBFFFFF, and also appear at $00000000 - $003FFFFF if the ROM0 bit in the VMEchip2 EPROM control register is high (ROM0 = 1).

   The ROM0 bit is located at address $FFF40030 bit 20. 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 - $003FFFFF). The VMEchip2 and DRAM map decoders are disabled by a local bus reset.

On the MVME177P, the Flash/EPROM memory is mapped at $00000000 - $003FFFFF by hardware default through the VMEchip2.

2. This area is user-programmable. The suggested use is shown in the table. The DRAM decoder is programmed in the MCECC chip, and the local-to-VMEbus decoders are programmed in the VMEchip2.
3. Size is approximate.
4. Cache inhibit depends on devices in area mapped.
5. This area is not decoded. If these locations are accessed and the local bus timer is enabled, the cycle times out and is terminated by a TEA signal.
6. The Flash and EEPROM configuration is jointly controlled by a configuration switch (S4) as described in Chapters 1 and 4 of *MVME177P Single Board Computer Installation and Use*, and by control bit GPIO2 in the VMEchip2 ASIC, as described in Chapter 2, *VMEchip2*. Depending on the setting of S4, this address space may reference 2MB EPROM, 1MB EPROM and 2MB Flash, or 4MB Flash.

Table 1-4 focuses on the Local I/O Devices portion of the local bus Main Memory Map..

Table 1-4. Local I/O Devices Memory Map

Address Range	Devices Accessed	Port Size	Size	Notes
$FFF00000 - $FFF3FFFF	Reserved	--	256KB	5
$FFF40000 - $FFF400FF	VMEchip2 (LCSR)	D32	256B	1,4
$FFF40100 - $FFF401FF	VMEchip2 (GCSR)	D32-D8	256B	1,4
$FFF40200 - $FFF40FFF	Reserved	--	3.5KB	5,7
$FFF41000 - $FFF41FFF	Reserved	--	4KB	5
$FFF42000 - $FFF42FFF	PCCchip2	D32-D8	4KB	1
$FFF43000 - $FFF430FF	Petra/MCECC #1	D8	256B	1

Table 1-4. Local I/O Devices Memory Map (Continued)

Address Range	Devices Accessed	Port Size	Size	Notes
$FFF43100 - $FFF431FF	Petra/MCECC #2	D8	256B	1
$FFF43200 - $FFF43FFF	Petra/MCECCs (repeated)	--	3.5KB	1,7
$FFF44000 - $FFF44FFF	Reserved	--	4KB	5
$FFF45000 - $FFF451FF	CD2401 (Serial Comm. Cont.)	D16-D8	512B	1,9
$FFF45200 - $FFF45DFF	Reserved	--	3KB	7,9
$FFF45E00 - $FFF45FFF	Reserved	--	512B	1,9
$FFF46000 - $FFF46FFF	82596CA (LAN)	D32	4KB	1,8
$FFF47000 - $FFF47FFF	53C710 (SCSI)	D32/D8	4KB	1
$FFF48000 - $FFF4FFFF	Reserved	--	32KB	5
$FFF50000 - $FFF6FFFF	Reserved	--	128KB	5
$FFF70000 - $FFF76FFF	Reserved	--	28KB	6
$FFF77000 - $FFF77FFF	Reserved	--	4KB	2
$FFF78000 - $FFF7EFFF	Reserved	--	28KB	6
$FFF7F000 - $FFF7FFFF	Reserved	--	4KB	2
$FFF80000 - $FFF9FFFF	Reserved	--	128KB	6
$FFFA0000 - $FFFBFFFF	Reserved	--	128KB	5
$FFFC0000 - $FFFCFFFF	M48T58 (BBRAM, TOD Clock)	D32-D8	64KB	1
$FFFD0000 - $FFFDFFFF	Reserved	--	64KB	5
$FFFE0000 - $FFFEFFFF	Reserved	--	64KB	2

Notes

1. 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.
2. On the MVME1X7P, 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.
3. Byte reads should be used to read the interrupt vector. These locations do not respond when an interrupt is not pending. If the local bus timer is enabled, the access times out and is terminated by a TEA signal.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. This area does return an acknowledge signal.
7. Size is approximate.
8. Port commands to the 82596CA must be written as two 16-bit writes: upper word first and lower word second.
9. The CD2401 appears repeatedly from $FFF45200 to $FFF45FFF on the MVME1X7P. If the local bus timer is enabled, the access times out and is terminated by a TEA signal.

Detailed I/O Memory Maps

Tables 1-5 through 1-14 give the detailed memory maps for: 7

VMEchip2	Table 1-5
PCCchip 2	Table 1-7
Printer	Table 1-6
MCECC Internal Register	Table 1-8
Cirrus Logic CD2401 Serial Port	Table 1-9
82596CA Ethernet LAN chip	Table 1-10
53C710 SCSI chip	Table 1-11
M48T58 BBRAM, TOD Clock	Table 1-12
BBRAM Configuration Area	Table 1-13
TOD Clock	Table 1-14

You can obtain manufacturers' errata sheets for the various chips listed above by contacting your local Motorola sales representative. A non-disclosure agreement may be necessary.

Table 1-5. VMEchip2 Memory Map (Sheet 1 of 3)

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	DATA 2
	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	DATA 1

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		
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 1-5. 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								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		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																
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		AC FAIL IRQ LEVEL				ABORT IRQ LEVEL				SYS FAIL IRQ LEVEL				MST WP ERROR IRQ LEVEL		
7C		VME IACK IRQ LEVEL				DMA IRQ LEVEL				SIG 3 IRQ LEVEL				SIG 2 IRQ LEVEL		
80		SW7 IRQ LEVEL				SW6 IRQ LEVEL				SW5 IRQ LEVEL				SW4 IRQ LEVEL		
84		SPARE IRQ LEVEL				VME IRQ 7 IRQ LEVEL				VME IRQ 6 IRQ LEVEL				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																

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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					CLR OVF 2	COC EN 2	TIC EN 2	OVERFLOW COUNTER 1					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								
CLR IRQ 15	CLR IRQ 14	CLR IRQ 13	CLR IRQ 12	CLR IRQ 11	CLR IRQ 10	CLR IRQ 9	CLR IRQ 8								
	P ERROR IRQ LEVEL				IRQ1E IRQ LEVEL				TIC TIMER 2 IRQ LEVEL				TIC TIMER 1 IRQ LEVEL		
	SIG 1 IRQ LEVEL				SIG 0 IRQ LEVEL				LM 1 IRQ LEVEL				LM 0 IRQ LEVEL		
	SW3 IRQ LEVEL				SW2 IRQ LEVEL				SW1 IRQ LEVEL				SW0 IRQ LEVEL		
	VME IRQ 4 IRQ LEVEL				VMEB IRQ 3 IRQ LEVEL				VME IRQ 2 IRQ LEVEL				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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Table 1-5. VMEchip2 Memory Map (Sheet 3 of 3)

VMEchip2 GCSR Base Address = $FFF40100

Offsets		Bit Numbers															
VME-bus	**Local Bus**	**15**	**14**	**13**	**12**	**11**	**10**	**9**	**8**	**7**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**
0	0	Chip Revision								Chip ID							
2	4	LM3	LM2	LM1	LM0	SIG3	SIG2	SIG1	SIG0	RST	ISF	BF	SCON	SYSFL	X	X	X
4	8	General Purpose Control and Status register 0															
6	C	General Purpose Control and Status register 1															
8	10	General Purpose Control and Status register 2															
A	14	General Purpose Control and Status register 3															
C	18	General Purpose Control and Status register 4															
E	1C	General Purpose Control and Status register 5															

Table 1-6. Printer Memory Map

Printer ACK Interrupt Control Register $FFF42030								
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	PLTY	E/L*	INT	IEN	ICLR	IL2	IL1	IL0

Printer FAULT Interrupt Control Register $FFF42031								
BIT	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
NAME	PLTY	E/L*	INT	IEN	ICLR	IL2	IL1	IL0

Printer SEL Interrupt Control Register $FFF42032								
BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
NAME	PLTY	E/L*	INT	IEN	ICLR	IL2	IL1	IL0

Printer PE Interrupt Control Register $FFF42033								
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	PLTY	E/L*	INT	IEN	ICLR	IL2	IL1	IL0

Printer BUSY Interrupt Control Register $FFF42034								
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	PLTY	E/L*	INT	IEN	ICLR	IL2	IL1	IL0

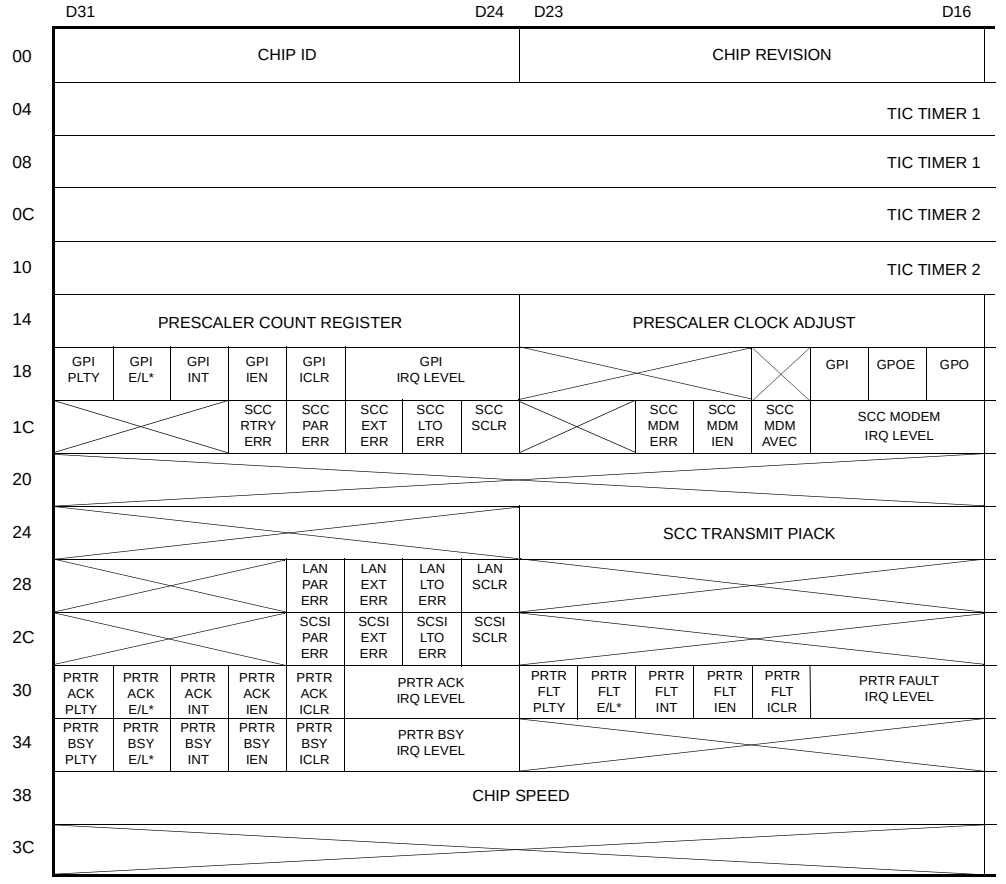
Printer Input Status Register $FFF42036								
BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
NAME	PLTY			ACK	FLT	SEL	PE	BSY

Printer Port Control Register $FFF42037								
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME				DOEN	INP	STB	FAST	MAN

Printer Data Register 16 bits $FFF4203A	
BIT	15-0
NAME	PD15 - PD0

Table 1-7. PCCchip2 Memory Map

PCCchip2 Base Address = $FFF42000
OFFSET:



SCC PROVIDES ITS OWN VECTORS

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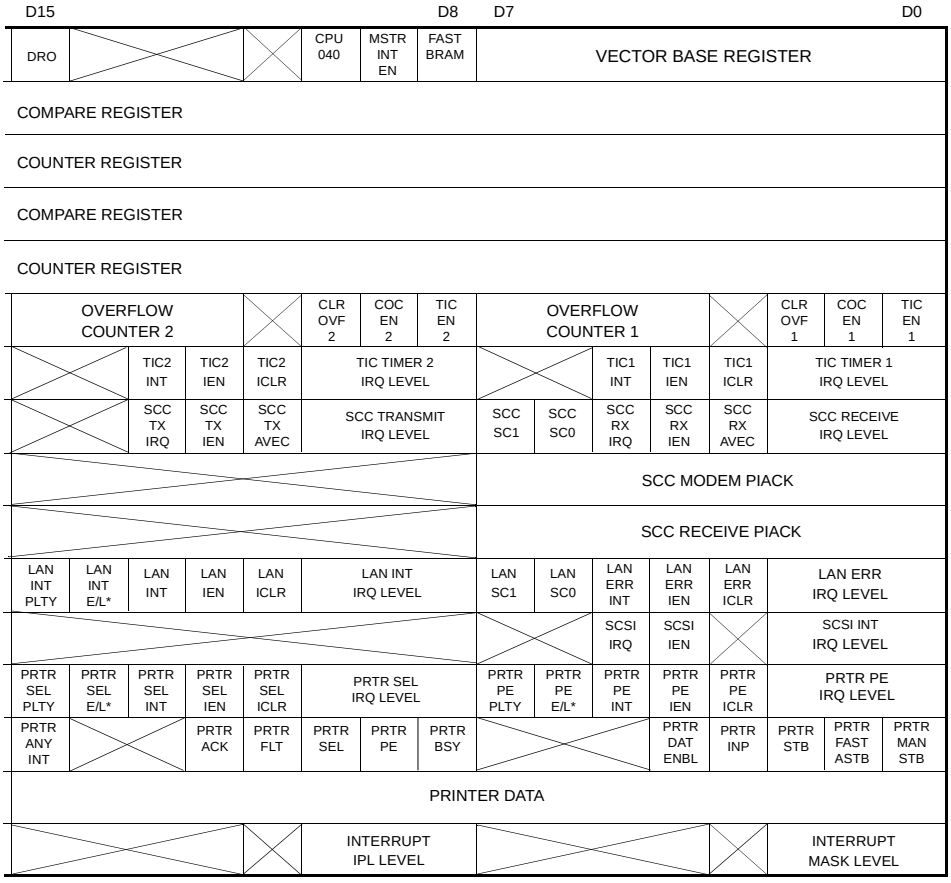

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Table 1-8. MCECC Internal Register Memory Map

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	CID5	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	RWB5	SWAIT	RWB3	NCEIEN	NCEBEN	RAMEN
$1C	BCLK FREQUENCY	BCK7	BCK6	BCK5	BCK4	BCK3	BCK2	BCK1	BCK0
$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	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	ST3	ST12	ST11	ST10	ST9	ST8

Table 1-8. MCECC Internal Register Memory Map (Continued)

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

Register Offset	Register Name	Register Bit Names							
		D31	D30	D29	D28	D27	D26	D25	D24
$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	0	0	0	0
$5C	ERROR LOGGER	ERRLOG	ERD	ESCRB	ERA	EALT	0	MBE	SBE
$60	ERROR ADDRESS	EA31	EA30E	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

Table 1-9. Cirrus Logic CD2401 Serial Port Memory Map

Base Address = $FFF45000

Register Description	Register Name	Offsets	Size	Access
Global Registers				
Global Firmware Revision Code Register	GFRCR	81	B	R
Channel Access Register	CAR	EE	B	R/W
Option Registers				
Channel Mode Register	CMR	1B	B	R/W
Channel Option Register 1	COR1	10	B	R/W
Channel Option Register 2	COR2	17	B	R/W
Channel Option Register 3	COR3	16	B	R/W
Channel Option Register 4	COR4	15	B	R/W
Channel Option Register 5	COR5	14	B	R/W
Channel Option Register 6	COR6	18	B	R/W
Channel Option Register 7	COR7	07	B	R/W
Special Character Register 1	SCHR1	1F	B	R/W Async
Special Character Register 2	SCHR2	1E	B	R/W Async
Special Character Register 3	SCHR3	1D	B	R/W Async
Special Character Register 4	SCHR4	1C	B	R/W Async
Special Character Range low	SCRl	23	B	R/W Async
Special Character Range high	SCRh	22	B	R/W Async
LNext Character	LNXT	2E	B	R/W Async

Table 1-9. Cirrus Logic CD2401 Serial Port Memory Map (Continued)

Base Address = $FFF45000

Register Description	Register Name	Offsets	Size	Access
Bit Rate and Clock Option Registers				
Receive Frame Address Register1	RFAR1	1F	B	R/W Sync
Receive Frame Address Register2	RFAR2	1E	B	R/W Sync
Receive Frame Address Register3	RFAR3	1D	B	R/W Sync
Receive Frame Address Register4	RFAR4	1C	B	R/W Sync
CRC Polynomial Select Register	CPSR	D6	B	R/W Sync
Receive Baud Rate Period Register	RBPR	CB	B	R/W
Receive Clock Option Register	RCOR	C8	B	R/W
Transmit Baud Rate Period Register	TBPR	C3	B	R/W
Transmit Clock Option Register	TCOR	C0	B	R/W
Channel Command and Status Registers				
Channel Command Register	CCR	13	B	R/W
Special Transmit Command Register	STCR	12	B	R/W
Channel Status Register	CSR	1A	B	R
Modem Signal Value Registers	MSVR-RTS	DE	B	R/W
	MSVR-DTR	DF	B	R/W
Interrupt Registers				
Local Interrupt Vector Register	LIVR	09	B	R/W
Interrupt Enable Register	IER	11	B	R/W
Local Interrupting Channel Register	LICR	26	B	R/W
Stack Register	STK	E2	B	R
Receive Interrupt Registers				
Receive Priority Interrupt Level Register	RPILR	E1	B	R/W
Receive Interrupt Register	RIR	ED	B	R
Receive Interrupt Status Register	RISR	88	W (NOTE)	R/W

Table 1-9. Cirrus Logic CD2401 Serial Port Memory Map (Continued)

Base Address = $FFF45000

Register Description	Register Name	Offsets	Size	Access
Receive Interrupt Status Register low	RISRl	89	B	R
Receive Interrupt Status Register high	RISRh	88	B	R
Receive FIFO Output Count	RFOC	30	B	R
Receive Data Register	RDR	F8	B	R
Receive End Of Interrupt Register	REOIR	84	B	W
Transmit Interrupt Registers				
Transmit Priority Interrupt Level Register	TPILR	E0	B	R/W
Transmit Interrupt Register	TIR	EC	B	R
Transmit Interrupt Status Register	TISR	8A	B	R
Transmit FIFO Transfer Count	TFTC	80	B	R
Transmit Data Register	TDR	F8	B	W
Transmit End Of Interrupt Register	TEOIR	85	B	W
Modem Interrupt Registers				
Modem Priority Interrupt Level Register	MPILR	E3	B	R/W
Modem Interrupt Register	MIR	EF	B	R
Modem (/Timer) Interrupt Status Register	MISR	8B	B	R
Modem End Of Interrupt Register	MEOIR	86	B	W
DMA Registers				
DMA Mode Register (write only)	DMR	F6	B	W
Bus Error Retry Count	BERCNT	8E	B	R/W
DMA Buffer Status	DMABSTS	19	B	R
DMA Receive Registers				
A Receive Buffer Address Lower	ARBADRL	42	W	R/W
A Receive Buffer Address Upper	ARBADRU	40	W	R/W
B Receive Buffer Address Lower	BRBADRL	46	W	R/W
B Receive Buffer Address Upper	BRBADRU	44	W	R/W
A Receive Buffer Byte Count	ARBCNT	4A	W	R/W

Table 1-9. Cirrus Logic CD2401 Serial Port Memory Map (Continued)

Base Address = $FFF45000

Register Description	Register Name	Offsets	Size	Access
B Receive Buffer Byte Count	BRBCNT	48	W	R/W
A Receive Buffer Status	ARBSTS	4F	B	R/W
B Receive Buffer Status	BRBSTS	4E	B	R/W
Receive Current Buffer Address Lower	RCBADRL	3E	W	R
Receive Current Buffer Address Upper	RCBADRU	3C	W	R
DMA Transmit Registers				
A Transmit Buffer Address Lower	ATBADRL	52	W	R/W
A Transmit Buffer Address Upper	ATBADRU	50	W	R/W
B Transmit Buffer Address Lower	BTBADRL	56	W	R/W
B Transmit Buffer Address Upper	BTBADRU	54	W	R/W
A Transmit Buffer Byte Count	ATBCNT	5A	W	R/W
B Transmit Buffer Byte Count	BTBCNT	58	W	R/W
A Transmit Buffer Status	ATBSTS	5F	B	R/W
B Transmit Buffer Status	BTBSTS	5E	B	R/W
Transmit Current Buffer Address Lower	TCBADRL	3A	W	R
Transmit Current Buffer Address Upper	TCBADRU	38	W	R
Timer Registers				
Timer Period Register	TPR	DA	B	R/W
Receive Time-out Period Register	RTPR	24	W	R/W Async
Receive Time-out Period Regis low	RTPRl	25	B	R/W Async
Receive Time-out Period Register high	RTPRh	24	B	R/W Async
General Timer 1	GT1	2A	W	R Sync

Table 1-9. Cirrus Logic CD2401 Serial Port Memory Map (Continued)

Base Address = $FFF45000

Register Description	Register Name	Offsets	Size	Access
General Timer 1 low	GT1l	2B	B	R Sync
General Timer 1 high	GT1h	2A	B	R Sync
General Timer 2	GT2	29	B	R Sync
Transmit Timer Register	TTR	29	B	R Async

Note This is a 16-bit register

Table 1-10. 82596CA Ethernet LAN Memory Map

82596CA Ethernet LAN Directly Accessible Registers

	Data Bits			
Address	**D31**	**D16**	**D15**	**D0**
$FFF46000	Upper Command Word		Lower Command Word	
$FFF46004	MPU Channel Attention (CA)			

Notes

1. Refer to the MPU Port and MPU Channel Attention register entries.
2. After resetting, you must write the System Configuration Pointer to the command registers before writing to the MPU Channel Attention register. Writes to the System Configuration Pointer must be upper word first, lower word second.

