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MCPN750A CompactPCI Single Board Computer

Installation and Use

MCPN750A/IH5

September 2001 Edition

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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

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>
> EN55024 “Information Technology Equipment-Immunity characteristics-Limits and methods of measurement”

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Motorola, Inc.
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2900 South Diablo Way
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About This Manual

This manual, *MCPN750A CompactPCI Single Board Computer Installation and Use* (MCPN750A/IH5) provides general information, hardware preparation and installation instructions, operating instructions, firmware information, functional descriptions, and pin assignments for the MCPN750A family of Single Board Computers. In addition, sufficient information is also provided for the two transition modules manufactured by Motorola for use with the MCPN750A (TMCPN710 and TM-PIMC-0001). The document should be used by anyone who wants general, as well as technical information about the MCPN750A products.

Note: This revision of the *MCPN750A Installation and Use* manual supersedes all previous versions of this document.

Currently, the boards are provided in the following configurations:

Part Number	Description
MCPN750-1222A	MPC750, 266MHz, 16MB ECC DRAM, 5MB FLASH, 1MB L2 Cache
MCPN750-1232A	MPC750, 266MHz, 32MB ECC DRAM, 5MB FLASH, 1MB L2 Cache
MCPN750-1332A	MPC750, 366MHz, 32MB ECC DRAM, 5MB FLASH, 1MB L2 Cache
MCPN750-1342A/B	MPC750, 366MHz, 64MB ECC DRAM, 5MB FLASH, 1MB L2 Cache
MCPN750-1352A/B	MPC750, 366MHz, 128MB ECC DRAM, 5MB FLASH, 1MB L2 Cache
MCPN750-1362A	MPC750, 366MHz, 256MB ECC DRAM, 5MB FLASH, 1MB L2 Cache
MCPN750-1442A	MCP750, 466MHz, 64MB ECC DRAM, 5MB FLASH, 1MB L2 Cache
MCPN750-2342A/B	MPC750, 366MHz, 64MB ECC DRAM, 5MB FLASH, 1MB L2 Cache, Transition Module, Ethernet Rear I/O
MCPN750-2352A/B	MPC750, 366MHz, 128MB ECC DRAM, 5MB FLASH, 1MB L2 Cache, Transition Module, Ethernet Rear I/O
MCPN750-2352A-F	MPC750, 366MHz, 128MB ECC DRAM, 5MB FLASH, 1MB L2 Cache, Transition Module, Ethernet Rear I/O
MCPN750-2362A/B	MPC750, 366MHz, 256MB ECC DRAM, 5MB FLASH, 1MB L2 Cache, Transition Module, Ethernet Rear I/O

Summary of Changes

The following is a list of changes made since the last release of this manual.

Date	Changes	Replaces
09/01	Updated table of model numbers preceeding this section. Reinserted information left out of IH4 version of manual, which included information on MCPN750A, the TMCPN710 and the TM-PIMC-0001, instead of the earlier MCPN750. Also, included J8 jumper settings for Stand-Alone operation.	Previously listed model numbers.
07/00	68-pin .08 Series Subminature D PMC I/O Connector.	68-pin .050 Series Subminature D PMC I/O Connector.

Overview of Contents

This section provides a brief overview of each chapter and appendix within this document.

Chapter 1, *Hardware Preparation and Installation*, provides a brief product description and a block diagram. The remainder of the chapter provides information on hardware preparation and installation instructions, including peripheral boards such as the TMCPN710 or TM-PIMC-0001 Transition Module.

Chapter 2, *Startup and Operation*, provides an overview of basic operating and configuring issues such as the PPCBug firmware, the memory maps, interrupts, arbitration, sources of reset and endian issues.

Chapter 3, *PPCBug*, provides an overview and description of basic PPCBug use including implementation issues, a list of the initialization sequence, a description of basic debugger commands, as well as a list of diagnostic tests typically run.

Chapter 4, *CNFG and ENV Commands*, provides an explanation of two of the more important PPCBug configuration commands: CNFG and ENV. Includes information on how to configure the VMEbus and PCI bus environments using the ENV command.

Chapter 5, *Remote Start Via the PCI Bus*, provides a description of the remote start capability that is available via the PCI bus using PPCBug commands.

Chapter 6, *Functional Description*, provides a description of the major components and functionality of the MCPN750A.

Chapter 7, *Connector Pin Assignments*, provides a listing of all major connector pinout information for the MCPN750A, the TMCPN710, and TM-PIMC-0001.

Appendix A, *Specifications*, provides basic board specification information including recommendations on cooling and EMC compliance.

Appendix B, *Related Documentation*, provides a listing of related motorola and vendor documentation, as well as a list of related industry standard specifications.

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Conventions Used in This Manual

The following typographical conventions are used in this document:

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**.

Hardware Preparation and Installation

1

Introduction

This chapter provides startup and safety instructions related to this product, hardware preparation instructions - including default jumper settings, system considerations, and installation instructions for the baseboard, as well as the PMCs and transition modules associated with this board.

A fully implemented MCPN750A consists of the baseboard plus:

- One or two optional PCI mezzanine cards (PMC) for additional versatility
- One of two different types of optional transition modules: the TMCPN710 or the TM-PIMC-0001 for added I/O flexibility

Product Description

The MCPN750A is a hot swappable CompactPCI, non-system slot, single board computer based on the PowerPlus architecture. It consists of the MPC750 processor with L2 cache, the Raven PCI Bridge and Interrupt Controller, the ECC Memory Controller Falcon chipset, 5MB of linear Flash memory, 16MB to 256MB of ECC protected DRAM, interface to a CompactPCI bus, and several I/O peripherals.

Block Diagram

The block diagram in Figure 1-1 illustrates the architecture of the MCPN750A baseboard.