Table 1-11. 53C710 SCSI Memory Map

Base Address is $FFF47000

Big Endian Mode	53C710 Register Address Map				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	DSPS				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.

BBRAM/TOD Clock Memory Map

The M48T58 BBRAM (also called Non-Volatile RAM or NVRAM) is divided into six areas as shown in Table 1-12. 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 MVME1X7P board debugger (MVME1X7Bug). The fifth area, detailed in Table 1-13, is the configuration area. The sixth area, the TOD clock, detailed in Table 1-14, is defined by the chip hardware.

Table 1-12. M48T58 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 1-13. 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	SCSI ID	2
$FFFC1F36 - $FFFC1F3D	System ID	8
$FFFC1F3E - $FFFC1F45	Mezz. Board 1 PWB	8
$FFFC1F46 - $FFFC1F4D	Mezz. Board 1 Serial Number	8

Table 1-13. BBRAM Configuration Area Memory Map

Address Range	Description	Size (Bytes)
$FFFC1F4E - $FFFC1F55	Mezz. Board 2 PWB	8
$FFFC1F56 - $FFFC1F5D	Mezz. Board 2 Serial Number	8
$FFFC1F5E - $FFFC1FF6	Reserved	153
$FFFC1FF7	Checksum	1

Table 1-14. TOD Clock Memory Map

Address	Data Bits								Function	
	D 7	D 6	D 5	D 4	D 3	D 2	D 1	D 0		
$FFFC1FF8	W	R	S	Calibration					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 = Sign Bit
ST = Stop Bit
FT = Frequency Test
x = Must be set to 0

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_adr[6];
             char          fill[2];
             char          lscsiid[2];
             char          sysid[8];
             char          brd1_pwb[8];
             char          brd1_serial[8];
             char          brd2_pwb[8];
             char          brd2_serial[8];
             char          reserved[153];
             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 a 16 MB, 25 MHz MVME167 board, this field contains:

   ```
   MVME167P-24SE
   ```

   (The 13 characters are followed by three 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 a 64MB, 33MHz MVME167P board at revision C, the PWA field contains:

```
01-W3620F35C
```

(The 13 characters are followed by three 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.)

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 systems serial ID, for boards used in a system.

10. Eight bytes are reserved for the printed wiring board (PWB) number assigned to the first mezzanine board in ASCII format. This does *not* include the `01-W` prefix. For example, for a 16MB parity mezzanine at revision E, the PWB field contains:

    ```
    3690B03E
    ```

11. Eight bytes are reserved for the serial number assigned to the first mezzanine board in ASCII format.

12. Eight bytes are reserved for the printed wiring board (PWB) number assigned to the optional second mezzanine board in ASCII format.

13. Eight bytes are reserved for the serial number assigned to the optional second mezzanine board in ASCII format.

14. Growth space (153 bytes) is reserved. This pads the structure to an even 256 bytes. System-specific items, such as size of system side, and systems side version, may go here.

15. The final byte of the area is reserved for a checksum (as defined in the *Debugging Package User's Manual* for MVME167Bug and MVME177Bug, and the *Debugging Package for Motorola 68K CISC CPUs 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. Default addresses for the slave, master, and GCSR address decoders are provided by the **ENV** command.

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 to which the MVME1X7P responds.

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.

Interrupt Handling

M68000-based systems use hardware-vectored interrupts. Board MPUs from the M68000 family require that the C040 bit in the PCCchip2 General Control register (address $FFF42002) be set. For more information, refer to the *General Control Register* section in Chapter 3, *PCCchip2*.

Most interrupt sources are level and base vector programmable. Interrupt vectors from the PCCchip2 and VMEchip2 ASICs have two sections:

Base value	Can be set by the processor, usually the upper four bits
Lower bits	Set according to the particular interrupt source

There is a hierarchy of interrupt sources, prioritized as follows:

Highest priority	Interrupts from the PCCchip2
Lowest priority	Interrupt sources from the VMEchip2

The MC68040 and MC68060 processors employ a seven-level prioritized, hardware-vectored interrupt scheme that is standard in the M68000 family.

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.

Example: VMEchip2 Tick Timer 1 Periodic Interrupt

This section describes the use of interrupts on MVME167P and MVME177P single-board computers. The following example illustrates how to generate and handle a VMEchip2 Tick Timer 1 interrupt on M68000-based single-board computers such as the MVME1X7P. Specific values are given for the register writes. It is advisable to read this entire section before you perform any of these procedures.

1. **Set up Tick Timer:**

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–**Bclock** (MHz). This gives a 1 MHz clock to the tick timers. **Bclock** is the bus clock rate, such as 25MHz. 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 the register.
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.

2. **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 2-4, *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 1 to enable Tick Timer 1 interrupts.
8	I/O Control Register 1 $FFF40088 (8 of 32 bits)	Write a 1 to bit 23 to enable interrupts from the VMEchip2. A 0 masks *all* interrupts from the VMEchip2.

Periodic Tick Timer 1 interrupts now occur, so you need an interrupt handler. Section 3 gives the details, as follows.

3. **Set up an interrupt handler routine:**

Step	Action and Reference
Your interrupt handler should include the following features.	
1	Be sure the MC680x0 Vector Base register is set up. Set the proper MC680x0 exception vector location so the processor vectors to your interrupt handler location. You can determine the proper exception vector location to set from the MC680x0 Vector Base register, the VMEchip2 Base register, and *Table 2-4, 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 MC680x0 mask so the interrupt level you programmed is accepted. The *interrupt handler itself* should include the following (steps 2 through 5).
2	Confirm that the Tick Timer 1 interrupt occurred, by reading the status of bit 24 in the Interrupter Status register at $FFF40068. A high indicates an interrupt present.
3	Clear the Tick Timer 1 interrupt by writing a 1 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.

Cache Coherency (MVME167P)

The MVME167P's MC68040 processor has the ability to watch Local Bus cycles executed by other Local Bus masters such as the SCSI DMA controller, the LAN controller, the VMEchip2 DMA controller, and the VMEbus-to-Local-Bus controller. This bus snooping capability is described in the *M68040 Microprocessors User's Manual* sections on *Cache Coherency* and *Bus Snooping Operation.*

When snooping is enabled, the MC68040 MPU can source data and invalidate cache entries as required by the current cycle. The MPU cannot watch VMEbus cycles that do not access the Local Bus. Software must

ensure that data shared by multiple processors is kept in un-cached memory. The software must also mark all onboard I/O areas as cache inhibited and serialized.

Cache Coherency (MVME177P)

The MVME177P's MC68060 processor has the ability to watch the external bus during accesses by other bus masters, maintaining coherency between the MC68060's caches and external memory systems.To maintain cache coherency, the MC68060 provides automatic snoop-invalidation when it is not the bus master. When an external cycle is marked as snoopable, the bus snooper checks the caches and invalidates the matching data.

Unlike the MC68040, the MC68060 cannot source or sink cache data during alternate bus master accesses. Therefore, the MVME177 uses a single snoop control line – SC1. Snoop control bits for SC0 must be set to 0.

MC68060 cache coherency and bus snooping capabilities are described in the *M68060 Microprocessors User's Manual*, in the sections on *Cache Coherency* and *Bus Snooping Operation.*

Using Bus Timers

This section illustrates the use of bus timers by describing the sequence of events when the MPU on one single-board computer accesses the Local Bus memory on another single-board computer using the VMEbus. This scenario involves three bus timers, which normally should be set to quite different values:

Local bus timer	Measures the time an access to an onboard resource takes
VMEbus access timer	Measures the time from when the VMEbus request has been initiated to when a VMEbus grant has been obtained
Global VMEbus timer	Measures the time from when a VMEbus cycle begins to when it completes

The sequence begins when the MPU asserts a request for the Local Bus. The MPU must wait until the Local Bus is released by the current bus master before its cycle can begin. When the MPU is granted the Local Bus, 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 the timer stops. 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 8 µsec.

The next timer to take over when one single-board computer accesses another is the VMEbus access timer. This measures the time from when the VMEbus has been address-decoded (and hence a VMEbus request has been made) to when VMEbus mastership has been granted. Because experience has shown that some VME systems can become very busy, we recommend this time-out be set to a large value, such as 32 msec. For debug purposes this value can also be set to infinity.

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 µsec. This timer can also be disabled for debug purposes.

Before a single-board computer access to another single-board computer can complete, however, the VMEchip2 on the accessed board must decode a slave access and request the Local Bus of the second board. When the Local Bus is granted (any in-process onboard transfers have completed), then the Local Bus timer of the accessed board starts. Normally, this is also set to 8 µsec. 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 timer values must be set correctly. The correct settings may depend on the system configuration.

Indivisible Cycles

The MVME167P and MVME177P single-board computers perform 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 one of the single-cycle instructions listed in Table 1-15.

Table 1-15. Single-Cycle Instructions

MPU	Instructions
MC68040	CAS, CAS2, TAS
MC68060	CAS CAS2 and misaligned CAS instructions are emulated by software (see NOTE)

Note Software emulation of CAS2 and misaligned CAS instructions is performed by the MC68060 Software Package, which is included in all Motorola-supplied operating systems for the MVME177P. Contact your sales office for information about obtaining the MC68060 Software Package for use with other operating systems.

The single-board computers do not fully support all RMW operations in all possible cases. The modules make the following assumptions and support a limited subset of RMW instructions:

- The single-board computers support single-address RMW cycles.
- Multiple-address RMW cycles are not guaranteed indivisible and may cause illegal VMEbus cycles.
- Lock cycles caused by MMU table walks on the VMEbus do not cause illegal VMEbus cycles but they are not guaranteed do be indivisible.

On M68000-based systems, aligned CAS and all TAS cycles are always single-address RMW operations, while misaligned CAS and CAS2 operations and operations in the MMU 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 that start onboard and then access offboard resources. Because it is not possible to tell if the processor is executing a single- or multiple-address read-modify-write cycle, software should only execute single-address RMW instructions. For efficiency, all CAS instructions should be aligned.

Supervisor Stack Pointer (MC68060)

On the MC68060, use of the supervisor stack pointer is reserved for system programming functions. All application software must be written to run in user mode. Such software will migrate to any M68000 platform without modification.

Programs written for platforms like the MC68040, which do use the supervisor stack pointer, must be recompiled before you can run them on a MC68060-based single-board computer such as the MVME177.

Sources of Local Bus Errors

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

The sources of Local Bus errors on the Single Board Computers are described in the next subsections.

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 one of the following events is detected:

- An initialization routine samples to see if a device is present on the VMEbus and it is not.
- Software accesses a nonexistent device within the VMEbus range.
- Erroneous configuration data 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.
- A VMEbus slave reports an access error (such as parity error).

VMEchip2

An 8- or 16-bit write to the LCSR in the VMEchip2 ASIC 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 may occur 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. Application software must take this possibility into account.

Error Conditions

This section lists the various error conditions that are reported by the single-board computer hardware. A subheading identifies each error condition; a standard format provides the following information:

- Description of the error
- How notification of the error is made
- Status register(s) containing information about the error
- Comments pertaining to the 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 a single-board computer 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. Address $FFF40048
Comments:	No status was given as to the cause of the TEA assertion.

MPU Local Bus Time-out

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). 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 time-out (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.

SCC Retry Error

Description:	Local Bus Retry occurred due to VMEbus Dual Port Lock or LAN-wanted-Bus while the SCC was Local Bus master.
MPU Notification:	SCC Transmit Interrupt or SCC Receive Interrupt
Status:	SCC Transmit Interrupt Status register SCC Transmit Current Buffer Address register SCC Receive Interrupt Status register High SCC Receive Current Buffer Address register PCCchip2 SCC Error Status register ($FFF4201C)
Comments:	The DMA controllers in the SCC should not be programmed to access the VMEbus. Refer to the *Serial Port Interface* section in this chapter. SCC Transmit and Receive interrupt enables are controlled in the SCC and in the PCCchip2.

SCC Parity Error

Description:	Parity Error detected while the SCC was reading DRAM.
MPU Notification:	SCC Transmit Interrupt or SCC Receive Interrupt
Status:	SCC Transmit Interrupt Status register SCC Transmit Current Buffer Address register SCC Receive Interrupt Status register High SCC Receive Current Buffer Address register PCCchip2 SCC Error Status register ($FFF4201C)
Comments:	SCC Transmit and Receive interrupt enables are controlled in the SCC and in the PCCchip2.

SCC Offboard Error

Description:	Error encountered while the SCC was attempting to go to the VMEbus.
MPU Notification:	SCC Transmit Interrupt or SCC Receive Interrupt
Status:	SCC Transmit Interrupt Status register SCC Transmit Current Buffer Address register SCC Receive Interrupt Status register High SCC Receive Current Buffer Address register PCCchip2 SCC Error Status register ($FFF4201C)
Comments:	SCC Transmit and Receive interrupt enables are controlled in the SCC and in the PCCchip2.

SCC LTO Error

Description:	Local Bus Time-out occurred while the SCC was Local Bus master.
MPU Notification:	SCC Transmit Interrupt or SCC Receive Interrupt
Status:	SCC Transmit Interrupt Status register SCC Transmit Current Buffer Address register SCC Receive Interrupt Status register High SCC Receive Current Buffer Address register PCCchip2 SCC Error Status register ($FFF4201C)
Comments:	SCC Transmit and Receive interrupt enables are controlled in the SCC and in the PCCchip2.

LAN Parity Error

Description:	Parity error while the LANCE was reading DRAM
MPU Notification:	PCCchip2 Interrupt (LAN ERROR IRQ)
Status:	PCCchip2 LAN Error Status register ($FFF42028)
Comments:	The LANCE has no ability to respond to TEA so the error interrupt and status are provided in the PCCchip2. Control for the interrupt is in the PCCchip2 LAN Error Interrupt Control register ($FFF4202B).

LAN Offboard Error

Description:	Error encountered while the LANCE was attempting to go to the VMEbus.
MPU Notification:	PCCchip2 Interrupt (LAN ERROR IRQ)
Status:	PCCchip2 LAN Error Status register ($FFF42028)
Comments:	The LANCE has no ability to respond to TEA so the error interrupt and status are provided in the PCCchip2. Control for the interrupt is in the PCCchip2 LAN Error Interrupt Control register ($FFF4202B).

LAN LTO Error

Description:	Local Bus Time-out occurred while the LANCE was Local Bus master.
MPU Notification:	PCCchip2 Interrupt (LAN ERROR IRQ)
Status:	PCCchip2 LAN Error Status register ($FFF42028)
Comments:	The LANCE has no ability to respond to TEA so the error interrupt and status are provided in the PCCchip2. Control for the interrupt is in the PCCchip2 LAN Error Interrupt Control register ($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 PCCchip2 SCSI Error Status register ($FFF4202C)
Comments:	53C710 interrupt enables are controlled in the 53C710 and in the PCCchip2.

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 PCCchip2 SCSI Error Status register ($FFF4202C)
Comments:	53C710 interrupt enables are controlled in the 53C710 and in the PCCchip2.

SCSI LTO Error

Description:	Local Bus Time-out occurred while the 53C710 was Local Bus master.
MPU Notification:	53C710 Interrupt
Status:	53C710 DMA Status register 53C710 DMA Interrupt Status register PCCchip2 SCSI Error Status register ($FFF4202C)
Comments:	53C710 interrupt enables are controlled in the 53C710 and in the PCCchip2.

Introduction

This chapter describes the VMEchip2 ASIC, the local-bus/VMEbus interface chip.

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

The following table summarizes the characteristics of the VMEchip2 ASIC.

Table 2-1. Features of the VMEchip2 ASIC

Function	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 with: – Software-enabled fair request mode – Software-configured release modes: Release-When-Done (RWD) and Release-On-Request (ROR) – Software-configured BR0∗-BR3∗ request levels

Table 2-1. Features of the VMEchip2 ASIC (Continued)

Function	Features
VMEbus-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, two four-bytes in non-BLT mode)
	An eight four-byte read ahead buffer (BLT mode only)
32-bit Local-Bus-to-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
	16 four-byte FIFO data buffer
	Up to 4 GB of data per DMA request
	Automatically adjustment of transfer size to optimize bus utilization
	DMA complete interrupt
	DMAC command chaining supported by a singly-linked list of DMA commands
	VMEbus DMA controller requester with: – Software-enabled fair request modes; – Software-configured release modes: Release-On-Request (ROR), and Release-On-End-Of-Data (ROEOD); – Software-configured BR0-BR3 request levels; and – Software enabled bus-tenure timer
VMEbus Interrupter	Software-configured IRQ1-IRQ7 interrupt request level
	8-bit software-programmed status/ID register

Table 2-1. Features of the VMEchip2 ASIC (Continued)

Function	Features
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 level-programmable
	All interrupts maskable
	All interrupts providing a unique vector
	Software and external interrupts
Watchdog timer	Control and status bits, 4-bit counter
Two tick timers	Control and status bits, 32-bit counter

2

Functional Blocks

The following sections provide an overview of the functions implemented by the VMEchip2 ASIC. See Figure 2-1 for a block diagram of the VMEchip2. Detailed programming models for the local control and status registers (LCSRs) and the global control and status registers (GCSRs) appear in subsequent sections.

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 six local bus map decoders for accessing the VMEbus. The first four map decoders are general purpose programmable decoders, while the other two are fixed and are dedicated for 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 (address modifier) 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.

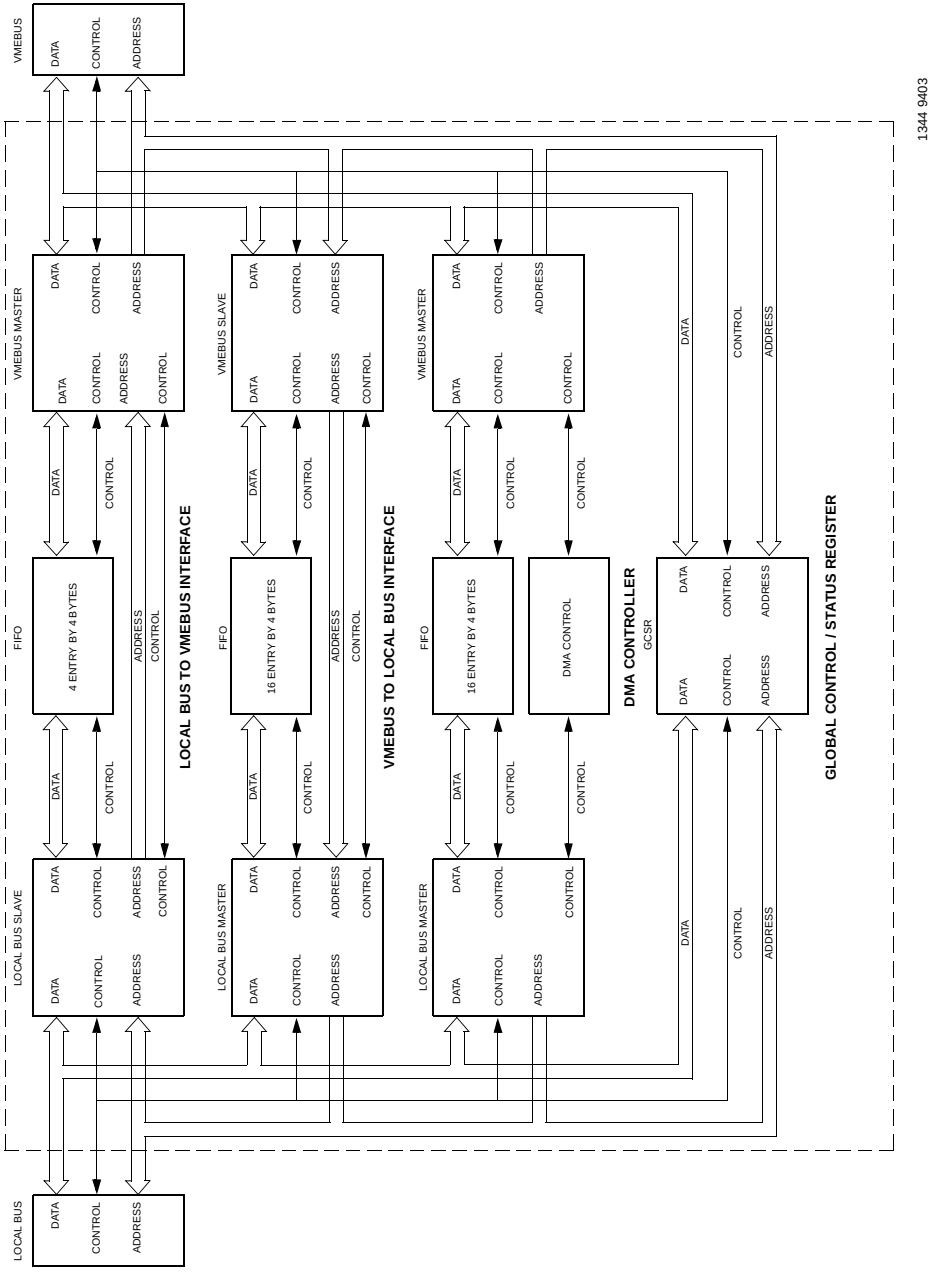

Figure 2-1. VMEchip2 Block Diagram

Using the four programmable 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 first I/O map decoder decodes local bus addresses $FFFF0000 through $FFFFFFFF as the short I/O A16/D16 or A16/D32 area. The other provides an A24/D16 space at $F0000000 to $F0FFFFFF and an A32/D16 space at $F1000000 to $FF7FFFFF.

Supervisor/non-privileged and program/data space is determined by attribute bits. Write posting may be enabled or disabled for each decoder 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 data in single-byte, double-byte, quad-byte, or one-cache-line (four quad-bytes) form. Write posting should only be enabled when bus errors are not expected. If a bus error is returned on a write posted cycle and the interrupt is enabled, 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 VMEbus 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”.

Block transfer is not supported because the MC680x0 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. 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 µs, 1 ms, or 32 ms.

The VMEchip2 includes a software-controlled VMEbus write post timer. 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 sends 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 time-out 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 release-when-done (RWD) mode, the requester releases the bus when the above conditions are satisfied.
2. When the chip is configured in 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 off-board VMEbus master access to onboard resources. The VMEbus-to-local-bus interface includes the V*MEbus 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 non-block transfer mode and 16 deep in 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 on-chip buffer, significantly improving the response time of the slave in block transfer mode.

The VMEchip2 includes an on-chip 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 setting each bank's address modifier codes, 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 differ 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 MC680x0.

When snooping is enabled, the local bus master requests the cache controller in the MC680x0 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 1 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 (Address Modifier) 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* (Address Strobe) 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 bytes, double bytes, 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 bytes, double bytes, or a mixture of both to end the transfer.

To optimize local bus use when the VMEbus is operating in 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.

For 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, although the MVME1x7P has no 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 which 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 MC680x0 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 1MHz 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 Timers

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 µs. 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. When enabled in free-run mode, it increments every 1µs. When the counter is enabled in clear-on-compare mode, it increments every 1µs 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 1 to the overflow clear bit.

Tick timer 1 or 2 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.

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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 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 1 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 (J1), 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 that the one being serviced.

The chip includes an arbitration timer, preventing a bus lockup 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 µsecs, 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 time-out period. The timeout period can be set to 8, 64, or 256 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 that the programmed time-out period. This timer can be enabled or disabled under software control. The time-out period can be programmed for 8, 64, or 256 seconds.

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 time-out, a VMEbus SYSRESET∗ signal, or a control bit in the GCSR.

Local Bus Interrupter and Interrupt Handler

There are 31 interrupt sources in the VMEchip2 ASIC:

VMEbus ACFAIL interrupter	Tick timer 2-1
ABORT switch	DMAC done
VMEbus SYSFAIL interrupter	GCSR SIG3-0
Write post bus error	GCSR location monitor 1-0
External input	Software interrupts 7-0
VMEbus IRQ1 edge-sensitive interrupter	VMEbus IRQ7-1 interrupts
VMEchip2 VMEbus interrupter acknowledge	

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∗-IRQ1∗ 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 MC680x0 microprocessor.

Global Control and Status Registers

The VMEchip2 ASIC 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 ASIC. 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. Single-byte, double-byte, and quad-byte *read* operations are permitted, but single-byte and double-byte *write* operations are not. Single- and double-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 five lines:

1. The base address of the register and the number of bits defined in the table.
2. The bits defined by this table.
3. The name of the register or the name of the bits in the register.

4. The operations possible on the register bits, defined as follows:

R	This bit is a read-only status bit.
R/W	This bit is readable and writable.
W/AC	This bit can be set and it is automatically cleared. This bit can also be read.
C	Writing a 1 to this bit clears this bit or another bit. This bit reads 0.
S	Writing a 1 to this bit sets this bit or another bit. This bit reads 0.

5. The state of the bit following a reset, defined as follows:

P	The bit is affected by powerup reset.
S	The bit is affected by SYSRESET.
L	The bit is affected by local reset.
X	The bit is not affected by reset.

Table 2-2 shows a summary of the LCSRs.

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Table 2-2. VMEchip2 Memory Map—LCSR Summary (Sheet 1 of 2)

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	DATA 2
	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	DATA 1
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 2-2. 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								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		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																
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		AC FAIL IRQ LEVEL				ABORT IRQ LEVEL				SYS FAIL IRQ LEVEL				MST WP ERROR IRQ LEVEL		
7C		VME IACK IRQ LEVEL				DMA IRQ LEVEL				SIG 3 IRQ LEVEL				SIG 2 IRQ LEVEL		
80		SW7 IRQ LEVEL				SW6 IRQ LEVEL				SW5 IRQ LEVEL				SW4 IRQ LEVEL		
84		SPARE IRQ LEVEL				VME IRQ 7 IRQ LEVEL				VME IRQ 6 IRQ LEVEL				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																

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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								
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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Programming the VMEbus Slave Map Decoders

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

The VMEbus-to-local-bus interface allows off-board VMEbus masters access to local on-board 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. The upper 16 bits of the local bus address come from the address translation address register rather than from the upper 16 bits of the VMEbus address.

Each VMEbus slave map decoder has the following registers: *address translation address register, address translation select register, starting address register, ending address register, address modifier select register,* and *attribute register*. The tables on the following pages list the addresses and bit definitions of these registers.

The VMEbus slave map decoders described in this section are disabled by local reset, SYSRESET*, or power-up reset. Use caution 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.

To modify the map decoder registers, follow this procedure: 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 and starting and ending address registers should be programmed first, and then the map decoders should be enabled by programming the address modifier select registers.

You program a VMEbus slave map decoder 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 0 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 0.

The *address translation address register* and the *address translation select register* operate in the following way: If you set a bit in the address translation select register, then the corresponding bit in the address translation address register drives the appropriate local bus address line. If you clear the bit in the address translation select register, then the corresponding VMEbus address line drives the appropriate local bus 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 VMEchip2 as used on the MVME1X7P 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 addition. 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

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

Segment Size	Address Translation Select Value
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					ADDER 2	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 differ according to processor type, as shown:

SNP2		Requested Snoop Operation	
26	25	MC68040	MC68060
0	0	Snoop disabled	Snoop enabled
0	1	Source dirty, sink byte/word/longword	Snoop disabled
1	0	Source dirty, invalidate line	Snoop enabled
1	1	Snoop disabled (Reserved)	Snoop disabled

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 responded 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					ADDER 1	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 differ according to processor type, as shown:

SNP1		Requested Snoop Operation	
10	9	MC68040	MC68060
0	0	Snoop disabled	Snoop enabled
0	1	Source dirty, sink byte/word/longword	Snoop disabled
1	0	Source dirty, invalidate line	Snoop enabled
1	1	Snoop disabled (Reserved)	Snoop disabled

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 off-board 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 $FF7FFFFF.

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 into 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 0.

The *address translation address register* and the *address translation select register* operate in the following way: If you set a bit in the address translation select register, then the corresponding bit in the address translation address register drives the appropriate VMEbus address line. If you clear the bit in the address translation select register, then the corresponding local bus address line drives the appropriate VMEbus address line. The most significant bit of the address translation select register corresponds to the most significant bit of the 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 $FFFFFFFF 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 $FF7FFFFF 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. You may, however, program the map decoders 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 that 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	O 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 that 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	O 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 that 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	O 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 that 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 4		
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 ASIC 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 MVME1x7P 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 $*XX*F*Y* in the VMEbus A16 space is reserved for the location monitors LM0 through LM3.

Note that *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)							
BIT					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	O PS	0 PS	0 PS	O PS	0 PS	O PS

This register controls the VMEbus short I/O map and the F page ($F0000000 through $FF7FFFFF) 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 through $FF7FFFFF) 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							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	SIZE		BSSPD			ASPD		
OPER	R/W		R/W			R/W		
RESET	0 PS		0 PS			0 PS		

This function is not used on the MVME1x7P.

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 -to-VMEbus DMA controller (DMAC). The DMAC has two modes of operation: command chaining, and direct. In 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 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 direct mode and by the DMAC in command chaining mode.

Once the DMAC is enabled, the counter and control registers should not be modified by software. When you use the command chaining mode, the list of commands must be in local 32-bit memory and the entries must be quad-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 the next command address. Table 2-3 shows the command packet format.

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Table 2-3. DMAC Command Packet 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.

EPROM 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 MVME1x7P.

TBLSC These bits control the snoop signal lines on the local bus when the DMAC is table walking. The snooping functions differ according to processor type, as shown:

TBLSC		Requested Snoop Operation	
19	**18**	**MC68040**	**MC68060**
0	0	Snoop disabled	Snoop enabled
0	1	Source dirty, sink byte/word/longword	Snoop disabled
1	0	Source dirty, invalidate line	Snoop enabled
1	1	Snoop disabled (Reserved)	Snoop disabled

ROM0 This bit is not used on the MVME1x7P. Its function is performed by the ROM0 bit in the Petra/MC2 PROM Access Time Control register. Refer to Chapter 3.

WAIT RMW This function is not used on the MVME1x7P.

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	LVREQL	
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.

LVREQL These bits define the VMEbus request level. The request level can only change while 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 re-requested 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 release-when-done mode. When this bit is low, the requester operates in release-on-request mode.

LVFAIR When this bit is high, the requester operates in fair mode. When this bit is low, the requester does not operate in fair mode. In 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 round-robin mode. When this bit is low, the arbiter operates in 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		DREQL	
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.

DREQL These bits define the VMEbus request level for the DMAC requester. The request level can only change while 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 re-requested 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 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 fair mode.

DTBL The DMAC operates in direct mode when this bit is low, and it operates in 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 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 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. The snooping functions differ according to processor type, as shown:

SNP		Requested Snoop Operation	
14	**13**	**MC68040**	**MC68060**
0	0	Snoop disabled	Snoop enabled
0	1	Source dirty, sink byte/word/longword	Snoop disabled
1	0	Source dirty, invalidate line	Snoop enabled
1	1	Snoop disabled (Reserved)	Snoop disabled

INTE This bit is used only in command chaining mode. 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 the 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; writing a 0 to it 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 VMEbus IRQ1 signal line.
- **1** The output from tick timer 1 is connected to the VMEbus IRQ1 signal line.
- **2** The IRQ1 signal from the interrupter is connected to the VMEbus IRQ1 signal line.
- **3** The output from tick timer 2 is connected to the VMEbus IRQ1 signal line.

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 off-board. This bit is cleared by writing a 1 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 1 to the MCLR bit in this register.

MLBE When this bit is set, the MPU received a TEA and no additional status was provided. This bit is cleared by writing a 1 to the MCLR bit in this register.

MCLR Writing a 1 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 command chaining mode. If the 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, either without errors or because the halt bit was set. This bit is cleared when the DMAC is enabled.

VME If this bit is set, the DMAC has received a VMEbus BERR during a data transfer. This bit is cleared when the DMAC is enabled.

TBL If this bit is set, the DMAC has 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 If this bit is set, the DMAC has received a TEA and the status indicated a local bus time-out. This bit is cleared when the DMAC is enabled.

DLOB If this bit is set, the DMAC has received a TEA and the status indicated off-board. This bit is cleared when the DMAC is enabled.

DLPE If this bit is set, the DMAC has 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 If this bit is set, the DMAC has received a TEA and no additional status was provided. This bit is cleared when the DMAC is enabled.

MLTO If this bit is set, the MPU has received a TEA and the status indicated a local bus time-out. This bit is cleared by writing a 1 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 Time-Out 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 time-out timer.

ARBTO When this bit is high, the VMEbus grant time-out 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 µs after a grant is issued, the arbiter asserts BBSY and removes the grant. The arbiter then rearbitrates any pending requests.

DMAC Ton/Toff Timers and VMEbus Global Time-out 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 time-out timer.

VGTO These bits define the VMEbus global time-out 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 time-out timer is disabled when the VMEchip2 is not system controller.

0 8 µs
1 64 µs
2 256 µs
3 The timer is disabled

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

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

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

0	0 µs	**4**	128 µs
1	16 µs	**5**	256 µs
2	32 µs	**6**	512 µs
3	64 µs	**7**	1024 µs

VME Access, Local Bus, and Watchdog Time-out 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 time-out period:

Bit Encoding	Time-out	
0	512	µs
1	1	ms
2	2	ms
3	4	ms
4	8	ms
5	16	ms
6	32	ms
7	64	ms

Bit Encoding	Time-out	
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 time-out 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 µs	2	256 µs
1	64 µs	3	The timer is disabled

VATO These bits define the VMEbus access time-out 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 µs	2	32 ms
1	1 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	$DF 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 1MHz clock to the Tick timers.

prescaler register = 256–*Bclock* (MHz)

For example, for operation at 25MHz the prescaler value is $E7, and at 32MHz it is $E0.

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.

tick timer clock = *Bclock* / (256–*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).

compare register value = T (μs)

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 0, 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.

compare register value = T (µs)

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 0, 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.

2

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 used with the “no VMEbus interface” option. This bit is duplicated at the same bit position in the MC2 chip at location $FFF42044. When this bit or the duplicate bit in the MC2 chip 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 powerup reset status bit is cleared. This bit is always read 0.

PURS This bit is set by a powerup 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 time-out.

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	1 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 time-out occurs, a SYSRESET or LRESET is generated. The WDS/L bit in this register selects the reset. When this bit is low, a watchdog time-out 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 time-out has occurred. When this status bit is low, a watchdog time-out has not occurred. This bit is cleared by writing a 1 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 time-out period or a watchdog time-out occurs.

WDCS When this bit is set high, the watchdog time-out 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 0 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 1 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 1 to the COVF bit.

Tick Timer 1 Control Register

ADR/SIZ	$FFF40060 (8 bits of 32)							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	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 0 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 1 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 1 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.

2

Programming the Local Bus Interrupter

The local bus interrupter is used by devices that need 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 a set bit for the software interrupts. 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 appears in Table 2-4.

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 0. 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 re-enabled. The master interrupt enable (MIEN) bit must be set before the VMEchip2 can generate any interrupts. The MIEN bit is in I/O Control Register 1.

Table 2-4. 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	$*Y*7	
Software 0	$*Y*8	
Software 1	$*Y*9	
Software 2	$*Y*A	
Software 3	$*Y*B	
Software 4	$*Y*C	
Software 5	$*Y*D	
Software 6	$*Y*E	
Software 7	$*Y*F	
GCSR LM0	$*X*0	
GCSR LM1	$*X*1	
GCSR SIG0	$*X*2	
GCSR SIG1	$*X*3	
GCSR SIG2	$*X*4	
GCSR SIG3	$*X*5	

Table 2-4. Local Bus Interrupter Summary (Continued)

Interrupt	Vector	Priority for Simultaneous Interrupts
DMAC	$*X*6	⋮
VMEbus Interrupter Acknowledge	$*X*7	⋮
Tick Timer 1	$*X*8	
Tick Timer 2	$*X*9	
VMEbus IRQ1 Edge-Sensitive	$XA	
(Not used on MVME1x7P)	$*X*B	
VMEbus Master Write Post Error	$XC	
VMEbus SYSFAIL	$*X*D	
(Not used on MVME1x7P)	$*X*E	
VMEbus ACFAIL	$*X*F	Highest

Notes

1. X = The contents of vector base register 0.
2. *Y* = The contents of vector base register 1.
3. 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 Not used on MVME1x7P.

MWP VMEbus master write post error interrupt.

SYSF VMEbus SYSFAIL interrupt.

AB Not used on MVME1x7P.

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 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 re-enabled.

ETIC1 Enable tick timer 1 interrupt.

ETIC2 Enable tick timer 2 interrupt.

EVI1E Enable VMEbus IRQ1 edge-sensitive interrupt.

EPE Not used on MVME1x7P.

EMWP Enable VMEbus master write post error interrupt.

ESYSF Enable VMEbus SYSFAIL interrupt.

EAB Not used on MVME1x7P.

EACF Enable VMEbus ACFAIL interrupt.

Local Bus Interrupter Enable Register (bits 16-23)

ADR/SIZ	$FFF4006C (8 bits of 32)							
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 re-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 re-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	EIRIQ4	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 re-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	SSW1	SSW0
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 1 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)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	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 1 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 MVME1x7P.

CMWP Clear VMEbus master write post error interrupt.

CSYSF Clear VMEbus SYSFAIL interrupt.

CAB Not used on MVME1x7P.

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 1 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 1 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 MVME1x7P.

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 interrupt.

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

PE LEVEL Not used on MVME1x7P.

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 MVME1x7P.

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				VIRQ5 LEVEL		
OPER		R/W				R/W		
RESET		0 PSL				0 PSL		

This register is used to define the level of the VMEbus level 5 (IRQ5) interrupt and the VMEbus level 6 (IRQ6) interrupt. The IRQ5 and IRQ6 interrupts 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				VIRQ3 LEVEL		
OPER		R/W				R/W		
RESET		0 PSL				0 PSL		

This register is used to define the level of the VMEbus level 3 (IRQ3) interrupt and the VMEbus level 4 (IRQ4) interrupt. The IRQ3 and IRQ4 interrupts 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				VIRQ1 LEVEL		
OPER		R/W				R/W		
RESET		0 PSL				0 PSL		

This register is used to define the level of the VMEbus level 1 (IRQ1) interrupt and the VMEbus level 2 (IRQ2) interrupt. The IRQ1 and IRQ2 interrupts 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 2-4, *Local Bus Interrupter Summary*, for further information.

A suggested setting for the VMEchip2 Vector Base register 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 2-4, and a Vector Base1 of $70 corresponding to the “Y” in Table 2-4.

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).

GPOEN0 When this bit is low, the GPIO0 pin is an input. When this bit is high, the GPIO0 pin is an output.

GPOEN1 When this bit is low, the GPIO1 pin is an input. When this bit is high, the GPIO1 pin is an output.

GPOEN2 When this bit is low, the GPIO2 pin is an input. When this bit is high, the GPIO2 pin is an output.

GPOEN3 When this bit is low, the GPIO3 pin is an input. When this bit is high, the GPIO3 pin is an output.

ABRTL This bit indicates the status of the **ABORT** switch. When this bit is high, the **ABORT** switch is depressed. When this bit is low, the **ABORT** switch is not depressed.

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

GPIOO1 Connects to pin 16 of the Remote Status and Control register.

GPIOO2 Connects to pin 17 of the Remote Status and Control register.

GPIOO3 Connects to pin 18 of the Remote Status and Control register.

GPIOI1 Not used.

GPIOI2 Not used.

GPIOI3 Not used.

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 MVME1x7P.

2

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 in- terrupt 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 MVME1x7P illuminates on assertion of Local Bus Reset or when the VMEchip2 ASIC is driving Local Bus Busy. When this bit is low, the VME LED on the MVME1x7P illuminates on assertion of Local Bus Reset, when the VMEchip2 is driving Local Bus Busy, or when the VMEchip2 is driving the VMEbus address strobe.

(The signal is also available at J2, the Remote Reset connector behind the front panel. This connector allows the Reset, Abort, and LED functions to be extended to the exterior of the enclosure containing the board.)

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 MVME1x7P, this bit must be set.

REVEROM This function is not used on the MVME1x7P. This bit must not be set.

MPIRQEN This function is not used on the MVME1x7P. This bit must not be set.