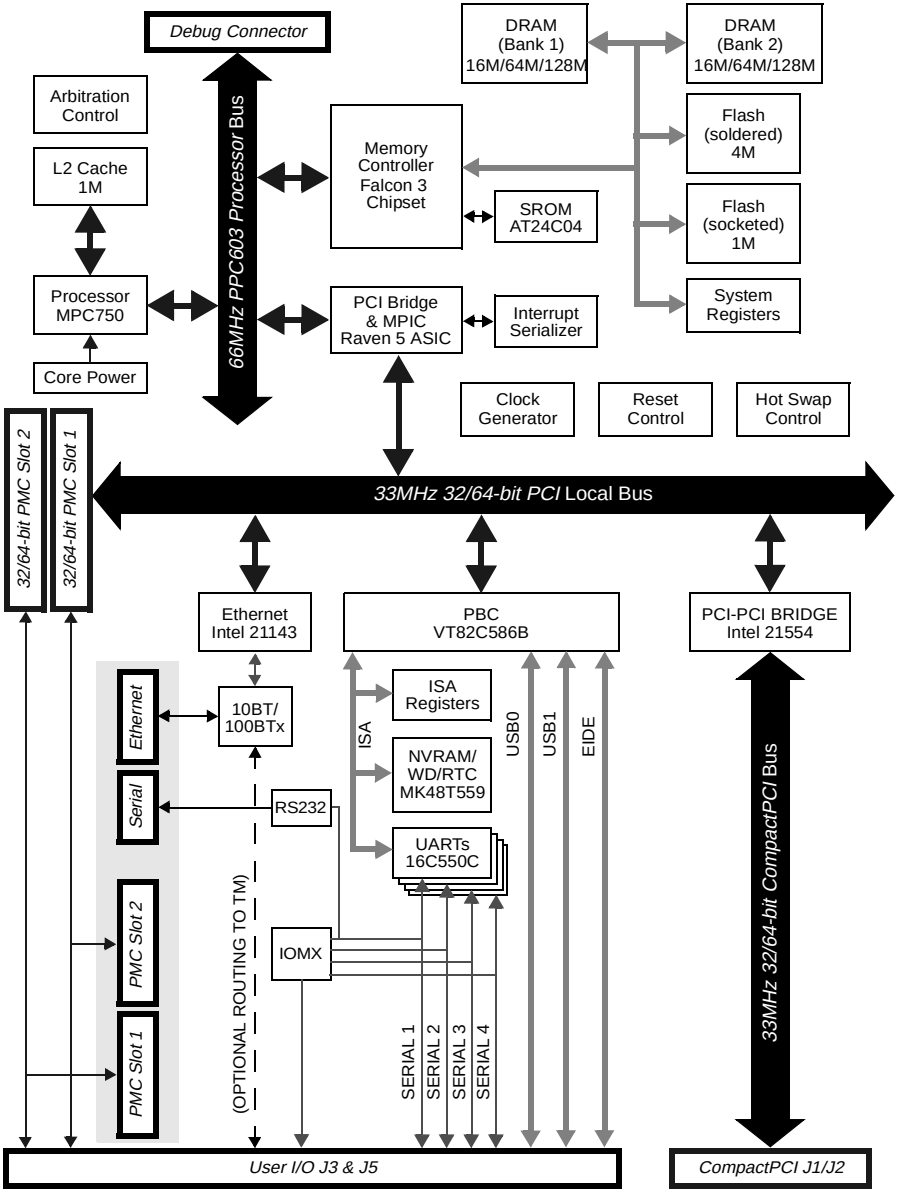


Figure 1-1. MCPN750A Baseboard Block Diagram

Getting Started

This section provides an overview of the steps necessary to install and power up the MCPN750A, any additional equipment requirements, and a brief section on unpacking and ESD precautions. As identified in the table below, several steps can be omitted if your board, for example, has been shipped with PMCs and Flash already installed

Overview of Start-up Procedure

The following table lists the things you will need to do before you can use this board and tells where to find the information you need to perform each step. Be sure to read this entire chapter, including all Caution and Warning notes, before you begin.

Table 1-1. Startup Overview

Task	Section or Manual Reference	Page
Unpack the hardware.	*Unpacking Instructions*	1-5
Configure the hardware by setting jumpers on the baseboard and transition module.	*MCPN750A Baseboard Preparation* and *TMCPN710 or TM-PIMC-0001 Transition Module Preparation*	1-6, 1-11, and 1-16
Ensure CompactFlash card is installed (if required)	Compact Flash Memory Card Installation	1-6
Install the PMC Module (if required)	*PMC Module Installation*	1-21
Install the MCPN750A in the chassis.	*MCPN750A CompactPCI SBC Installation*	1-24
Install the transition module in the chassis.	*TMCPN710 or TM-PIMC-0001 Transition Module Installation*	1-26
Connect any other equipment you will be using.	*Connector Pin Assignments*	7-1
	For more information on optional devices and equipment, refer to the documentation provided with the equipment.	
Power up the system.	*Applying Power*	2-1

Table 1-1. Startup Overview (Continued)

Task	Section or Manual Reference	Page
Note that the debugger initializes the MCPN750A	*Using PPCBug*	3-5
	You may also wish to obtain the *PPCBug Firmware Package User's Manual*, listed in Appendix B, *Related Documentation.*	B-1
Initialize the system clock.	*Using the Debugger*, Debugger Commands, the **SET** command	3-6
Examine and/or change environmental parameters.	*CNFG and ENV Commands*	4-2 and 4-3
Program the board as needed for your applications.	*MCPN750A CompactPCI Single Board Computer Programmer's Reference Guide*, listed in Appendix B, *Related Documentation*.	B-1

Equipment Required

The following equipment is required to complete an MCPN750A system:

- ❏ CompactPCI system enclosure
- ❏ System console terminal
- ❏ Operating system (and/or application software)
- ❏ Disk drives (and/or other I/O) and controllers
- ❏ Transition module (TMCPN710 or TM-PIMC-0001) and connecting cables

MCPN750A baseboards are factory-configured for I/O handling via a TMCPN710 or TM-PIMC-0001 transition module. There are currently eight MCPN750A models corresponding to the five separate memory configurations, two processor speeds and front or rear ethernet I/O. Either one of the aforementioned transition modules support all models of the baseboard. Refer to the subsections on the MCPN750A and transition module installation for more information.