2

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 $*XX*F1, $*XX*F3, $*XX*F5, and $*XX*F7 respectively. A location monitor cycle on the VMEbus is generated by a read or write to VMEbus short I/O address $*XX*F*N*, 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 the following registers: a *Chip ID register*, a *Chip Revision register*, a *Location Monitor Status registe*r, 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 0 and 1 are used by the old VMEchip. The initial revision of the VMEchip2 is 0. 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 1 to the corresponding bit in the location monitor register. LM0 and LM1 can also be set by writing a 1 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 1 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.

Caution

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 powerup 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.

2

Programming the GCSR

A complete description of the GCSR appears in the following tables. Each register definition includes a table with five lines.

1. The base address of the register and the number of bits defined in the table.
2. The bits defined by this table.
3. The name of the register or the name of the bits in the register.
4. The operations possible on the register bits, defined as follows:

   R This bit is a read-only status bit.

   R/W This bit is readable and writable.

   S/R Writing a 1 to this bit sets it. Reading it returns its current status.

5. The state of the bit following a reset, defined as follows:

   P This 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 reset.

Table 2-5 shows a summary of the GCSR.

Table 2-5. VMEchip2 Memory Map (GCSR Summary)

VMEchip2 GCSR Base Address = $FFF40100

Offsets		Bit Numbers															
VME bus	**Local Bus**	**15**	**14**	**13**	**12**	**11**	**10**	**9**	**8**	**7**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**
0	0	Chip Revision								Chip ID							
2	4	LM3	LM2	LM1	LM0	SIG3	SIG2	SIG1	SIG0	RST	ISF	BF	SCON	SYSFL	X	X	X
4	8	General Purpose Control and Status Register 0															
6	C	General Purpose Control and Status Register 1															
8	10	General Purpose Control and Status Register 2															
A	14	General Purpose Control and Status Register 3															
C	18	General Purpose Control and Status Register 4															
E	1C	General Purpose Control and Status Register 5															

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 0 and is incremented if mask changes are required. The VMEchip2 used on the MVME1x7P 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 1 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 1 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 1 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 1 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 1 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 1 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 1 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 1 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 1 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 1 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 1 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 1 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

This chapter defines the peripheral channel controller ASIC, referred to hereafter as the PCCchip2. The PCCchip2 is designed to interface an MC68040-compatible local bus (Local Bus) to various peripheral devices.

Summary of Major Features

This section lists the major features of the PCCchip2.

- BBRAM interface with dynamic sizing support.
- 8-bit parallel I/O port.
- Master and slave interface for CD2401 Intelligent Multi-Protocol Peripheral.
- Host interface to Intel 82596CA LAN Coprocessor.
- Host interface to NCR SCSI I/O Processor.
- Two 32-bit tick timers.
- Interrupt handler for tick timers and all peripherals:
  - All interrupts are level-programmable.
  - All interrupts are maskable.
  - All interrupts provide a unique vector.

Functional Description

3

The following sections provide an overview of the functions provided by the PCCchip2. A detailed programming model for the PCCchip2 control and status registers is provided in a later section.

General Description

The PCCchip2 interfaces the MC68040 microprocessor bus to the local peripherals on the Single-Board Computers including: battery-backed RAM, Serial Communications Controller (CL-CD2401), LAN controller (82596CA), and SCSI controller (NCR53C710). The PCCchip2 also provides two 32-bit timers and a parallel I/O port. The block diagram of the PCCchip2 is shown as Figure 3-1.

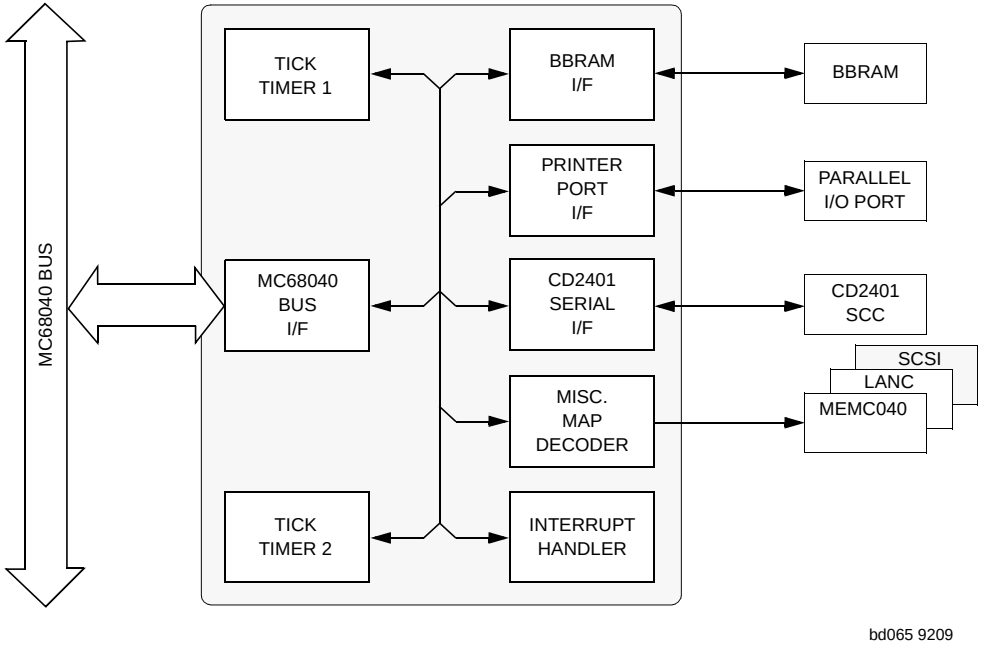

Figure 3-1. PCCchip2 Block Diagram

BBRAM Interface

The PCCchip2 provides a read/write interface to the BBRAM by any bus master on the MC68040 bus. The PCCchip2 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. 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 a control bit in the General Control Register.

82596CA LAN Controller Interface

The LAN controller interface is described in the following sections.

MPU Port and MPU Channel Attention

The PCCchip2 allows the (MC68040-compatible) Local 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 self-test.

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 PCCchip2 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 Local Bus 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 PCCchip2 drives the following Local Bus (MC68040-bus) signal lines:

- Snoop Control SC1-SC0. (With the value programmed into the LAN Interrupt Control Register.) (Only SC1 is used on the MVME177.)
- Transfer Types TT1-TT0. (With the value of %00.)
- Transfer Modifiers TM2-TM0. (With the value of %101.)
- Transfer Acknowledge (TA*) if Transfer Error Acknowledge (TEA*) is detected.

LANC Bus Error

The 82596CA does not provide a way to terminate a bus cycle with an error indication. The interface to the 82596CA on the Single-Board Computers provides several ways of processing bus errors that occur while the 82596CA is local bus master. These options are controlled by registers in the VMEchip2 and the PCCchip2.

The GPIO2 signal on the VMEchip2 LCSR (address $FFF40088) controls how the 82596CA interface logic responds to bus errors. If the GPIO2 signal is programmed as an input (reset state) or programmed as an output and set high, bus errors 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 (TEA* = 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 PCCchip2 is updated and a LANC bus error interrupt is generated if it is enabled in the PCCchip2. 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.

If the GPIO2 signal is programmed as an output and set low, bus errors 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 (TEA* = 0 and TA* = 1), the interface logic asserts the TA* signal to terminate the bus cycle. The LANC Error Status Register in the PCCchip2 is updated and a LANC bus error interrupt is generated if it is enabled in the PCCchip2. In this case the 82596CA continues to operate and because the cycle was terminated with an error, the 82596CA may transmit bad data or corrupt memory.

LANC Interrupt

When the PCCchip2 detects a high level on the INT signal from the 82596CA, if such interrupts are enabled, it generates an interrupt to the MPU.

If the C040 bit is set, the interrupt request goes to the MPU via the EIPL* pins at the level that is programmed for LANC interrupts in the LANC Interrupt Control Register.

If the C040 bit is cleared, the interrupt goes to the MPU via the INT pin (if the level that is programmed for LANC interrupts in the LANC Interrupt Control Register is higher than the level set in the Interrupt Mask Level Register).

When the MPU acknowledges the LANC interrupt, the PCCchip2 responds with the vector that corresponds to LANC interrupts.

53C710 SCSI Controller Interface

The PCCchip2 provides a map decoder and an interrupt handler for the NCR-53C710 SCSI I/O Processor. The base address for the 53C710 is $FFF47000.

When the PCCchip2 detects low a level on the IRQ* line from the 53C710, if such interrupts are enabled, it generates an interrupt to the MPU.

If the C040 bit is set, the interrupt request goes to the MPU via the EIPL* pins at the level that is programmed for SCSI interrupts in the SCSI Interrupt Control Register.

If the C040 bit is cleared, the interrupt goes to the MPU via the INT pin (if the level that is programmed for SCSI interrupts in the SCSI Interrupt Control Register is higher than the level set in the Interrupt Mask Level Register).

Parallel Port Interface

The PCCchip2 provides an 8/16-bit bidirectional parallel port. All eight or sixteen bits of the port must be either inputs or outputs (no individual selection). In addition to the 8/16 bits of data, there are two control pins and five status pins. Each of the status pins can generate an interrupt to the MPU in any of the following programmable conditions: high level, low level, high-to-low transition, or low-to-high transition. This port may be used as a parallel printer port or as a general parallel I/O port.

When used as a parallel printer port, the five status pins function as: Printer Acknowledge (ACK), Printer Fault (FAULT*), Printer Busy (BSY), Printer Select (SELECT), and Printer Paper Error (PE); while the control pins act as Printer Strobe (STROBE*), and Input Prime (INP*).

The PCCchip2 provides an auto-strobe feature similar to that of the MVME147 PCC. In auto-strobe mode, after a write to the Printer Data Register, the PCCchip2 automatically asserts the STROBE* pin for a selected time specified by the Printer Fast Strobe control bit. In manual mode, the Printer Strobe control bit directly controls the state of the STROBE* pin.

General Purpose I/O Pin

The General Purpose I/O pin can be used as an input pin, as an output pin, or as both. The PCCchip2 has a status bit that reflects the state of the pin. The PCCchip2 also has a control bit that allows it to drive the pin, and another control bit that controls the level that is driven.

The input can be configured to generate an interrupt to the MPU in any of the following programmable conditions: high level, low level, high-to-low transition, or low-to-high transition.

CD2401 SCC Interface

The PCCchip2 provides the required logic to interface the CL-CD2401 (SCC) Intelligent MultiProtocol Peripheral to the MC68040-compatible Local Bus. The interface logic consists of a local master interface, a local slave interface, a CD2401 Host interface, a CD2401 DMA interface, a CD2401 interrupt handler, and a Local Bus requester.

The base address for the CL-CD2401 is $FFF45000. It has 8- and 16-bit registers only. Consequently it does not respond when accessed with a size of 4 bytes (SIZ1,0 = %00) or with a size of 16 bytes (SIZ1,0 = %11).

There are three interrupts sources from the SCC: receive interrupt, transmit interrupt, and modem interrupt. The PCCchip2 provides the ability to individually program the priority level of each of these interrupt sources.

When the C040 bit is set, these interrupts are sent to the MPU via the EIPL* pins (at the programmed level).

When the C040 bit is cleared, they are sent to the MPU via the INT pin. (The INT pin is only asserted if the programmed level of the interrupt source is higher than the level programmed into the Interrupt Mask Level Register.)

There are two interrupt acknowledge modes supported by the PCCchip2 for the SCC: auto vector and direct. In auto vector mode, the PCCchip2 supplies the interrupt vector to the MPU. (No interrupt acknowledge cycle is seen by the CD2401.) In direct mode, the SCC supplies the vector to the MPU. (The PCCchip2 passes the interrupt acknowledge cycle on through

to the CD2401. Note that the PCCchip2 drives the CD2401 A7-A0 pins with $01 for modem interrupt acknowledges, $02 for transmit interrupt acknowledges and $03 for receive interrupt acknowledges.) The use of the auto vector mode is not recommended because the CD2401 can supply the vector and the CD2401 requires an interrupt acknowledge cycle.

In order to support polling with the CD2401, the PCCchip2 supports pseudo interrupt acknowledge (PIACK) cycles to the CD2401. (This is required since the CD2401 has no other way of clearing its interrupt requests.) PIACK cycles happen as follows:

1. The MPU waits for an IRQ bit to be set in one of the three SCC interrupt control registers.
2. The Local Bus master starts a normal read cycle to one of the three PIACK registers in the PCCchip2. (The three PIACK registers correspond to modem, transmit, and receive interrupts respectively.)
3. The PCCchip2 upon detecting the start of the read, performs an interrupt acknowledge cycle to the CD2401. (The PCCchip2 drives the CD2401 A7 through A0 pins with a value that corresponds to the PIACK register that is being read. If the Modem PIACK Register is being read, then A7 through A0 = $01. If the Transmit PIACK Register is being read, then A7 through A0 = $02. If the Receive PIACK Register is being read, then A7 through A0 = $03.)
4. As the interrupt acknowledge cycle completes, the PCCchip2 places the vector being driven by the CD2401 onto the Local Bus D0 through D8 and D16 through D23 signals. (From the MPU point of view, the status read from the selected PCCchip2 PIACK register is the vector from the CD2401.)
5. The PCCchip2 signals to the local MPU (via TA*) that the read cycle is complete.

Tick Timer

The PCCchip2 includes two 32-bit general purpose tick timers. The tick timers run on a 1MHz clock which is derived from the processor clock by a prescaler.

Each tick 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 free-running mode, the timers have a resolution of 1 µs and roll over after the count reaches the maximum value $FFFFFFFF. The rollover period for the timers is 71.6 minutes.

When the counter is enabled in the clear-on-compare mode, it increments every 1 µs 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.

Overall Memory Map

The following memory map includes all devices selected by the PCCchip2 map decoders, including those internal to the chip and those external. These devices respond only when the Transfer Type signals carry the values of %00 or %01 which correspond to Normal and MOVE16 accesses on the Local Bus.

Table 3-1. PCCchip2 Devices Memory Map

Address Range	Selected Device	Comments
$FFF42000-$FFF4203F	PCCchip2 Registers	See Programming Model
$FFF42040-$FFF42FFF	PCCchip2 Registers	Repeated
$FFF43000-$FFF43FFF	MCECC (Memory Controller)	External Device
$FFF45000-$FFF450FF	CD2401 (SCC)	External Device
$FFF45100-$FFF45FFF	CD2401 (SCC)	Repeated
$FFF46000-$FFF46FFF	82596CA (LANC)	External Device
$FFF47000-$FFF47FFF	53C710 (SCSI)	External Device
$FFF80000-$FFFBFFFF	Reserved	External Device
$FFFC0000-$FFFCFFFF	DS1643/M48T58 (BBRAM, TOD Clock)	External Device

Programming Model

This section defines the programming model for the control and status registers (CSR) in the PCCchip2. The base address of the CSR is $FFF42000. The PCCchip2 control and status registers can be accessed as bytes (8 bits), two-bytes (16 bits), or four-bytes(32 bits). 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.
W/AC	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.
0	This bit is read only. It always reads as 0.

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.
V	The effect of reset on this bit is variable.
0	The bit is always 0.
1	The bit is always 1.

A summary of the PCCchip2 CSR is shown in Table 6-2.

Table 3-2. PCCchip2 Memory Map - Control and Status Registers

PCCchip2 Base Address = $FFF42000
OFFSET:

	D31							D24	D23							D16
00	CHIP ID								CHIP REVISION							
04	TIC TIMER 1															
08	TIC TIMER 1															
0C	TIC TIMER 2															
10	TIC TIMER 2															
14	PRESCALER COUNT REGISTER								PRESCALER CLOCK ADJUST							
18	GPI PLTY	GPI E/L*	GPI INT	GPI IEN	GPI ICLR	GPI IRQ LEVEL								GPI	GPOE	GPO
1C				SCC RTRY ERR	SCC PAR ERR	SCC EXT ERR	SCC LTO ERR	SCC SCLR			SCC MDM ERR	SCC MDM IEN	SCC MDM AVEC	SCC MODEM IRQ LEVEL		
20																
24									SCC TRANSMIT PIACK							
28					LAN PAR ERR	LAN EXT ERR	LAN LTO ERR	LAN SCLR								
2C					SCSI PAR ERR	SCSI EXT ERR	SCSI LTO ERR	SCSI SCLR								
30	PRTR ACK PLTY	PRTR ACK E/L*	PRTR ACK INT	PRTR ACK IEN	PRTR ACK ICLR	PRTR ACK IRQ LEVEL			PRTR FLT PLTY	PRTR FLT E/L*	PRTR FLT INT	PRTR FLT IEN	PRTR FLT ICLR	PRTR FAULT IRQ LEVEL		
34	PRTR BSY PLTY	PRTR BSY E/L*	PRTR BSY INT	PRTR BSY IEN	PRTR BSY ICLR	PRTR BSY IRQ LEVEL										
38	CHIP SPEED															
3C																

SCC PROVIDES ITS OWN VECTORS

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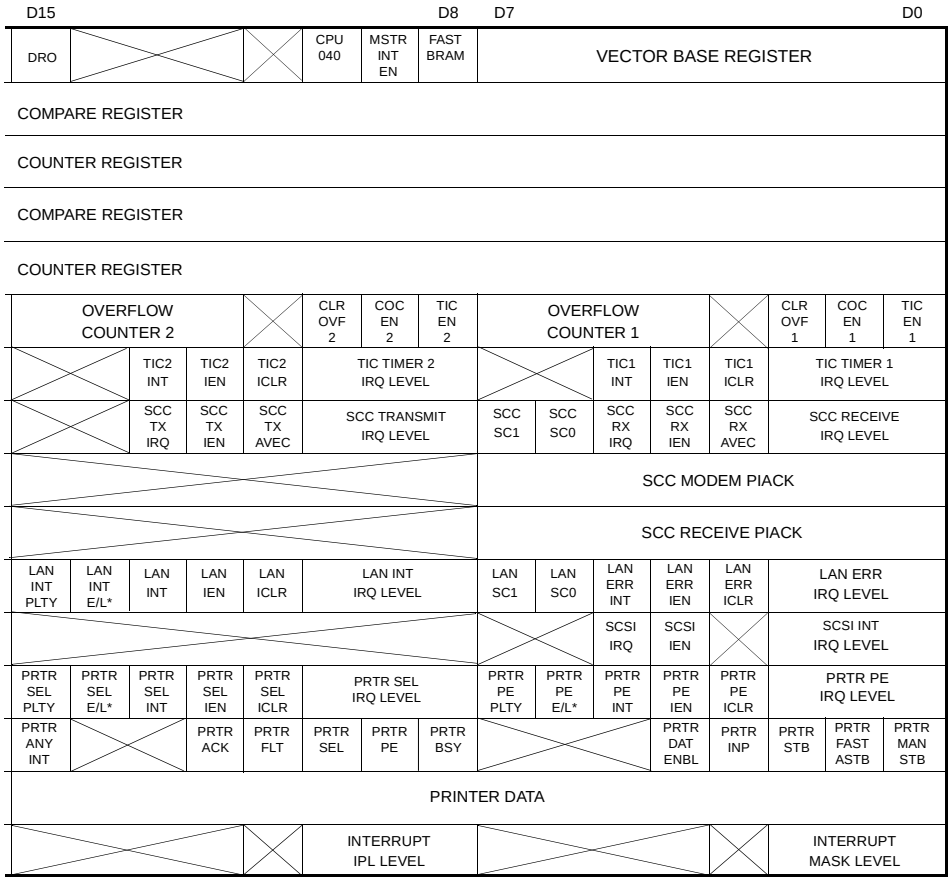

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Chip ID Register

The Chip ID Register is located at $FFF42000. It is an 8-bit read-only register that is hard-wired to a hexadecimal value of $20. Writes to this register are ignored; however, the PCCchip2 always terminates the cycles properly with TA*.

ADR/SIZ	$FFF42000 (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	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Chip Revision Register

The Chip Revision Register is located at $FFF42001. It is an 8-bit read-only register that is hard-wired to reflect the revision level of the PCCchip2 ASIC. The current value of this register is $00. Writes to this register are ignored; however, the PCCchip2 always terminates the cycles properly with TA*.

ADR/SIZ	$FFF42001 (8 bits)							
BIT	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
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

General Control Register

The General Control Register is located at $FFF42002. It is an 8-bit register that controls chip general functions. The Master Interrupt Enable bit (MIEN) must be set high for any interrupts from the PCCchip2 to be asserted to the processor.

ADR/SIZ	$FFF42002 (8 bits)							
DIR	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
NAME	DR0					C040	MIEN	FAST
OPER	R/W	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	V PL	0	0	0	0	0 P	0 PL	0 P

FAST This control bit tailors the control circuit for BBRAM to the speed of BBRAM.

Note The PCCchip2 runs at half the MPU speed on the MVME177P. For example, an MVME177P with a 50 MHz MPU will run the PCCchip2 at 25 MHz.

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 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 PCCchip2 are allowed to reach the MPU. When it is low, all interrupts from the PCCchip2 are disabled (this includes both the EIPL* pins and the INT pin). Also, when the bit is low, all interrupt acknowledge cycles to the PCCchip2 are passed on, via the IACKOUT* pin. This bit is cleared by a reset.

C040 CPU040. This bit should remain set to indicate that the MPU is from the M68000 family. When the bit is set, EIPL<2..0>* are driven as outputs which carry the priority encoded interrupt request from the PCCchip2 interrupt sources. When the bit is cleared, EIPL<2..0>* are not driven as outputs, but are inputs only.

DR0 Download ROM at 0 (not applicable to MVME1X7P). This bit should remain cleared, so that DROM appears only in its normal address range. (When DR0 is set, DROM also appears at $00000000 through $0001FFFF.) DR0 is cleared by power-up or local reset, but if no other device responds (within a certain amount of time) to the first memory access after the reset, then the PCCchip2 sets DR0. This causes the DROM to respond to the memory access (and all memory accesses thereafter until software clears DR0).

Note V=1 if no other device responds to the first memory access after Power-up or Local Reset. Otherwise V=0.

Vector Base Register

The Interrupt Vector Base Register is located at $FFF42003. It is an 8-bit read/write register that is used to supply the vector to the MPU during an interrupt acknowledge cycle for: the two internal tick timers, LAN interrupt, LAN BERR interrupt, SCSI interrupt, GPIO interrupt, and parallel port interrupts. 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 last written on bits 4-7 if the read happens after the Vector Base Register has been initialized. A suggested setting of the Vector Base Register is $50.

ADR/SIZ	$FFF42003 (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 below, where IV3-IV0 refer to bits 3-0 of the vector passed during the IACK cycle:

Interrupt Source	IV3-IV0	Priority
Printer Port-BSY	$0	Lowest
Printer Port-PE	$1	
Printer Port-SELECT	$2	
Printer Port-FAULT	$3	
Printer Port-ACK	$4	
SCSI IRQ	$5	
LANC ERR	$6	
LANC IRQ	$7	
Tick Timer 2 IRQ	$8	
Tick Timer 1 IRQ	$9	
GPIO IRQ	$A	
Serial Modem IRQ (auto vector mode only)	$B	
Serial RX IRQ (auto vector mode only)	$C	
Serial TX IRQ (auto vector mode only)	$D	Highest

The PCCchip2 supports an auto vector mode for the Cirrus Logic CD2401 SCC serial port. (Refer to the AVEC bit in the following registers: SCC Modem Interrupt Control Register, SCC Transmit Interrupt Control Register, and SCC Receive Interrupt Control Register.) If this mode is disabled by setting the AVEC bits to 0, then the PCCchip2 obtains the vector from the SCC and passes it to the MPU. Using the auto vector mode is *NOT* recommended.

A suggested setting of the Local Interrupt Vector Register in the SCC chip is $5C. This produces the following vectors:

$5C	Serial RX Exception IRQ
$5D	Serial Modem IRQ
$5E	Serial TX IRQ
$5F	Serial RX IRQ

Programming the Tick Timers

This section provides addresses and bit level descriptions of the prescaler, tick timers, and various other timer registers.

Tick Timer 1 Compare Register

The Tick Timer 1 Compare Register is a 32-bit register located at $FFF42004. The count value of Tick Timer 1 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.

compare register value = T (µs)

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.

ADR/SIZ	$FFF42004 (32 bits)		
BIT	31	. . .	0
NAME	Tick Timer 1 Compare Register		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	0 P		

Tick Timer 1 Counter

The Tick Timer 1 Counter is a 32-bit read/write register located at address $FFF42008. When enabled, it increments every microsecond. Software may read or write the counter at any time.

ADR/SIZ	$FFF42008 (32 bits)		
BIT	31	. . .	0
NAME	Tick Timer 1 Counter		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	X		

Tick Timer 2 Compare Register

The Tick Timer 2 Compare Register is a 32-bit register located at $FFF4200C. The count value of Tick Timer 2 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.

compare register value = T (µs)

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.

ADR/SIZ	$FFF4200C (32 bits)		
BIT	31	. . .	0
NAME	Tick Timer 2 Compare Register		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	0 P		

Tick Timer 2 Counter

The Tick Timer 2 Counter is a 32-bit read/write register located at address $FFF42010. When enabled, it increments every microsecond. Software may read or write the counter at any time.

ADR/SIZ	$FFF42010 (32 bits)		
BIT	31	. . .	0
NAME	Tick Timer 2 Counter		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	X		

Prescaler Count Register

The Prescaler Count Register is an 8-bit counter used to generate the 1 MHz clock for the two tick timers. This register is a read-only register located at address $FFF42014. It increments to $FF at the BCLK frequency, then it is loaded from the Prescaler Clock Adjust Register.

ADR/SIZ	$FFF42014 (8 bits)		
BIT	31	. . .	24
NAME	Prescaler Count		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	X		

Prescaler Clock Adjust Register

Note The PCCchip2 runs at half the MPU speed on the MVME177P. For example, an MVME177P with a 50 MHz MPU will run the PCCchip2 at 25 MHz.

The Prescaler Clock Adjust Register is an 8-bit read/write register located at address $FFF42015. It is required to adjust the prescaler so that it maintains a 1 MHz clock source for the tick timers, regardless of what

frequency is used for BCLK. To provide a 1 MHz clock to the tick timers, the prescaler adjust register should be programmed based on the following equation:

prescaler clock adjust register = 256 - BCLK (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 tick timers. The tick timer clock can be derived by the following equation.

tick timer clock = BCLK / (256 - *prescaler value*)

The maximum clock frequency for the tick timers is the BCLK frequency divided by two. The value 255 ($FF) is not allowed to be programmed into this register. If a write with the value of $FF occurs to this register, the PCCchip2 terminates the cycle properly with TA*, but the register remains unchanged.

ADR/SIZ	$FFF42015 (8 bits)		
BIT	23	. . .	16
NAME	Prescaler Clock Adjust		
OPER	R/W		
RESET	$DF P		

Tick Timer 2 Control Register

This is an 8-bit read/write register that controls Tick Timer 2. It is located at address $FFF42016.

ADR/SIZ	$FFF42016 (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

CEN Counter Enable. When this bit is high, the counter increments. When this bit is low, the counter does not increment.

COC Clear On Compare. 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 Clear Overflow Counter. The overflow counter is cleared when a one is written to this bit.

OVF3-OVF0 These four bits are the outputs 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 control bit.

Tick Timer 1 Control Register

This is an 8-bit read/write register that controls Tick Timer 1. It is located at address $FFF42017.

ADR/SIZ	$FFF42017 (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 Counter Enable. When this bit is high, the counter increments. When this bit is low, the counter does not increment.

COC Clear On Compare. 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 Clear Overflow Counter. The overflow counter is cleared when a one is written to this bit.

OVF3-OVF0 These four bits are the outputs 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 control bit.

General Purpose Input Interrupt Control Register

ADR/SIZ	$FFF42018 (8 bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
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 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL

IL2-IL0 These three bits select the interrupt level for the general purpose input/output (GPIO) pin. 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 When this bit is high, the interrupt is enabled. The interrupt is disabled when this bit is low.

INT When this bit is high, a general purpose input interrupt is being generated at the level programmed in IL2-IL0 (if nonzero).

E/L* When this bit is high, the interrupt is edge-sensitive. The interrupt is level-sensitive when this bit is low.

PLTY When this bit is low, the interrupt is activated by either a rising edge on the GPIO pin or a high level on the GPIO pin (depending on the E/L* bit).

When this bit is high, the interrupt is activated by either a falling edge on the GPIO pin or a low level of the GPIO pin (depending on the E/L* bit).

Note that if this bit is changed while the E/L* bit is set (or is being set), a GPIO interrupt may be generated. This can be avoided by setting the ICLR bit during write cycles that change the E/L* bit.

General Purpose Input/Output Pin Control Register

ADR/SIZ	$FFF42019 (8 bits)							
BIT	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
NAME						GPI	GPOE	GPO
OPER	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W
RESET	0	0	0	0	0	X	0 PL	0 PL

GPO When GPO is set, and GPOE is set, the GPIO pin is at a logic high level. When GPO is cleared, and GPOE is set, the GPIO pin is at a logic low level.

GPOE This bit controls whether or not the PCCchip2 drives the GPIO pin. When GPOE is set, the PCCchip2 drives the GPIO pin. When GPOE is cleared, the PCCchip2 does not drive the GPIO pin.

GPI This bit reflects the state of the GPIO pin. It is set when GPIO is high and cleared when GPIO is low. On the Single-Board Computers, the PCCGPIO1 pin is connected to the remote reset connector pin 19.

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

IL2-IL0 Interrupt Request Level. These three bits select the interrupt level for Tick Timer 2. 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 is high, the interrupt is enabled. The interrupt is disabled when this bit is low.

INT Interrupt Status. When this bit is high a Tick Timer 2 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.

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 Interrupt Request Level. These three bits select the interrupt level for Tick Timer 1. 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 is high, the interrupt is enabled. The interrupt is disabled when this bit is low.

INT Interrupt Status. When this bit is high a Tick Timer 1 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.

SCC Error Status and Interrupt Control Registers

This section provides addresses and bit level descriptions of the SCC interrupt control registers and status registers.

SCC Error Status Register

ADR/SIZ	$FFF4201C (8 bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME				RTRY	PRTY	EXT	LTO	SCLR
OPER				R	R	R	R	W/R-0
RESET	0	0	0	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0

SCLR — Writing a 1 to this bit clears bits 25 through 28 (LTO, EXT, PRTY, and RTRY). Reading this bit always yields 0.

LTO,EXT, PRTY,RTRY — These bits indicate the status of the last Local Bus error condition encountered by the SCC while performing DMA accesses to the Local Bus. A Local Bus error condition is flagged by the assertion of TEA*. When the SCC receives TEA* if the source of the error is local-time-out, then LTO is set and EXT, PRTY, and RTRY 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 three status bits are cleared. If the source of the error is DRAM parity check error, then PRTY is set and the other three status bits are cleared. If the source of the TEA* is because a retry was needed, then RTRY is set and the other three status bits are cleared. If the source of the error is none of the above conditions, then all four bits are cleared. Writing a 1 to bit 24 (SCLR) also clears all four bits.

SCC Modem Interrupt Control Register

ADR/SIZ	$FFF4201D (8 bits)							
BIT	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
NAME			IRQ	IEN	AVEC	IL2	IL1	IL0
OPER	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0	0	X	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL

IL2-IL0 Interrupt Request Level. These three bits select the interrupt level for SCC modem Interrupt. Level 0 does not generate an interrupt.

AVEC When this bit is high, the PCCchip2 supplies the interrupt vector to the MPU during an IACK for SCC modem interrupt. When this bit is low, the PCCchip2 obtains the vector from the SCC and passes it to the MPU. The use of the AVEC mode is not recommended.

IEN Interrupt Enable. When this bit is high, the interrupt is enabled. The interrupt is disabled when this bit is low.

IRQ Interrupt Status. This status bit reflects the state of the SCC-IRQ1 pin of the CD2401 (qualified by the IEN bit). When this bit is high, an SCC modem interrupt is being generated at the level programmed in IL2-IL0 (if nonzero). This status bit does not need to be cleared, because it is not edge-sensitive.

SCC Transmit Interrupt Control Register

ADR/SIZ	$FFF4201E (8 bits)							
BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
NAME			IRQ	IEN	AVEC	IL2	IL1	IL0
OPER	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0	0	X	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL

IL2-IL0 Interrupt Request Level. These three bits select the interrupt level for SCC Transmit Interrupt. Level 0 does not generate an interrupt.

AVEC When this bit is high, the PCCchip2 supplies the interrupt vector to the MPU during an IACK for SCC transmit interrupt. When this bit is low, the PCCchip2 obtains the vector from the SCC and passes it to the MPU. The use of the AVEC mode is not recommended.

IEN Interrupt Enable. When this bit is high, the interrupt is enabled. The interrupt is disabled when this bit is low.

IRQ Interrupt Status. This status bit reflects the state of the SCC-IRQ2 pin of the CD2401 (qualified by the IEN bit). When this bit is high, an SCC Transmit interrupt is being generated at the level programmed in IL2-IL0 (if nonzero). This status bit does not need to be cleared, because it is not edge-sensitive.

SCC Receive Interrupt Control Register

ADR/SIZ	$FFF4201F (8 bits)							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	SC1	SC0	IRQ	IEN	AVEC	IL2	IL1	IL0
OPER	R/W	R/W	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0 PL	0 PL	X	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL

IL2-IL0 Interrupt Request Level. These three bits select the interrupt level for SCC Receive Interrupt. Level 0 does not generate an interrupt.

AVEC When this bit is high, the PCCchip2 supplies the interrupt vector to the MPU during an IACK for SCC receive interrupt. When this bit is low, the PCCchip2 obtains the vector from the SCC and passes it to the MPU. The use of the AVEC mode is not recommended.

IEN Interrupt Enable. When this bit is high, the interrupt is enabled. The interrupt is disabled when this bit is low.

IRQ Interrupt Status. This status bit reflects the state of the SCC-IRQ3 pin of the CD2401 (qualified by the IEN bit). When this bit is high, an SCC receive interrupt is being generated at the level programmed in IL2-IL0 (if nonzero). This status bit does not need to be cleared, because it is not edge-sensitive.

SC1-SC0 Snoop Control. These control bits determine the value that the PCCchip2 drives onto the local MC68040 bus SC1 and SC0 pins, when the CL-CD2401(SCC) performs DMA accesses. During SCC DMA, when 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. See the M68040 and MC68060 user's manuals for details on how it uses the Snoop Control signals.

Note On the MVME177P, which uses only SC1, the SC0 bit must be 0.

Modem PIACK Register

ADR/SIZ	$FFF42023 (8 bits)							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	MIV7	MIV6	MIV5	MIV4	MIV3	MIV2	MIV1	MIV0
OPER	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
RESET	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

The Modem PIACK Register is used to execute modem pseudo interrupt acknowledge cycles to the CD2401.

When the Local Bus master initiates a read cycle to this register, the PCCchip2 executes an interrupt acknowledge cycle to the CD2401 with A7-A0 = $01. (Note that the PILR1 register in the CD2401 should be set to the same value ($01) for the interrupt acknowledge cycle to operate properly.)

To finish the local read cycle, the PCCchip2 drives the vector received from the CD2401 onto the local data bus, and asserts TA*. Reads to this register are termed pseudo interrupt acknowledge cycles because they are normal read cycles on the Local Bus side but they are interrupt acknowledge cycles on the CD2401 side of the PCCchip2. They are necessary to support polled mode operation with the CD2401.

Note If this register is read when an interrupt is not present, the interrupt acknowledge cycle times out with a TEA if the Local Bus timer is enabled.

MIV7-MIV0 Modem interrupt vector bits 7-0 reflect the modem interrupt vector driven by the CD2401 to the PCCchip2 during a pseudo interrupt acknowledge cycle.

Transmit PIACK Register

ADR/SIZ	$FFF42025 (8 bits)							
BIT	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
NAME	TIV7	TIV6	TIV5	TIV4	TIV3	TIV2	TIV1	TIV0
OPER	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
RESET	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

The Transmit PIACK Register is used to execute transmit pseudo interrupt acknowledge cycles to the CD2401.

When the Local Bus master initiates a read cycle to this register, the PCCchip2 executes an interrupt acknowledge cycle to the CD2401 with A7-A0 = $02. (Note that the PILR1 register in the CD2401 should be set to the same value ($02) for the interrupt acknowledge cycle to operate properly.)

To finish the local read cycle, the PCCchip2 drives the vector received from the CD2401 onto the local data bus, and asserts TA*. Reads to this register are termed pseudo interrupt acknowledge cycles because they are normal read cycles on the Local Bus side but they are interrupt acknowledge cycles on the CD2401 side of the PCCchip2. They are necessary to support polled mode operation with the CD2401.

Note If this register is read when an interrupt is not present, the interrupt acknowledge cycle times out with a TEA if the Local Bus timer is enabled.

TIV7-TIV0 Transmit Interrupt vector bits 7-0 reflect the transmit interrupt vector driven by the CD2401 to the PCCchip2 during a pseudo interrupt acknowledge cycle.

Receive PIACK Register

ADR/SIZ	$FFF42027 (8 bits)							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	RIV7	RIV6	RIV5	RIV4	RIV3	RIV2	RIV1	RIV0
OPER	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
RESET	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

The Receive PIACK Register is used to execute receive pseudo interrupt acknowledge cycles to the CD2401.

When the Local Bus master initiates a read cycle to this register, the PCCchip2 executes an interrupt acknowledge cycle to the CD2401 with A7-A0 = $03. (Note that the PILR1 register in the CD2401 should be set to the same value ($03) for the interrupt acknowledge cycle to operate properly.)

To finish the local read cycle, the PCCchip2 drives the vector received from the CD2401 onto the local data bus, and asserts TA*. Reads to this register are termed pseudo interrupt acknowledge cycles because they are normal read cycles on the Local Bus side but they are interrupt acknowledge cycles on the CD2401 side of the PCCchip2. They are necessary to support polled mode operation with the CD2401.

Note If this register is read when an interrupt is not present, the interrupt acknowledge cycle times out with a TEA if the Local Bus timer is enabled.

RIV7-RIV0 Receive Interrupt vector bits 7-0 reflect the transmit interrupt vector driven by the CD2401 to the PCCchip2 during a pseudo interrupt acknowledge cycle.

LANC Error Status and Interrupt Control Registers

This section provides addresses and bit level descriptions of the LANC interrupt control registers and status register.

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	W/R-0
RESET	0	0	0	0	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0

SCLR Writing a 1 to this bit clears bits 25 through 27 (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 time-out, 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	$FFF4202A (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 PL	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 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 (if nonzero).

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	$FFF4202B (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 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL

IL2-IL0 Interrupt Request Level. These three bits select the interrupt level. 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 is high, the interrupt is enabled. The interrupt is disabled when this bit is low.

IRQ Interrupt Status. When this bit is high, a LANC Bus Error interrupt is being generated at the level programmed in IL2-IL0 (if nonzero).

SC1-SC0 Snoop Control. These control bits determine the value that the PCCchip2 drives onto the local MC68040 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. See the M68040 user's manual for details on how it uses the Snoop Control signals.

Note On the MVME177P, which uses only SC1, the SC0 bit must be 0.

Programming the SCSI Error Status and Interrupt Registers

This section provides address and bit level description of the SCSI interrupt control register and status register.

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	W/R-0
RESET	0	0	0	0	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0

SCLR Writing a 1 to this bit clears bits 25 through 27 (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 time-out, 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.

SCSI Interrupt Control Register

ADR/SIZ	$FFF4202F (8 bits)							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME			IRQ	IEN		IL2	IL1	IL0
OPER	R/W	R/W	R	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

IL2-IL0 Interrupt Request 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 high, the interrupt is enabled. The interrupt is disabled when this bit is low.

IRQ Interrupt Status. This status bit reflects the state of the IRQ* pin of 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 (if nonzero). This status bit does not need to be cleared, because it is not edge-sensitive.

Programming the Printer Port

This section provides addresses and bit level descriptions of the printer port control, status, and data registers.

Printer ACK Interrupt Control Register

ADR/SIZ	$FFF42030 (8 bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
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 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL

IL2-IL0 These three bits select the interrupt level for the printer ACK. 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 When this bit is high, the interrupt is enabled. The interrupt is disabled when this bit is low.

INT When this bit is high, a printer ACK interrupt is being generated at the level programmed in IL2-IL0 (if nonzero).

E/L* When this bit is high, the interrupt is edge-sensitive. The interrupt is level-sensitive when this bit is low.

PLTY When this bit is low, interrupt is activated by a falling edge/low level on the PRACKI* pin.

When this bit is high, interrupt is activated by a rising edge/high level on the PRACKI* pin.

Note that if this bit is changed while the E/L* bit is set (or is being set), an ACK interrupt may be generated. This can be avoided by setting the ICLR bit during write cycles that change the E/L* bit.

Printer FAULT Interrupt Control Register

ADR/SIZ	$FFF42031 (8 bits)							
BIT	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
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 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL

IL2-IL0 These three bits select the interrupt level for the printer FAULT. 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 When this bit is high, the interrupt is enabled. The interrupt is disabled when this bit is low.

INT When this bit is high, a printer FAULT interrupt is being generated at the level programmed in IL2-IL0 (if nonzero).

E/L* When this bit is high, the interrupt is edge-sensitive. The interrupt is level-sensitive when this bit is low.