Unpacking Instructions

Note If the shipping carton is damaged upon receipt, request that the carrier's agent be present during the unpacking and inspection of the equipment.

Unpack the equipment from the shipping carton. Refer to the packing list and verify that all items are present. Save the packing material for storing and reshipping of equipment.



Caution Avoid touching areas of integrated circuitry; static discharge can damage circuits.

ESD Precautions

Motorola strongly recommends that you use an antistatic wrist strap and a conductive foam pad when installing or upgrading a system. Electronic components, such as disk drives, computer boards, and memory modules, can be extremely sensitive to ESD. After removing the component from the system or its protective wrapper, place the component flat on a grounded, static-free surface (and in the case of a board, component side up). Do not slide the component over any surface.

If an ESD station is not available, you can avoid damage resulting from ESD by wearing an antistatic wrist strap (available at electronics stores) that is attached to an unpainted metal part of the system chassis.



Caution Inserting or removing modules with power applied may result in damage to module components.



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

Preparation

This section discusses certain hardware and software tasks that may need to be performed prior to installing the board in a CompactPCI chassis.

Hardware Configuration

To produce the desired configuration and ensure proper operation of the MCPN750A, you may need to carry out certain hardware modifications before installing the module.

The MCPN750A provides software control over most options by setting bits in control registers after installing the module in a system. You can also modify the board's configuration by modifying similar control registers. The MCPN750A control registers are described in the *MCPN750A CompactPCI Single Board Computer Programmer's Reference Guide* (MCPN750A/PG), which can be accessed on line in pdf or html format through the Motorola Computer Group Literature web site (http://www.motorola.com/computer/literature).

Some options, however, are not software-programmable. These options are controlled by installing or removing header jumpers or interface modules on the baseboard or the associated transition module.

MCPN750A Baseboard Preparation

Figure 1-2 illustrates the placement of the switches, jumper headers, connectors, and LED indicators on the MCPN750A. Manually configured items on the baseboard include:

- Flash bank selection (J7)
- Stand-Alone Operating Mode (J8)

For a discussion of the configured items on the transition module, refer in this chapter to the sections titled *TMCPN710 Transition Module Preparation*, or to the respective user's manuals for the transition modules (listed in the *Related Documentation* appendix) as necessary.

The MCPN750A is factory tested and shipped with the configurations described in the following sections. The MCPN750A's required and factory-installed debug monitor, PPCBug, operates with those factory settings.

Flash Bank Selection (J7)

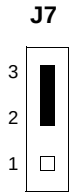
The MCPN750A baseboard has provision for 1MB of 16-bit Flash memory and 4MB of linear Flash memory.

The Flash memory is organized in two banks, Bank A is 64 bits wide and Bank B is 16 bits wide. Bank B contains the onboard debugger, PPCBug.

To enable Flash Bank A, place a jumper across header J7 pins 1 and 2. To enable Flash Bank B (1MB of firmware located in sockets on the baseboard), place a jumper across header J7 pins 2 and 3.



Flash Bank A Enabled (4MB Soldered)



Flash Bank B Enabled (1MB, Sockets)
(Factory Configuration)

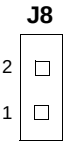
Note Placing a jumper on Flash programming header J9 has no affect. The Flash programming for Bank A is permanently enabled with onboard resistors.

Stand-Alone Operating Mode (J8)

The MCPN750A has a stand-alone operating mode that allows the MCPN750A to function without the clock from the system slot controller board. Installing a jumper across pins 1 and 2 of J8 enables the stand-alone mode. The J8 jumper must be removed for normal operation.



Enables Stand-Alone mode



Remove jumper for normal operation
(Factory Configuration)

Note An MCPN750A configured for stand-alone mode should not be installed in a chassis with a system slot controller board. This will result in unpredictable system operation. See the section on *System Considerations* for additional information.