PLTY When this bit is low, interrupt is activated by a falling edge/low level of the PRFAULTI* pin.

When this bit is high, interrupt is activated by a rising edge /high level of the PRFAULTI* pin.

Note that if this bit is changed while the E/L* bit is set (or is being set), a FAULT interrupt may be generated. This can be avoided by setting the ICLR bit during write cycles that change the E/L* bit.

Printer SEL Interrupt Control Register

ADR/SIZ	$FFF42032 (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 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL

IL2-IL0 These three bits select the interrupt level for the printer SEL. 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 When this bit is high, the interrupt is enabled. The interrupt is disabled when this bit is low.

INT When this bit is high, a printer SEL interrupt is being generated at the level programmed in IL2-IL0 (if nonzero).

E/L* When this bit is high, the interrupt is edge-sensitive. The interrupt is level-sensitive when this bit is low.

PLTY When this bit is low, interrupt is activated by a rising edge/high level of the SEL pin.

When this bit is high, interrupt is activated by a falling edge/low level of the SEL pin.

Note that if this bit is changed while the E/L* bit is set (or is being set), a SEL interrupt may be generated. This can be avoided by setting the ICLR bit during write cycles that change the E/L* bit.

Printer PE Interrupt Control Register

ADR/SIZ	$FFF42033 (8 bits)							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
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 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL

IL2-IL0 These three bits select the interrupt level for the printer PE. 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 When this bit is high, the interrupt is enabled. The interrupt is disabled when this bit is low.

INT When this bit is high, a printer PE interrupt is being generated at the level programmed in IL2-IL0 (if nonzero).

E/L* When this bit is high, the interrupt is edge-sensitive. The interrupt is level-sensitive when this bit is low.

PLTY When this bit is low, interrupt is activated by a rising edge/high level of the PE pin.

When this bit is high, interrupt is activated by a falling edge/low level of the PE pin.

Note that if this bit is changed while the E/L* bit is set (or is being set), a PE interrupt may be generated. This can be avoided by setting the ICLR bit during write cycles that change the E/L* bit.

Printer BUSY Interrupt Control Register

ADR/SIZ	$FFF42034 (8 bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
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 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL

IL2-IL0 These three bits select the interrupt level for the printer BUSY. 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 When this bit is high, the interrupt is enabled. The interrupt is disabled when this bit is low.

INT When this bit is high, a printer BUSY interrupt is being generated at the level programmed in IL2-IL0 (if nonzero).

E/L* When this bit is high, the interrupt is edge-sensitive. The interrupt is level-sensitive when this bit is low.

PLTY When this bit is low, interrupt is activated by a rising edge/high level of the BUSY pin.

When this bit is high, interrupt is activated by a falling edge/low level of the BUSY pin.

Note that if this bit is changed while the E/L* bit is set (or is being set), a BUSY interrupt may be generated. This can be avoided by setting the ICLR bit during write cycles that change the E/L* bit.

Printer Input Status Register

ADR/SIZ	$FFF42036 (8 bits)							
BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
NAME	PINT			ACK	FLT	SEL	PE	BSY
OPER	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
RESET	X	0	0	X	X	X	X	X

BSY This bit reflects the state of the Printer Busy input pin. It is 1 when BSY is high and 0 when BSY is low.

PE This bit reflects the state of the Printer Paper Error input pin. It is 1 when PE is high and 0 when PE is low.

SEL This bit reflects the state of the Printer Select input pin. It is 1 when SELECT is high and 0 when SELECT is low.

FLT This bit reflects the state of the Printer Fault input pin. It is 1 when FAULT* is low and 0 when FAULT* is high.

ACK This bit reflects the state of the Printer Acknowledge input pin. It is 1 when ACK* is low and 0 when ACK* is high.

PINT Printer Interrupt Status. When this bit is high, an interrupt is being generated at the level programmed in one or more of the Printer Interrupt Control Registers. The interrupt may come from one or more printer status pins.

Printer Port Control Register

ADR/SIZ	$FFF42037 (8 bits)							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME				DOEN	INP	STB	FAST	MAN
OPER	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0	0	0	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL	0 PL

MAN Manual Strobe Control - This bit selects the auto or manual mode for the printer strobe. When this bit is low, the printer strobe is generated automatically by a write to the Printer Data Register (auto mode). When this bit is high, the strobe pin is directly controlled by the STB control bit (manual mode).

FAST Strobe Timing - In auto mode, this bit controls the printer strobe timing. When this bit is low, the strobe time is 212 BCLK periods (10.6 µs at 20MHz, 8.5 µs at 25MHz and 6.4 µs at 33MHz). When this bit is high, the strobe time is 50 BCLK periods (2.5 µs at 20MHz, 2 µs at 25MHz and 1.5 µs at 33MHz). Note that the strobe time is the width of the low-going pulse generated on the STB* pin. Also note that after a write to the Printer Data Register, the PCCchip2 delays about one strobe time before issuing the STB* pulse. This bit is not used in manual mode.

Note The PCCchip2 runs at half the MPU speed on the MVME177P. For example, an MVME177P with a 50 MHz MPU will run the PCCchip2 at 25 MHz.

STB Manual Strobe Control - In the manual mode, the software controls the strobe timing. When this bit is high, the printer strobe is activated. When this bit is low, the printer strobe is not activated. This bit has no function in auto mode.

INP Printer Input Prime - This bit controls the input prime signal. When this bit is high, the input prime signal is activated. When this bit is low, the input prime signal is not activated. Software must control the timing of the printer input prime signal.

DOEN Printer Data Output Enable - This bit controls the external data buffer for the printer port. When this bit is high, the external printer data buffer is enabled. When this bit is low, the external printer data buffer is disabled. For normal connection to a printer, DOEN should be set to 1.

Chip Speed Register

ADR/SIZ	$FFF42038 (16-bits)
BIT	31-16
NAME	CS31 - CS16
OPER	R
RESET	X

CS31-CS16 This read-only register is for factory test purposes only.

Printer Data Register

ADR/SIZ	$FFF4203A (16-bits)
BIT	15-0
NAME	PD15 - PD0
OPER	R/W
RESET	X

PD15-PD0 Writing to these bits causes the PCCchip2 to latch data into the external printer data buffer. Generally the printer data buffer only connects to PD7-PD0, because most printer data paths are 8 bits wide.

PD7-PD0 can be accessed as an 8-bit register at location $FFF4203B, or PD15-PD0 can be accessed as a 16-bit register at location $FFF4203A.

In auto mode, writing these bits also generates the strobe for the printer. Reading these bits causes the PCCchip2 to read the data from the printer data signal lines (no strobe is generated).

When the DOEN bit is set, the printer data signal lines are driven by the external printer data buffer. When the DOEN bit is cleared, they must be terminated to high or to low and/or an external device must drive them.

Interrupt Priority Level Register

ADR/SIZ	$FFF4203E (8 bits)							
BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
NAME						IPL2	IPL1	IPL0
OPER	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
RESET	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	X

IPL2-IPL0 Interrupt Priority Level - These bits reflect the priority-encoded interrupt request level. This level is a combination of the PCCchip2 interrupt requests and the interrupt requests driven onto the EIPL2-EIPL0 pins.

Note that when the C040 bit is cleared, external devices can drive EIPL2-EIPL0 with their interrupt requests.

When C040 is set, the PCCchip2 drives EIPL2-EIPL0 with its interrupt requests. In this case (C040 set), IPL2-IPL0 only reflect PCCchip2 interrupt requests. The IPL bits are encoded as shown below:

IPL2	IPL1	IPL0	Priority Level	Comments
0	0	0	0	No Interrupt
0	0	1	1	Lowest Level
0	1	0	2	
0	1	1	3	
1	0	0	4	
1	0	1	5	
1	1	0	6	
1	1	1	7	Highest Level

Interrupt Mask Level Register

ADR/SIZ	$FFF4203F (8 bits)							
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME						MSK2	MSK1	MSK0
OPER	R	R	R	R	R	R/W	R/W	R/W
RESET	0	0	0	0	0	1 PL	1 PL	1 PL

MSK2-MSK0 Interrupt Mask Level - The interrupt mask level bits determine the level which must be exceeded by IPL2-IPL0 in order for the PCCchip2 to assert its INT pin. The MSK bits are encoded as follows:

MSK2	MSK1	MSK0	Priority Level	Comments
0	0	0	0	Lowest Level
0	0	1	1	
0	1	0	2	
0	1	1	3	
1	0	0	4	
1	0	1	5	
1	1	0	6	
1	1	1	7	Highest Level

MCECC Functions 4

Introduction

The ECC DRAM Controller ASIC (MCECC) is a device used on earlier MVME167/177 models whose functions are now incorporated into the Petra chip on the MVME1x7. The two memory controllers modeled in Petra duplicate the functionality of the “parity memory controller” found in MC ASICs as well as that of the “single-bit error correcting/double-bit error detecting” memory controller found in MCECC ASICs.

For ease of use in conjunction with processes, programming models and documentation developed for earlier boards, the structure of this manual preserves the functional distinctions that formerly characterized the MCECC ASIC. This chapter describes the Petra chip as used in the MVME1x7 MCECC implementation.

The MCECC ASICs, used in a set of two, provided the interface to a 144-bit wide DRAM memory array. The Petra implementation provides an interface to a 40-bit SDRAM memory array. There are 32 bits for data, 7 for check bits, and one bit that is not used. SDRAM configurations that allow array sizes of 16MB to 128MB are supported. For a complete description of the memory configurations that are supported, refer to the definition of the SDCFG2-SDCFG0 bits in the SDRAM Configuration register.

Features

MCECC functions now implemented on the Petra chip include:

Table 4-1. MCECC Functions on the Petra ASIC

Function	Features
Memory Control	2-1-1-1 memory accesses (sustained) for burst writes
	4-1-1-1 memory accesses (sustained) for burst reads (5-1-1-1 with BERR on or when FSTRD is cleared)
	Support for byte, two-byte, four-byte, and cache line read or write transfers
	Programmable base address for DRAM
	Built-in refresh timer and refresh controller
	Programmable-period automatic scrub operation
Error Handling	ECC Single-Bit Error Detect and Correct
	Software-enabled Interrupt on Single-Bit Error
	Double-Bit Error Detect
	Software-programmable Bus Error and/or Interrupt on double-bit error

Functional Description

The following sections provide an overview of the functions provided by the Petra MCECC sector. For a detailed programming model for the Petra/MCECC control and status registers, refer to the *Programming Model* section.

General Description

The Petra MCECC sector is a single-chip solution for memory control functions. The memory architecture is a single bank of SDRAM, 32 bits wide plus seven check bits. The MCECC sector provides all the functions required to implement a memory system. These include programmable map decoding, memory control, refresh, and a memory scrubber. The scrubber, when enabled, periodically scans memory for errors. If the scrubber finds a single-bit error in the memory array, it corrects the error. This prevents soft single-bit errors from becoming double-bit errors.

Performance

The Petra MCECC sector maintains tags for each internal bank of SDRAM. Each bank may be in an active or idle state. SDRAM access time is a function of the state of the bank of memory being addressed. If the bank addressed is active, performance is additionally a function of the page of memory being referenced. If the page referenced is open, access time is the shortest possible. Maximum access time will occur when the page referenced is not open, since the open page must be first closed and the desired page then opened.

Page sizes are determined by the configuration of the SDRAM device. Sizes range from 256 to 1024 memory locations per page.

The Petra MCECC sector design is targeted for SDRAM devices of the PC100 type. Memory access time are not influenced by the settings of mode bits or SDRAM speed selections.

The basic performance specifications for the MCECC sector are listed in Table 4-2.

Note The table is not complete because it cannot account for the effects of a write posting operation. If the Petra MCECC sector is idle and a write cycle is initiated on the local bus, the cycle is write-posted and the local bus is acknowleged in two clock ticks. If another bus cycle is initiated while the write post operation is in progress, the new cycle is stalled until the write posting is complete. *The Read cycles are extended by one clock cycle if the the NCEBEN bit is set in the SDRAM Control register.*

Since the bandwidth between the SDRAM and the processor local bus is generally higher than that of the logic it replaces (the MCECC pair and EDO DRAMs), software will take less time to execute. This could change the behavior of certain applications.

Table 4-2. Memory System Cycle Timing

Access Description	Memory States		
	Idle	Active Hit	Active Miss
Read Single	4 clock cycles	3 clock cycles	5 clock cycles
Read Burst	4-1-1-1 clock cycles	3-1-1-1 clock cycles	5-1-1-1 clock cycles
Write Burst	2-1-1-1 clock cycles	2-1-1-1 clock cycles	2-1-1-1 clock cycles
Write Longword	2 clock cycles	2 clock cycles	2 clock cycles
Write 1 or 2 Bytes	9 clock cycles	8 clock cycles	10 clock cycles

Cache Coherency

The MCECC sector supports the MC680x0 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 memory inhibit (MI∗) signal.

For a write or read cycle, the MCECC sector always waits for MI∗ to be negated before it begins a read or write cycle to the DRAM. If another local bus slave asserts TA∗ or TEA∗ before MI∗ is negated, then the MCECC sector never begins the DRAM write cycle.

ECC

The Petra MCECC sector pair performs single-bit error correction and double-bit error detection (SECDED). Since the SDRAM device can deliver data from incremental addresses with each clock tick (subject to boundary limitations), the Petra MCECC sector does not implement an interleaved memory architecture. The SDRAM array is 32 data bits plus seven checkbits wide. The depth is dependent on the number and type of SDRAM devices.

Cycle Types

The Petra MCECC sector always initiates burst read/write accesses to the SDRAM device. If the *bus* access is not a burst, the cycle is terminated early. Single- and double-byte write cycles are read-modify-write accesses, but longword write accesses require no read cycle.

Error Reporting

The Petra MCECC sector generates ECC check bits for write cycles. It also checks read data from the DRAM and corrects the data if it contains a single-bit error. If a non-correctable error occurs within the read data, the Petra MCECC sector so indicates by asserting its non-correctable error (NCE∗) pin.

The following paragraphs describe the actions that the MCECC sector will take in different error situations.

Single Bit Error (Cycle Type = Burst Read or Non-Burst Read)

1. Correct the data that is driven to the local MC680x0 bus.
2. Do not correct the data in DRAM. The DRAM is not corrected until the next scrub of that address, which happens only if scrubbing is enabled.
3. Terminate the cycle normally. (Assert TA∗ to the local bus.)
4. Log the error if not already logged.
5. Notify the local MPU via interrupt, if so enabled.

Double Bit Error (Cycle Type = Burst Read or Non-Burst Read)

You cannot correct the data that is driven to the local MC680x0 bus.

1. Leave the error in DRAM. (Note that the error is not corrected in DRAM during the next scrub of that address.)
2. Terminate the cycle with Bus Error (assert TEA∗ to the local bus) if so enabled.
3. Log the error if not already logged.
4. 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 handled the same as a double-bit error. The rest may 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)

1. Correct the data read from the DRAM, merge with the write data, and write the correct, merged data to the DRAM.
2. Terminate the cycle normally. (Assert TA∗ to the local bus.)
3. Log the error if not already logged.
4. Notify the local MPU via interrupt if so enabled.

Double Bit Error (Cycle Type = Non-Burst Write)

1. Do not perform the write portion of the cycle. (This causes the location to continue to indicate a non-correctable error when accessed.)
2. Terminate the cycle normally. (Assert TA∗ to the local bus.)
3. Log the error if not already logged.

4. 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 handled the same as a double-bit error. The rest may show up as "no error" or "single-bit error", both of which are incorrect.

Single Bit Error (Cycle Type = Scrub)

1. Write corrected data to the DRAM.
2. Log the error if not already logged.
3. Notify the local MPU via interrupt if so enabled.

Double Bit Error (Cycle Type = Scrub)

1. Do not perform the write portion of the cycle. (This causes the location to continue to indicate a non-correctable error when accessed.)
2. Log the error if not already logged.
3. 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 may show up as "no error" or "single-bit error", both of which are incorrect.

Error Logging

ECC error logging is facilitated by the Petra MCECC sector because of its internal latches. When an error (single- or double-bit) occurs in the DRAMs to which the MCECC sector is connected, it freezes the address of the error and the syndrome bits associated with the data that is in error. Each MCECC sector segment performs this logging function independently of the other. Once the MCECC sector 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 sector contains programmable registers and circuitry to implement the memory 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 and then releases it for the local bus, or for a 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 39-bit read of DRAM, a correction of any single-bit errors, and a write of the full 39 corrected bits back to the same location. If a single- or double-bit error occurs and if such interrupts are enabled in the control register, the local bus master is notified. A software bit is available to disable the read portion of the scrub cycle.

Refresh

The MCECC sector 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 µs.

Arbitration

The MCECC sector has three 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

Certain parameters in the Petra MCECC sector have to be configured. These include DRAM size, DRAM speed, Control and Status register selection, etc. The configuration parameters are loaded into the Defaults 1, Defaults 2, and SDRAM Configuration registers on the first clock edge after reset negation. Software can override this initial setting by writing to the Defaults registers. However, it is not recommended that non-test software alter the contents of the Defaults registers. The actual values loaded into the Defaults registers are determined by board-level jumpers and configuration resistors.

Programming Model

This section defines the programming model for the control and status registers (CSRs) in the MCECC sector. The base address of the CSRs is hard-coded to the address $FFF43000 for the MCECC sector on the first mezzanine board and to $FFF43100 for the MCECC sector on the second mezzanine board.

Note that several bits in the register map have changed in functionality from the MCECC ASIC pair. In most cases these bits were defined to be nonoperational in the MCECC model, but were also defined as to their original intent. This specification entirely omits those bit definitions.

The possible operations for each bit in the CSR are as follows:

R	The bit is a read-only status bit.
R/W	The bit is readable and writable.
R/C	This status bit is cleared by writing a 1 to it.
C	Writing a 0 to the bit clears it or another bit. This bit reads zero.
S	Writing a 1 to the bit sets it or another bit. This bit reads 0.

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.

Table 4-3. MCECC Sector Internal Register Memory Map

MCECC Sector Base Address = $FFF43000 (1st *board*); $FFF43100 (2nd *board*)

Register		Register Bit Names							
Offset	**Name**	**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	REV47	REV3	REV2	REV1	REV0
$08	MEMORY CONFIG	0	0	FSTRD	1	0	MSIZ2	MSIZ1	MSIZ0
$0C		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$10		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$14	BASE ADDRESS	BAD31	BAD30	BAD29	BAD28	BAD27	BAD26	BAD25	BAD24
$18	DRAM CONTROL	BAD23	BAD22	RWB5	***RWB4***	RWB3	NCEIEN	NCEBEN	RAMEN
$1C	BCLK FREQUENCY	BCK7	BCK6	BCK5	BCK47	BCK3	BCK2	BCK1	BCK0
$20	DATA CONTROL	0	0	DERC	ZFILL	RWCKB	0	0	0
$24	SCRUB CONTROL	***0***	***0***	***0***	SCRB	SCRBEN	0	SBEIEN	***RWB0***
$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

Table 4-3. MCECC Sector Internal Register Memory Map (Continued)

MCECC Sector Base Address = $FFF43000 (1st *board*); $FFF43100 (2nd *board*)

Register		Register Bit Names							
Offset	**Name**	**D31**	**D30**	**D29**	**D28**	**D27**	**D26**	**D25**	**D24**
$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	***RWB7***	***RWB6***	FSTRD	SELI1	SELI0	RSIZ2	RSIZ1	RSIZ0
$78	DEFAULTS2	***RWB7***	***RWB6***	REFDIS	TVECT	NOCACHE	RESST2	RESST1	RESST0
$7C	***SDRAM CONFIG***						***SDCFG2***	***SDCFG1***	***SDCFG0***

Chip ID Register

The Chip ID register is hard-wired to a hexadecimal value of $*81*. The Petra MCECC sector 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. Although writes of any value other than $0F to this register are ignored, the MCECC sector always terminates the cycles properly with TA∗.

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 Petra/MCECC ASIC. The current value of the register is $*01*. Although writes to this register are ignored, the MCECC sector pair always terminates the cycles properly with TA∗.

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	*0*	*0*	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 sector. These bits reflect the RSIZ2-RSIZ0 bits in Defaults Register 1.

MSIZ2	MSIZ1	MSIZ0	Memory Size	MSIZ2	MSIZ1	MSIZ0	Memory Size
0	0	0	4MB	1	0	0	64MB
0	0	1	8MB	1	0	1	128MB
0	1	0	16MB	1	1	0	Reserved
0	1	1	32MB	1	1	1	Reserved

Note Remember that the DRAM organization presented in the table above is relevant to the extent that it aids in emulating DRAM configurations from earlier programming models. For the *actual* SDRAM device and size options now applicable to the MVME1x7P boards, refer to Table 1-1.