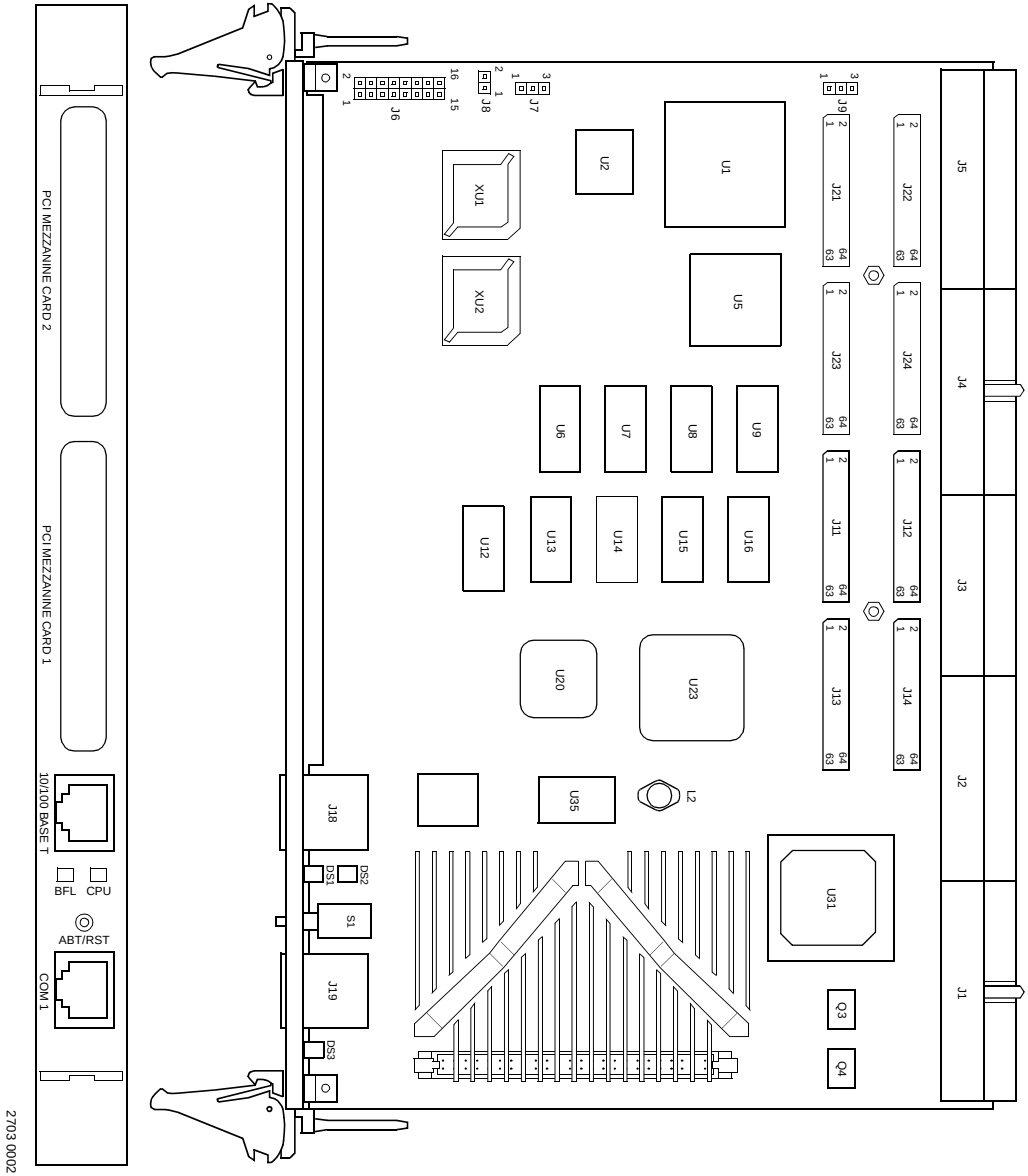


Figure 1-2. MCPN750A Switches, Headers, Connectors, Fuses, LEDs

System Considerations

The MCPN750A is designed to operate as a CompactPCI non-system slot board. Consequently, the MCPN750A must be installed in the subrack system slot marked with the circle symbol.

The MCPN750A can operate properly, with or without a system slot controller board. In the standard operating mode (with a system slot board), the system slot board is used to provide clock and arbitration signals to the MCPN750A. In the stand-alone mode, a jumper must be set on the MCPN750A, in order to obtain clock signals from other on-board devices.

Installing a jumper on J8 routes an onboard PCI clock to the 21554 primary side clock input. This allows the MCPN750A to operate in a chassis without a system slot controller board installed. The chassis must provide +5V, +3.3V, +12V, -12V and VIO to the MCPN750A, and the BD_SEL pin (P1-D15) in the chassis must be grounded. In addition, in the stand-alone mode, the MCPN750A cannot communicate over the CompactPCI backplane.

On the MCPN750A baseboard, the standard serial console port (COM1) serves as the PPCBug debugger console port. The firmware console should be set up as follows:

- Eight bits per character
- One stop bit per character
- Parity disabled (no parity)
- Baud rate of 9600 baud

9600 baud is the power-up default for serial ports on MCPN750A boards. After power-up you can reconfigure the baud rate if you wish, using the PPCBug **PF** (Port Format) command via the command line interface. Whatever the baud rate, some type of hardware handshaking — either XON/OFF or via the RTS/CTS line — is desirable if the system supports it.

TMCPN710 Transition Module Preparation

The TMCPN710 transition module (Figure 1-3) is used in conjunction with all models of the MCPN750A baseboard:

The features of the TMCPN710 include:

- Two EIA-232-D asynchronous serial ports (identified as COM1 and COM2 on the transition module panel)
- Two USB Series A connectors for USB interface
- One 10/100BaseT connector for ethernet connections (requires MCPN750A Transition module/ethernet option)
- Two 68-pin .08 Series Subminiature D connectors for PMC I/O
- Two 50-pin on-board connectors for EIDE interface to one or two Compact Flash plug-in modules

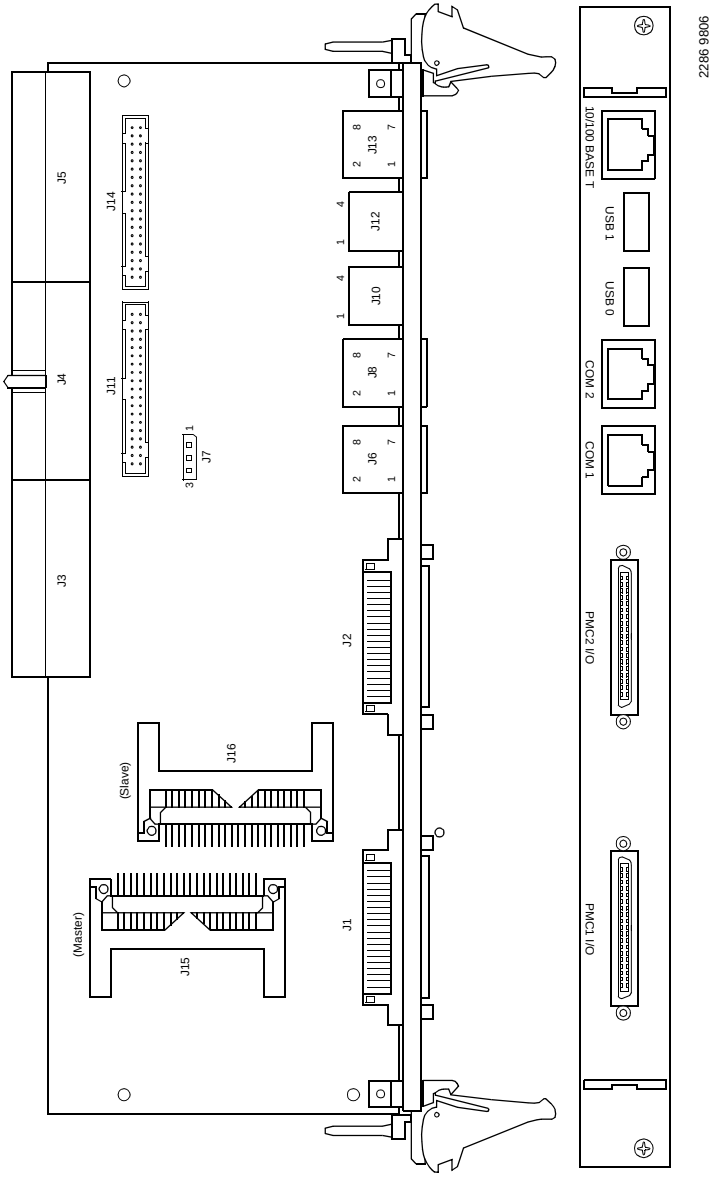
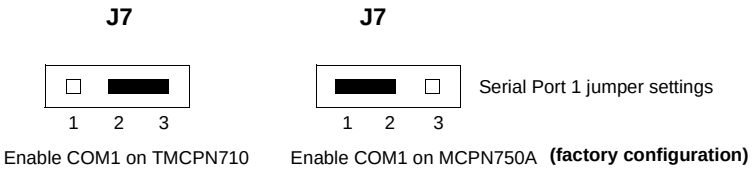


Figure 1-3. TMCPN710 Connector and Header Locations

Serial Ports 1 and 2

On the TMCPN710, the asynchronous serial ports (Serial Ports 1 and 2) are configured permanently as data circuit-terminating (Figure 1-4) equipment (DTE). The COM1 port is also routed to a RJ-45 connector on the front panel of the processor board. A terminal for COM1 may be connected to either the processor board or the transition module, but not both.

Jumper J7 on the transition module must be configured to enable COM1 on either the transition module or the processor board. To enable the COM1 port on the transition module, connect pins 2-3 of J7. To enable COM1 on the processor board, connect pins 1-2 of J7.



Note If the J7 jumper is not present on the TMCPN710, the board automatically enables COM1 on the MCPN750A.