FSTRD FSTRD reflects the state of the FSTRD bit in 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.

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.

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	*RWB4*	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.*

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.

NCEIEN 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.

RWB3 Read/Write Bit 3 is a general purpose read/write bit.

RWB4 Read/Write Bit 4 is a general purpose read/write bit.

RWB5 Read/Write Bit 5 is a general purpose read/write bit.

BAD22, BAD23
These are the lower two bits of the DRAM base address described in the previous register.

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 25MHz and $21 for 33MHz). The MCECC sector 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 1MHz 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 25MHz).

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

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 seven checkbits in the Petra MCECC sector (bits 30-24) to be written and read on the local MC680x0 data bus. 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 sector to perform a read-modify-write to DRAM. If the location to which check bits are being written has a single- or double-bit error, 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 for use 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.

When ZFILL is set, the read portion of a scrub cycle is suppressed and writes of all zeros are executed.

DERC DISABLE ERROR CORRECTION, when set to 1, disables single-bit error correction by the Petra MCECC sector. Specifically, data read from the DRAM array is presented to the local MC680x0 data bus unaltered. 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 complete regardless of whether or not there was 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	*0*	*0*	*0*	SCRB	SCRBEN	0	SBEIEN	*RWB0*
OPER	*R*	*R*	*R*	R	R/W	R	R/W	R/W
RESET	*0 PLS*	*0 PLS*	*0 PLS*	0 PLS	0 PLS	X	0 PLS	0 PLS

RWB0 *RWB0 is a general-purpose read/write bit.*

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 sector 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 sector 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 a 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.

Scrub Period Register Bits 15-8

The Scrub Period Control register controls how often a scrub of the entire memory is performed if the SCRBEN 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	SBPD67	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 1MHz 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	CPS57	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	*RWB7*	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.

RWB7 *Read/Write Bit 7 is a general-purpose read/write bit.*

Scrub Prescaler Counter (Bits 21-16)

The Scrub Prescaler counter uses the 1MHz clock as an input to create the 0.5 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 and reads to this address yield the counter's 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 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 *Syndrome Decoding* section.)

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 sector.

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 MC680x0 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 will be logged until the error is cleared. The bit can only be set by logging an error and cleared by writing a 1 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 sector 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 MC680x0 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 MC680x0 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 MC680x0 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 MC680x0 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	*0*	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

S6-S0 *Bits SYNDROME6-0 reflect the syndrome value at the last logging of an error. The seven-bit code indicates the position of the data error. When all the bits are 0, there is no error. Note that if the logged error was non-correctable, then these bits are meaningless (refer to the Syndrome Decoding section).*

Defaults Register 1

ADR/SIZ	1st $FFF43074/2nd $FFF43174 (8-bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	*RWB7*	*RWB6*	FSTRD	SELI1	SELI0	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

Bits 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
0	0	1	8MB
0	1	0	16MB
0	1	1	32MB
1	0	0	64MB
1	0	1	128MB
1	1	0	Reserved
1	1	1	Reserved

The states of RSIZ2-0 after reset (power-up, soft, or local) 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	*1*	*$FFF43000*
1	*0*	*$FFF43100*

SELI1 and SELI0 are initialized by hardware after a power-up, soft, or local reset. Their initialized state is determined by board-level configuration resistors.

FSTRD The FSTRD control bit determines the speed at which SDRAM reads occur. When it is 1, SDRAM reads happen at full speed. When it is 0, SDRAM reads are slowed by one clock, unless they are already slowed by NCEBEN

being set. The state of FSTRD after a reset (power-up, soft, or local) is determined by board-level configuration resistors.

RWB6 *Read/Write Bit 6 is a general-purpose read/write bit.*

RWB7 *Read/Write Bit 7 is a general-purpose read/write bit.*

Defaults Register 2

ADR/SIZ	1st $FFF43078/2nd $FFF43178 (8-bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	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 a power-up, soft, or local reset to match the RESST2-RESST0 bits from the reset serial bit stream.

SDRAM Configuration Register

ADR/SIZ	1st $FFF4307c/2nd $FFF4317c (8-bits)							
BIT	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
NAME	0	0	0	0	0	SDCFG2	SDCFG1	SDCGF0
OPER	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
RESET	0 PLS	0 PLS	0 PLS	V PLS	V PLS	V PLS	V PLS	V PLS

SDCFG2-SDCFG0

Define the physical SDRAM memory population on the printed circuit board:

SDCFG2	SDCFG1	SDCFG0	DRAM Array Size
0	0	0	SDRAM device is 64MBit x 16 data with one bank composed of 3 devices
0	0	1	SDRAM device is 64MBit x 8 data with one bank composed of 5 devices
0	1	0	SDRAM device is 64MBit x 8 data with two banks composed of 5 devices each
0	1	1	SDRAM device is 64MBit x 8 data with four banks composed of 5 devices each
1	0	0	SDRAM device is 128MBit x 8 data with one bank composed of 5 devices
1	0	1	SDRAM device is 128MBit x 8 data with two banks composed of 5 devices each
1	1	0	reserved
1	1	1	reserved

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 initialization automatically, but depends on software to perform enough dummy accesses to DRAM to meet the requirement. The number of cycles required is fewer 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 zeroes all of the DRAM controlled by this MCECC pair at the rate of 100MB/second when the BCLK pin is operating at 25MHz. 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 SCRBEN 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 SCRB bit in the Scrub Control register to be cleared. (Wait for bit 28 of offset $24 = 0.)
3. Discontinue all accesses from the MC680x0 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 SCRBEN bit in the Scrub Control register. (Set bit 27 of offset $24.)
8. Ensure that the zero-fill has started by waiting for the SCRB 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 pass by clearing the SCRBEN bit in the Scrub Control register. (Clear bit 27 of offset $24.)
10. Wait for the zero-fill to complete by waiting for the SCRB 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 Decoding

The following table defines the syndrome bit encoding for the Petra/MCECC ASIC. A syndrome code value of $00 indicates no error found. All other syndrome code values denote an error. The bit in error is decoded as shown in the table.

Table 4-4. Syndrome Bit Encoding

Bit in Error	Syndrome Code	Bit in Error	Syndrome Code
Bit 0	*$4F*	*Bit 16*	*$0E*
Bit 1	*$4A*	*Bit 17*	*$0B*
Bit 2	*$52*	*Bit 18*	*$13*
Bit 3	*$54*	*Bit 19*	*$15*
Bit 4	*$57*	*Bit 20*	*$16*
Bit 5	*$58*	*Bit 21*	*$19*
Bit 6	*$5B*	*Bit 22*	*$1A*
Bit 7	*$5D*	*Bit 23*	*$1C*
Bit 8	*$23*	*Bit 24*	*$62*
Bit 9	*$25*	*Bit 25*	*$64*
Bit 10	*$26*	*Bit 26*	*$67*
Bit 11	*$29*	*Bit 27*	*$68*
Bit 12	*$2A*	*Bit 28*	*$6B*
Bit 13	*$2C*	*Bit 29*	*$6D*
Bit 14	*$31*	*Bit 30*	*$70*
Bit 15	*$34*	*Bit 31*	*$77*
Check Bit 0	*$01*	*Check Bit 4*	*$10*
Check Bit 1	*$02*	*Check Bit 5*	*$20*
Check Bit 2	*$04*	*Check Bit 6*	*$40*
Check Bit 3	*$08*		

Since the memory architecture is 32 data bits plus seven syndrome bits with a non-interleaved architecture, there is no corresponding entry for Bank in Error. The selection of the physical SDRAM bank is decoded from the address bus. Consequently, the Error Address register must be examined to determine which bank contains the error. Given a specific SDRAM configuration, the following table relates bits in the Error Address register to the physical bank where the error originated.

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Table 4-5. Identifying SDRAM Bank in Error

SDCFG2	SDCFG1	SDCFG0	DRAM Array Size and Bank with the Error
0	*0*	*0*	*Device is 64Mbit x 16 data with one bank composed of 3 devices.*
0	*0*	*1*	*Device is 64Mbit x 8 data with one bank composed of 5 devices.*
0	*1*	*0*	*Device is 64Mbit x 8 data with two banks composed of 5 devices each.* *If EA24 = 0, Bank 0* *If EA24 = 1, Bank 1*
0	*1*	*1*	*Device is 64Mbit x 8 data with four banks composed of 5 devices each.* *If EA[25:24] = 00, Bank 0* *If EA[25:24] = 01, Bank 1* *If EA[25:24] = 10, Bank 2* *If EA[25:24] = 11,Bank 3*
1	*0*	*0*	*Device is 128Mbit x 8 data with one bank composed of 5 devices.*
1	*0*	*1*	*Device is 128Mbit x 8 data with two banks composed of 5 devices each.* *If EA25 = 0, Bank 0* *If EA25 = 1, Bank 1*

Summary of Changes

A

Introduction

This appendix summarizes the modifications that accompanied the introduction of the Petra ASIC on the MVME167P and MVME177P single-board computers. Differences in function and implementation between previous MVME167 and MVME177 models and the new MVME1x7P boards are listed in the following table..

Table A-1. List of Changes

Function	Previous Implementation	MVME1x2P2 Implementation
MCECC memory control	MCECC ASIC, revision 00.	Petra ASIC, revision 02 (page 3-12).
DRAM	DRAM with parity or ECC protection (MVME167). DRAM with ECC protection (MVME177).	SDRAM with ECC protection (page 1-2).
Ethernet interface	N82C501AD device.	LXT901 device (software-transparent)
EEPROM sockets	Through-hole 44-pin PLCC.	Surface-mount 44-pin PLCC.
Serial interface	MC14506 device.	MAX211E device.
Real-time clock	M48T08 device.	M48T58 device.
LEDs	Through-hole, wave soldered.	Surface mount, with light pipes.
SRAM battery	Through-hole, dual battery.	Surface mount holder.

Printer and Serial Port Connections

B

Introduction

This appendix has connection diagrams for the printer port and the four serial ports on the MVME1X7P. These ports are connected to external devices through an MVME712M transition module.

The configuration of the serial ports as Data Terminal Equipment (DTE) or Data Circuit-terminating Equipment (DCE) is accomplished by jumpers on the transition module. For more information, refer to the user's manual for the MVME712M.

Connection Diagrams

The following figures illustrate the connection diagrams for the MVME712M transition module:

B

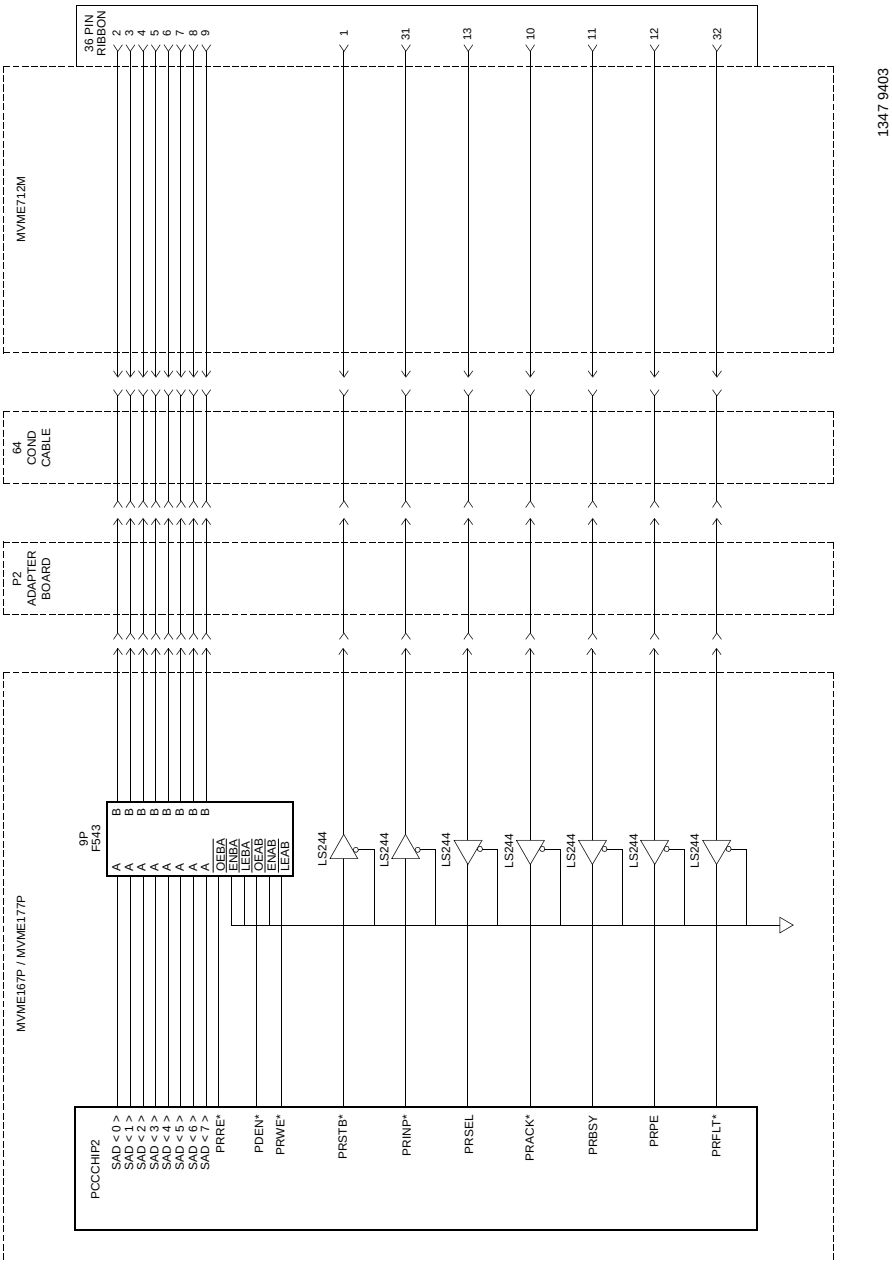

Figure B-1. MVME1X7P Printer Port with MVME712M

B

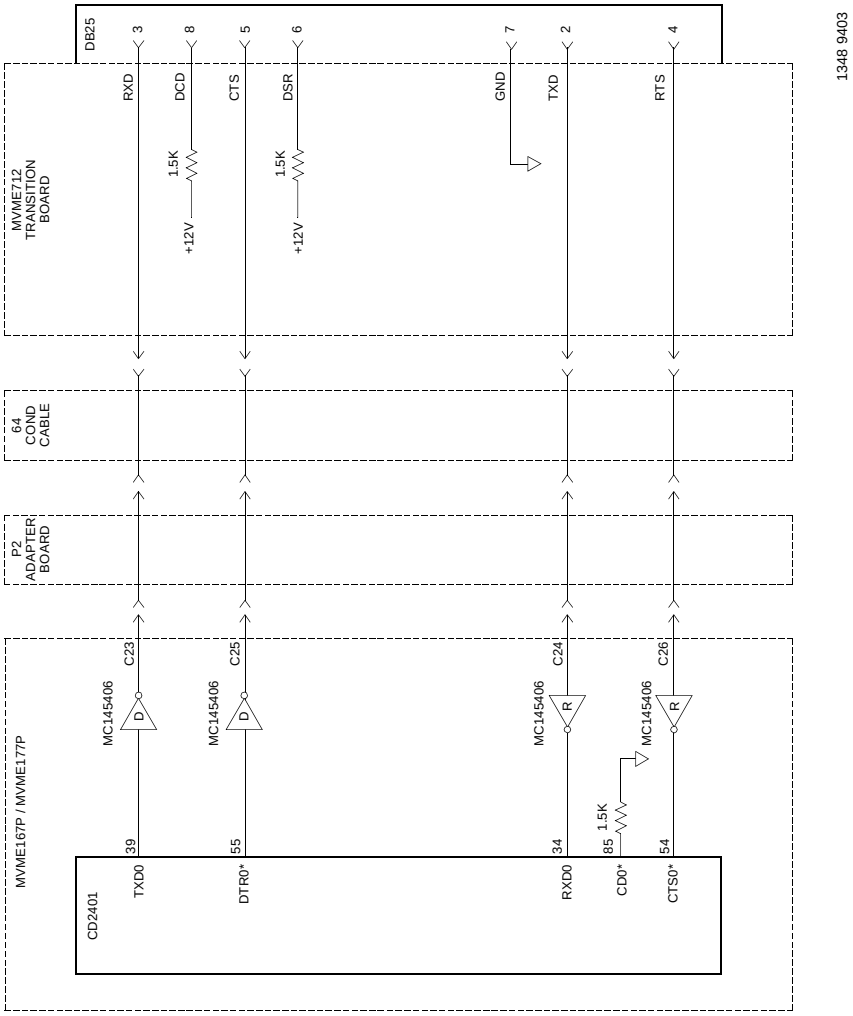

Figure B-2. MVME1X7P Serial Port 1 Configured as DCE

B

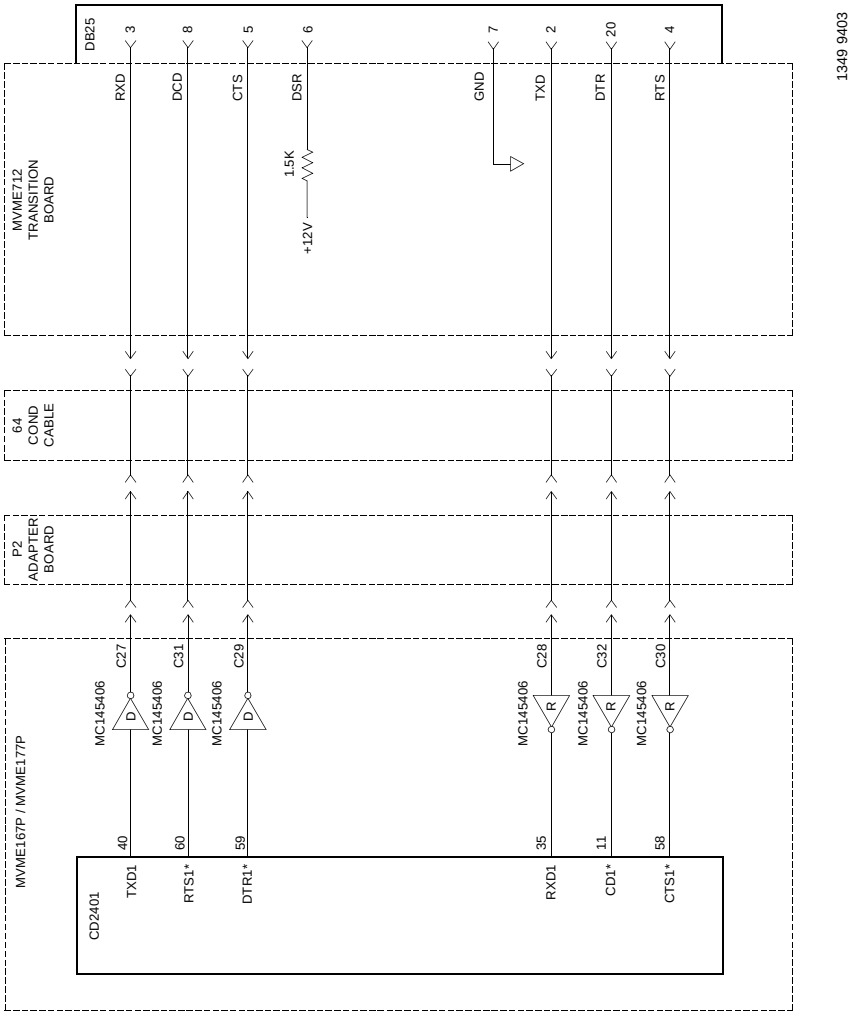

Figure B-3. MVME1X7P Serial Port 2 Configured as DCE

B

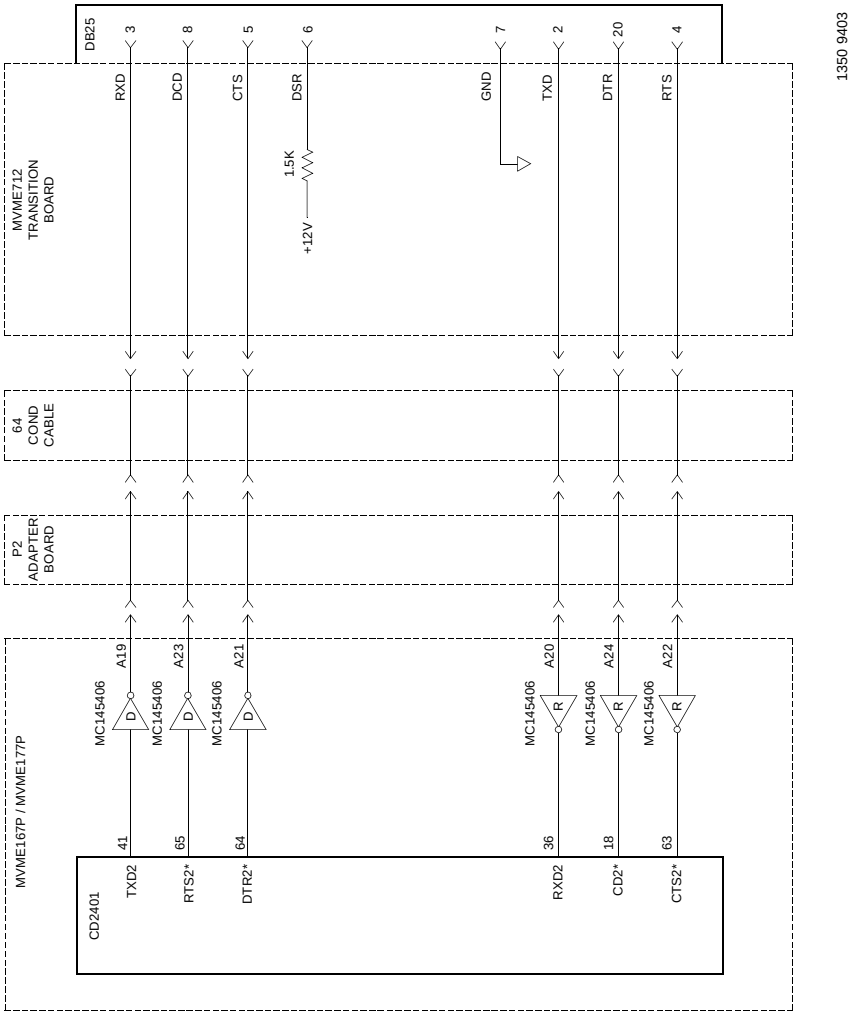

Figure B-4. MVME1X7P Serial Port 3 Configured as DCE

B

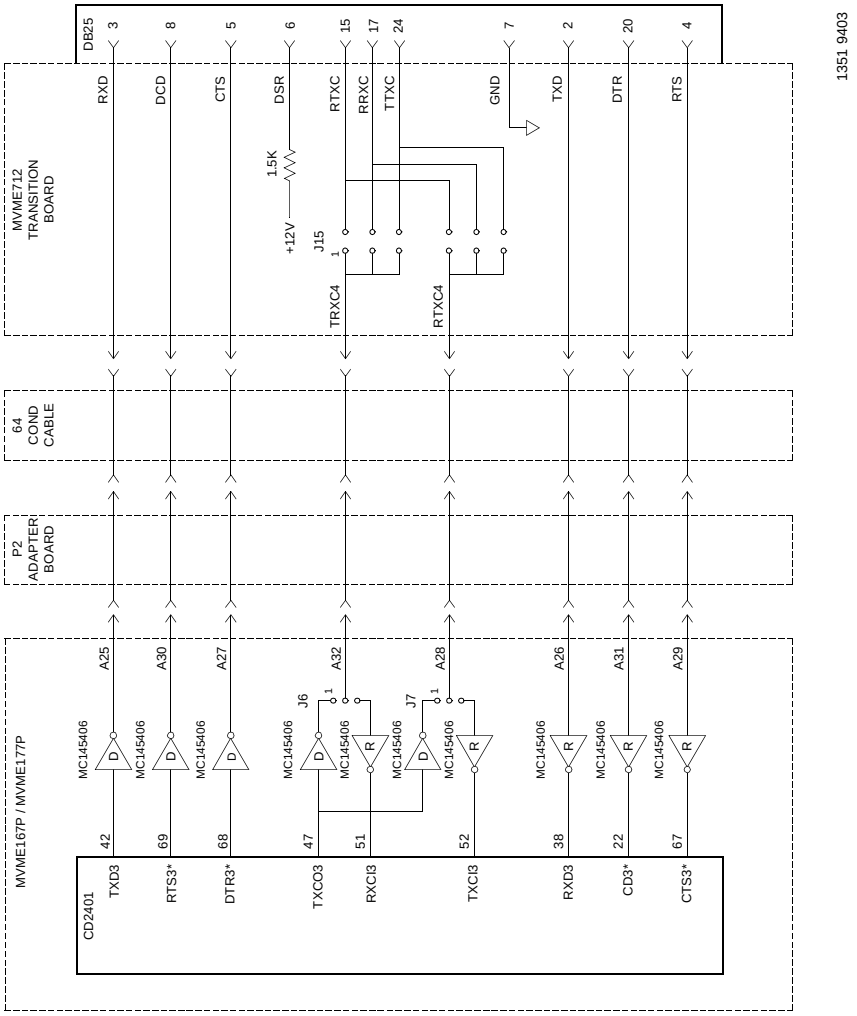

Figure B-5. MVME1X7P Serial Port 4 Configured as DCE

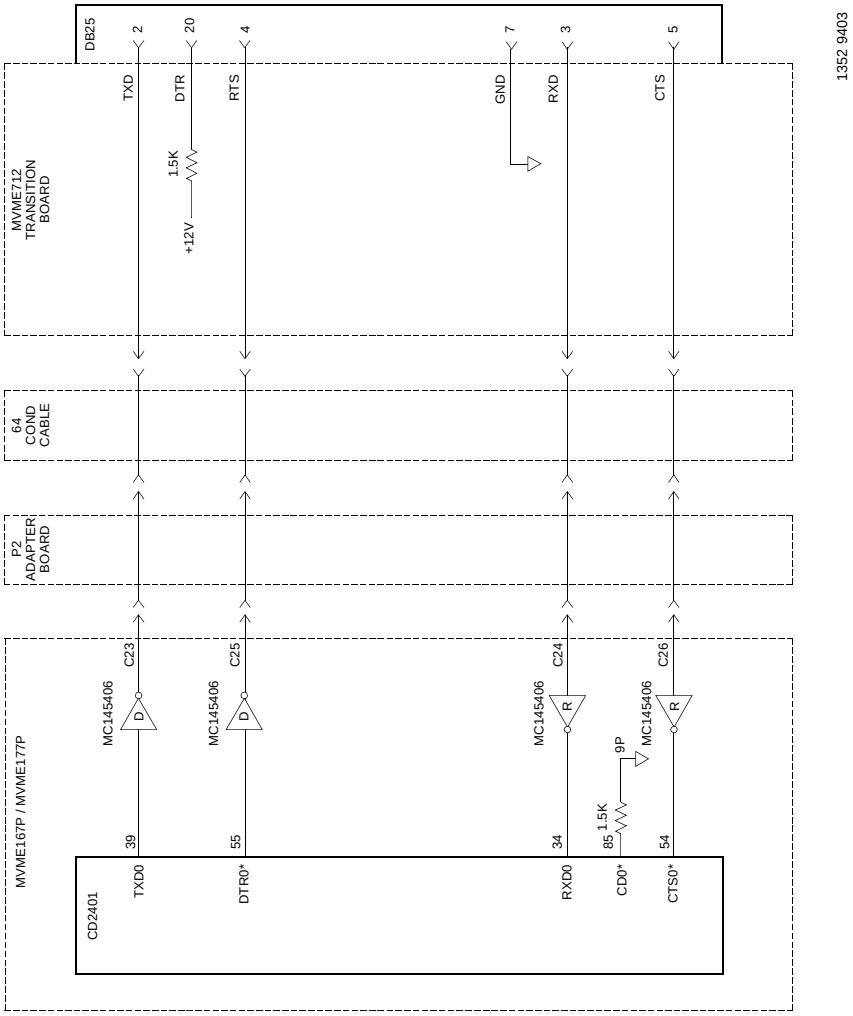

Figure B-6. MVME1X7P Serial Port 1 Configured as DTE

B

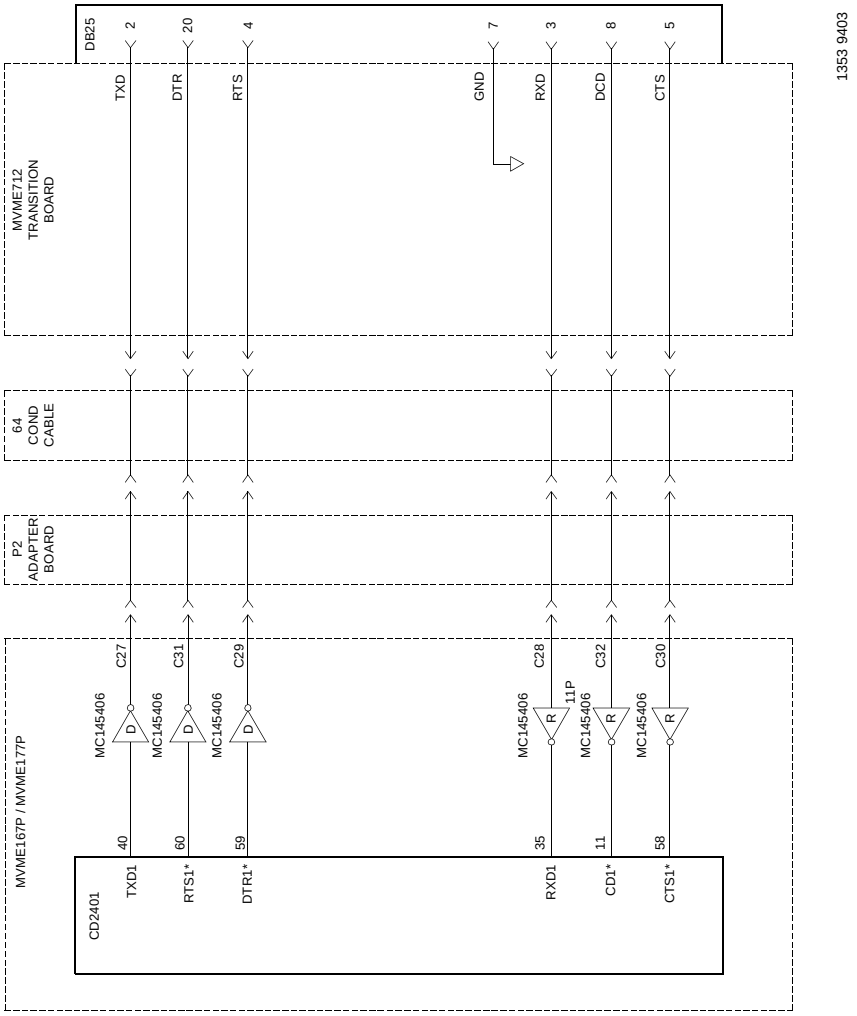

Figure B-7. MVME1X7P Serial Port 2 Configured as DTE

B

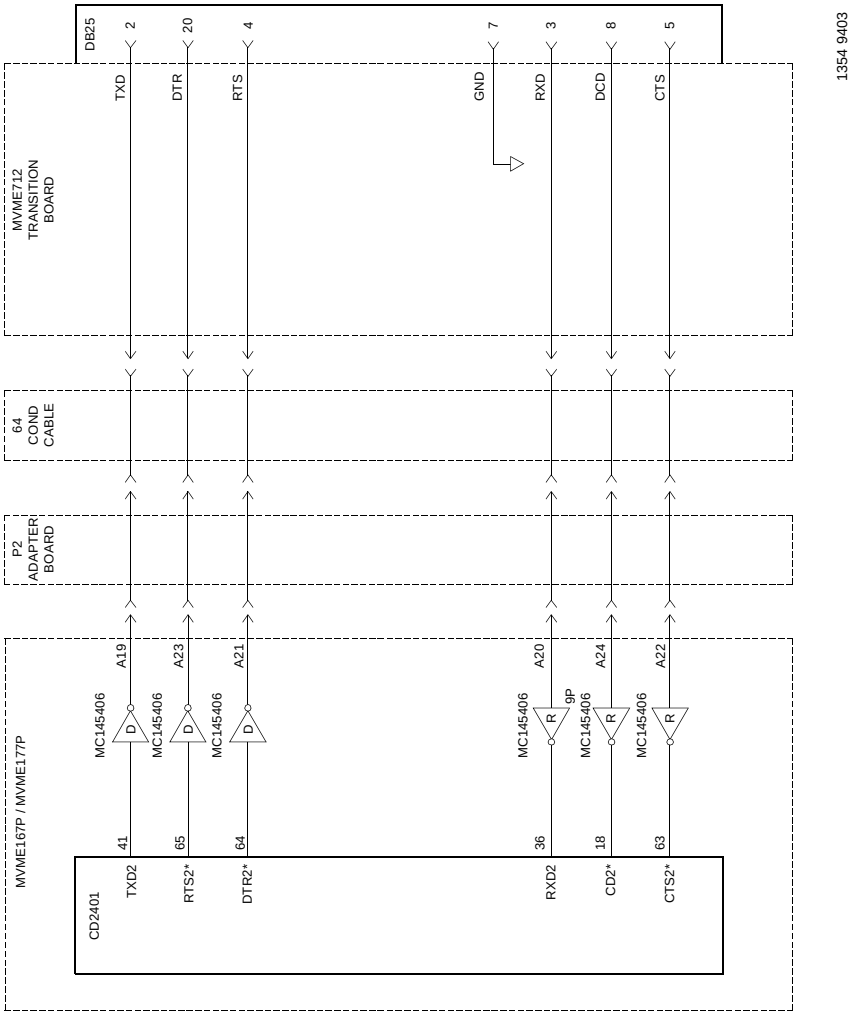

Figure B-8. MVME1X7P Serial Port 3 Configured as DTE

B

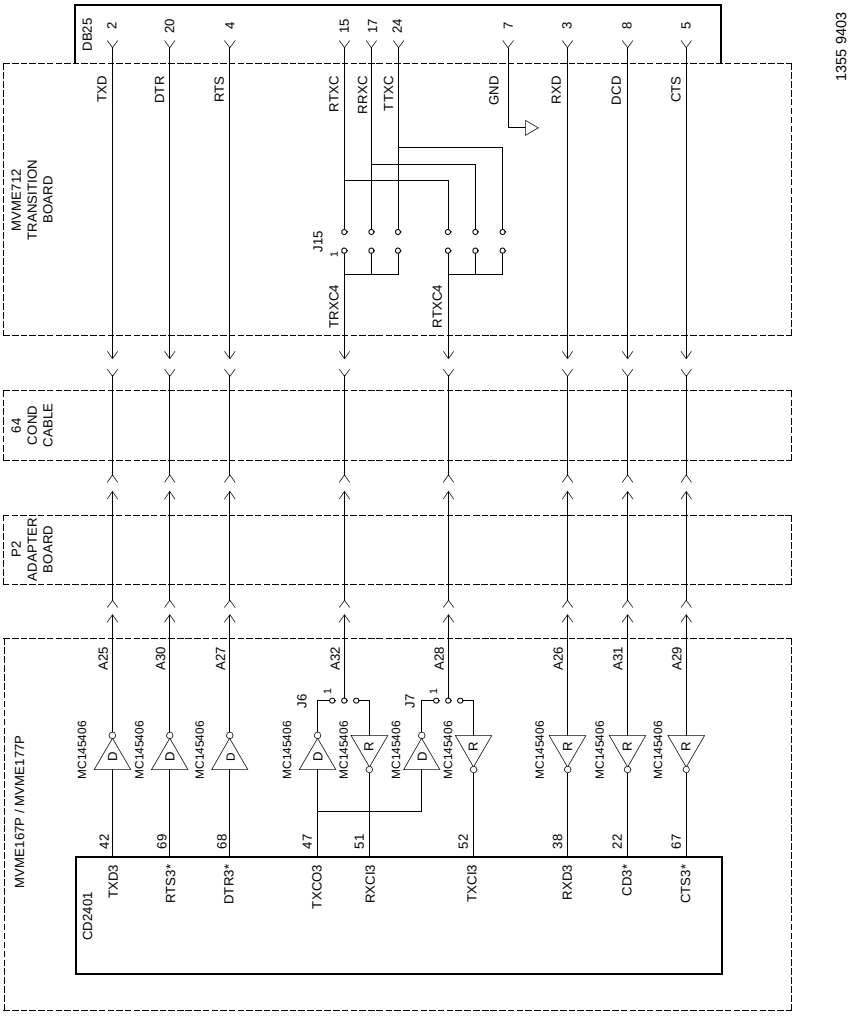

Figure B-9. MVME1X7P Serial Port 4 Configured as DTE

Related Documentation C

MCG Documents

The Motorola Computer Group publications listed below are referenced in this manual. You can obtain paper or electronic copies of MCG publications by:

- Contacting your local Motorola sales office
- Visiting MCG's World Wide Web literature site, http://www.motorola.com/computer/literature

Table C-1. Motorola Computer Group Documents

Document Title	Motorola Publication Number
MVME167P Single Board Computer Installation and Use	V167PA/IH
MVME177P Single Board Computer Installation and Use	V177PA/IH
MVME167Bug Debugging Package User's Manual	MVME167BUG
MVME177Bug Debugging Package User's Manual	MVME177BUG
Debugging Package for Motorola 68K CISC CPUs User's Manual (Parts 1 and 2)	68KBUG1/D 68KBUG2/D
Single Board Computers SCSI Software User's Manual	SBCSCSI/D
MVME712M Transition Module and P2 Adapter Board Installation and Use	VME712MA/IH
MVME712-12, MVME712-13, MVME712A, MVME712AM, and MVME712B Transition Modules and LCP2 Adapter Board User's Manual	MVME712A/D

To locate and view the most up-to-date product information in PDF or HTML format, visit http://www.motorola.com/computer/literature.

Manufacturers' Documents

For additional information, refer to the following table for manufacturers' data sheets or user's manuals. As a further help, sources for the listed documents are also provided. Please note that in many cases, the information is preliminary and the revision levels of the documents are subject to change without notice.

Table C-2. Manufacturers' Documents

Document Title and Source	Publication Number
M68000 Family Reference Manual MC68060 Microprocessor User's Manual Literature Distribution Center for Motorola Telephone: 1-800- 441-2447 FAX: (602) 994-6430 or (303) 675-2150 E-mail: ldcformotorola@hibbertco.com Web: http://www.mot.com/SPS	M68000FR M68060UM
82596CA Local Area Network Coprocessor Data Sheet 82596CA Local Area Network Coprocessor User's Manual 28F016SA Flash Memory Data Sheet Intel Corporation Web: http://developer.intel.com/design	290218 296853 209435
SYM 53C710 (was NCR 53C710) SCSI I/O Processor Data Manual SYM 53C710 (was NCR 53C710) SCSI I/O Processor Programmer's Guide Symbios Logic Inc. 1731 Technology Drive, Suite 600 San Jose, CA 95110 NCR Managed Services Center — Telephone: 1-800-262-7782 Web: http://www.lsilogic.com/products/symbios	NCR53C710DM NCR53C710PG
M48T58(B) TIMEKEEPER™ and 8K x 8 Zeropower™ RAM Data Sheet SGS-Thomson Microelectronics Group Marketing Headquarters (or nearest Sales Office) 1000 East Bell Road Phoenix, Arizona 85022 Telephone: (602) 867-6100 Web: http://www.st.com/stonline/books	M48T58

Table C-2. Manufacturers' Documents (Continued)

Document Title and Source	Publication Number
Z85230 Serial Communications Controller Product Brief Zilog Inc. 210 Hacienda Avenue Campbell, CA 95008-6609 Web: http://www.zilog.com/products	Z85230pb.pdf

Related Specifications

For additional information, refer to the following table for manufacturers' data sheets or user's manuals. As a further help, sources for the listed documents are also provided. Please note that in many cases, the information is preliminary and the revision levels of the documents are subject to change without notice.

Table C-3. Related Specifications

Document Title and Source	Publication Number
VME64 Specification VITA (VMEbus International Trade Association) 7825 E. Gelding Drive, Suite 104 Scottsdale, AZ 85260 Telephone: (602) 951-8866 Web: http://www.vita.com	ANSI/VITA 1-1994
NOTE: An earlier version of the VME specification is available as: Versatile Backplane Bus: VMEbus Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. Publication and Sales Department 345 East 47th Street New York, New York 10017-21633 Telephone: 1-800-678-4333	 ANSI/IEEE Standard 1014-1987

Table C-3. Related Specifications (Continued)

Document Title and Source	Publication Number
OR Microprocessor system bus for 1 to 4 byte data Bureau Central de la Commission Electrotechnique Internationale 3, rue de Varembé Geneva, Switzerland	IEC 821 BUS
ANSI Small Computer System Interface-2 (SCSI-2), Draft Document X3.131-198X, Revision 10c Global Engineering Documents 15 Inverness Way East Englewood, CO 80112-5704	X3.131-198X Rev. 10c
Interface Between Data Terminal Equipment and Data Circuit-Terminating Equipment Employing Serial Binary Data Interchange (EIA-232-D) Global Engineering Documents Suite 400 1991 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036 Telephone: 1-800-854-7179 Telephone: (303) 397-7956 Web: http://global.ihs.com	ANSI/EIA-232-D Standard

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