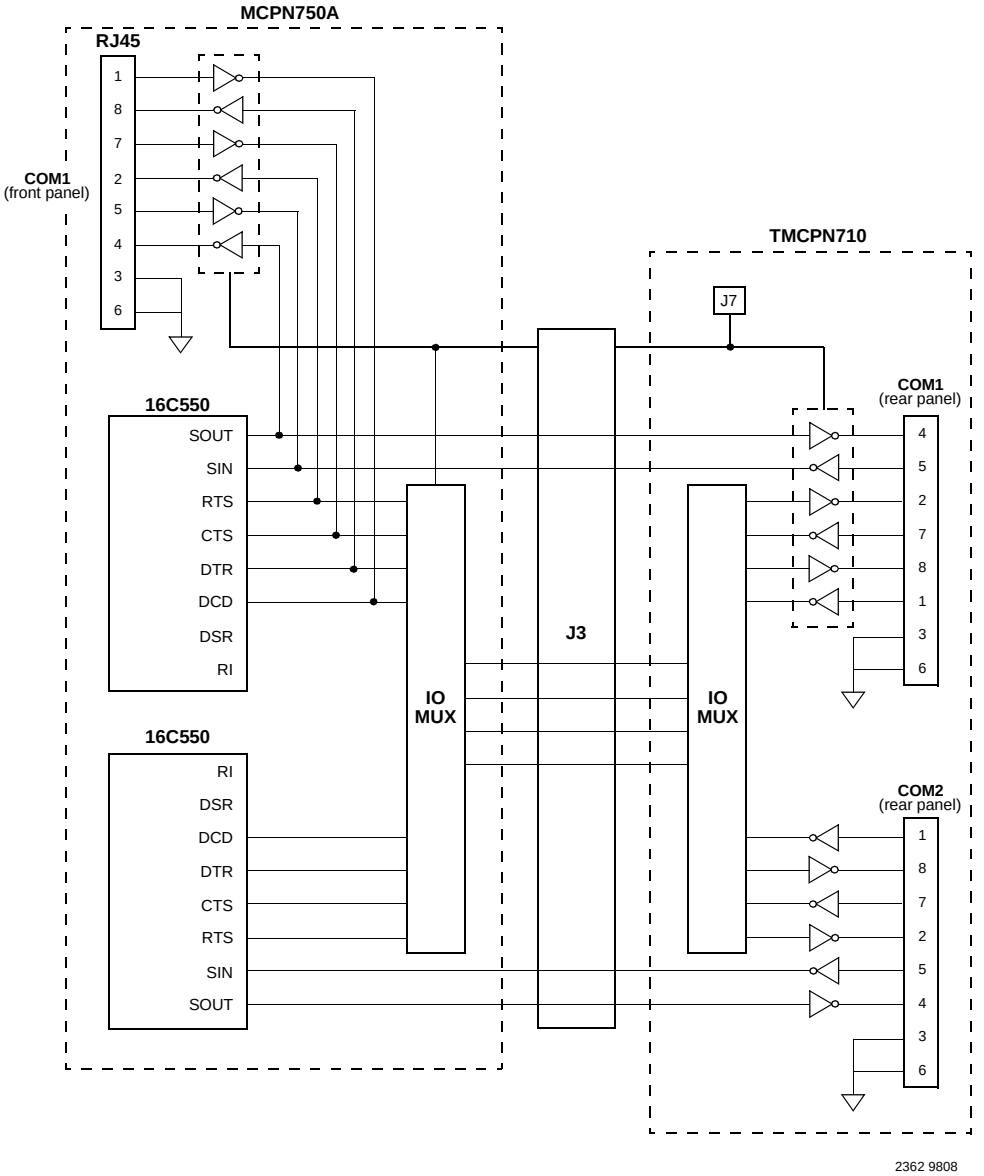


Figure 1-4. MCPN750A/TMCPN710 Serial Ports 1 and 2

COM3 and COM4 Asynchronous Serial Ports

The signals for COM3 and COM4 serial ports are routed to headers on the TMCPN710 Transition Module. These headers are intended for debug purposes only. Figure 1-5 depicts this configuration.

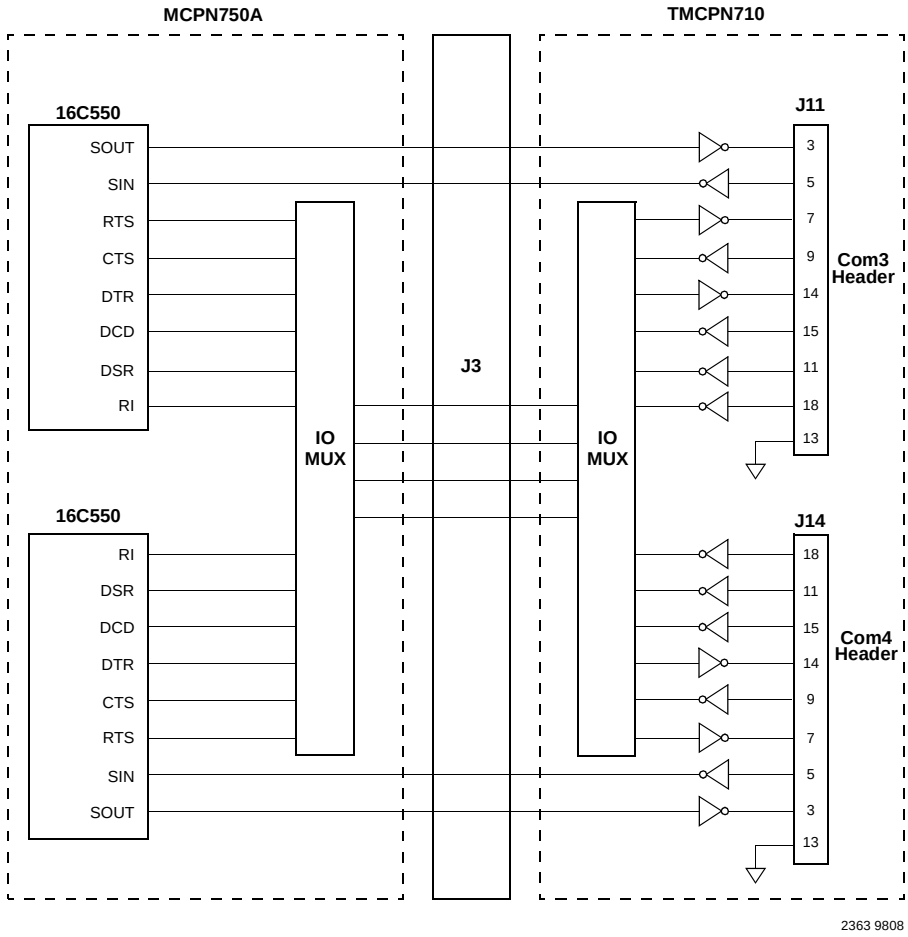


Figure 1-5. TMCPN710 Serial Ports 3 and 4

TM-PIMC-0001 Transition Module Preparation

The TM-PIMC-0001 transition module (Figure 1-6) is used in conjunction with all models of the MCPN750A baseboard. The features of this transition module include:

- Connections for two single wide, or one double wide PIM card.
- Two asynchronous serial ports using RJ-45 connectors labeled as COM1 and COM2.
- Two asynchronous serial ports using 10-pin headers labeled as COM3 and COM4.
- One ethernet port using an RJ-45 connector
- One IDE Flash connector using a standard 50-pin CompactFlash socket.

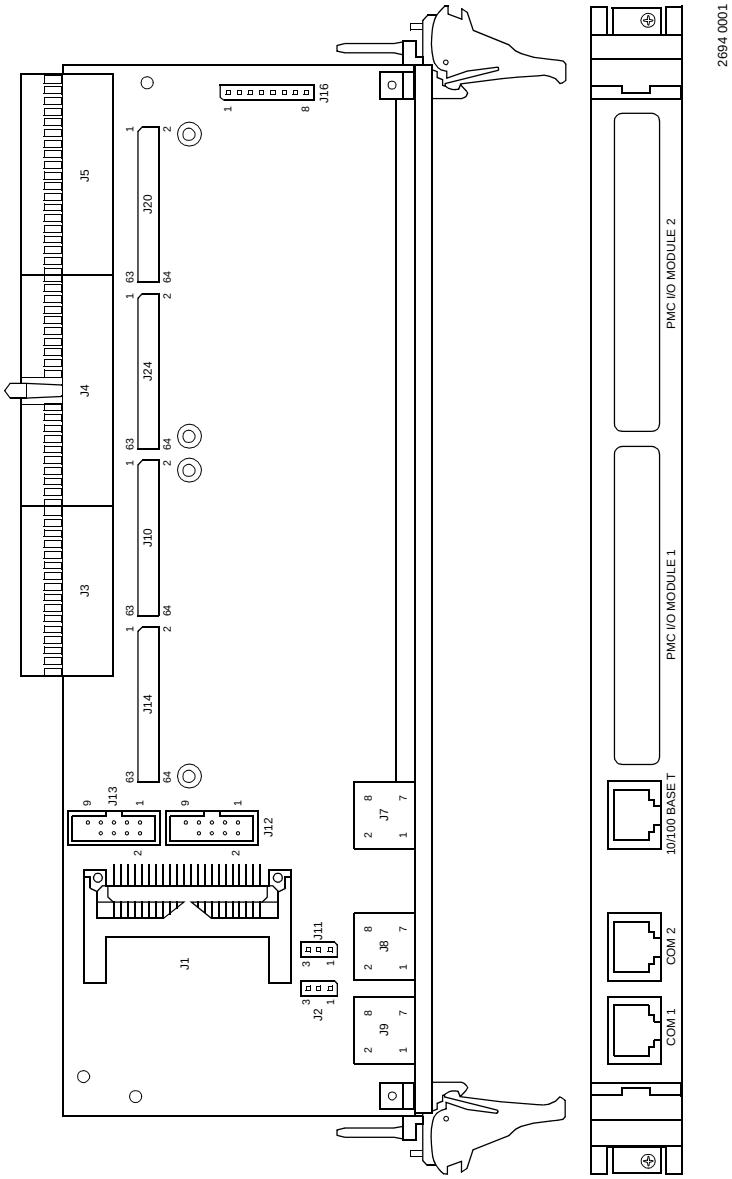
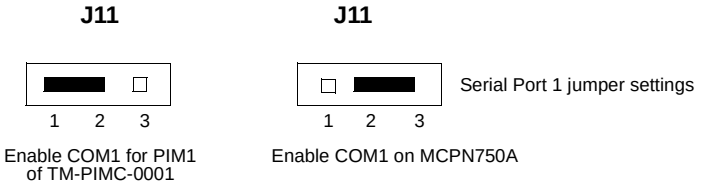


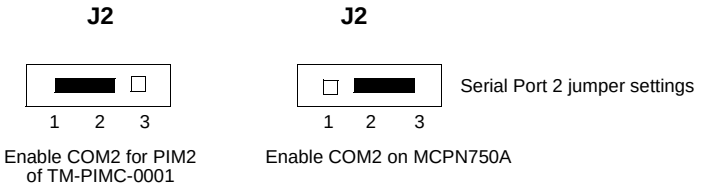
Figure 1-6. TM-PIMC-0001 Connector and Header Locations

COM1 and COM2 Asynchronous Serial Ports

On the TM-PIMC-0001, the asynchronous serial ports (COM1 and COM2) are configured permanently as data circuit-terminating (Figure 1-7) equipment (DTE). The COM1 port is also routed to an RJ45 connector on the front panel of the processor board. A terminal for COM1 may be connected to either the processor board or the transition module, but not both.

Jumper J11 on the transition module must be configured to enable COM1 on the processor board. If J11 is not configured, COM1 is automatically routed to PIM 1 on the transition module. Jumper J2 on the transition module must be configured in the same way for the COM2 port.





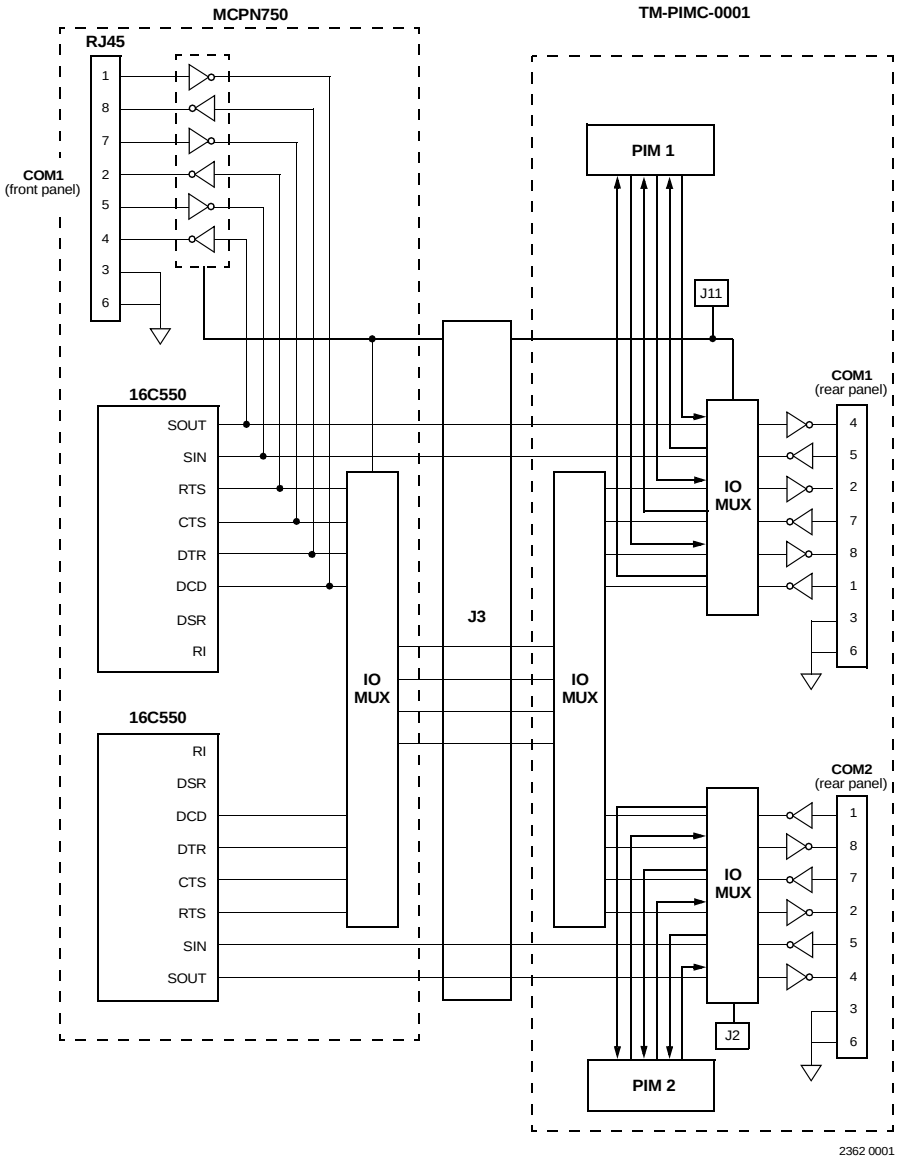


Figure 1-7. MCPN750A/TM-PIMC-0001 Serial Ports 1 and 2

COM3 and COM4 Asynchronous Serial Ports

The signals for COM3 and COM4 serial ports are routed to 10-pin headers on the TM-PIMC-0001 Transition Module (J12 and J13). These headers function as I/O connectors for the MCPN750A and are permanently configured as DTE. Figure 1-8 depicts this configuration.

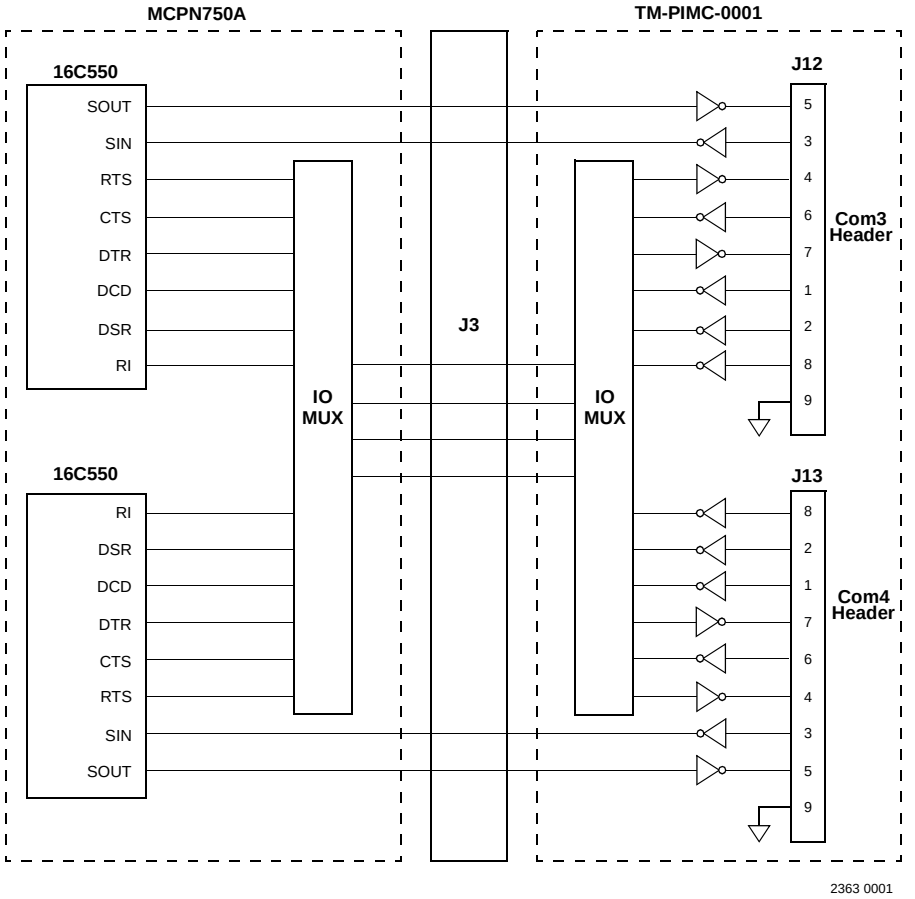


Figure 1-8. TM-PIMC-0001 Serial Ports 3 and 4

Hardware Installation

The following sections discuss the placement of PMC mezzanine cards on the MCPN750A baseboard and the installation of the complete MCPN750A assembly into a CompactPCI chassis. Before installing the MCPN750A, ensure that all header jumpers are configured as desired.

In most cases, PMC modules ordered with the baseboard are installed on the MCPN750A at the factory and the order is shipped as a single unit. The user-configured jumpers on the PMCs are accessible with the mezzanines installed.

If it is necessary to install mezzanines on the baseboard, refer to the following sections for a brief description of the installation procedure. Note: the procedure assumes the MCPN750A has already been installed in the chassis. If not, begin with Step 4.

Caution

Avoid touching areas of integrated circuitry; static discharge can damage these circuits.

Installing PMC Modules on the MCPN750A SBC

One dual wide, one single wide or two single wide PCI mezzanine (PMC) modules can be mounted on top of the MCPN750A baseboard. The MCPN750A is designed to accept only +5V or Universal PMCs. Due to pin current limitations, the MCPN750A can supply up to 4.5 amps to a single PMC on each of the +3.3V and +5V supplies. The MCPN750A can supply a maximum of 500mA at +12V and -12V to each PMC. Refer to the table on page 1-31 for the total current available to PMC's and transition modules. To install a PMC module, refer to Figure 1-9 PMC Carrier Board Placement on MCPN750A, and proceed as follows:

1. Attach an ESD strap to your wrist. Attach the other end of the ESD strap to the chassis as a ground. The ESD strap must be secured to your wrist and to ground throughout the procedure.
2. Perform an operating system shutdown. Turn the AC or DC power off and remove the AC cord or DC power lines from the system.

3. Remove chassis or system cover(s) as necessary for access to the CompactPCI.

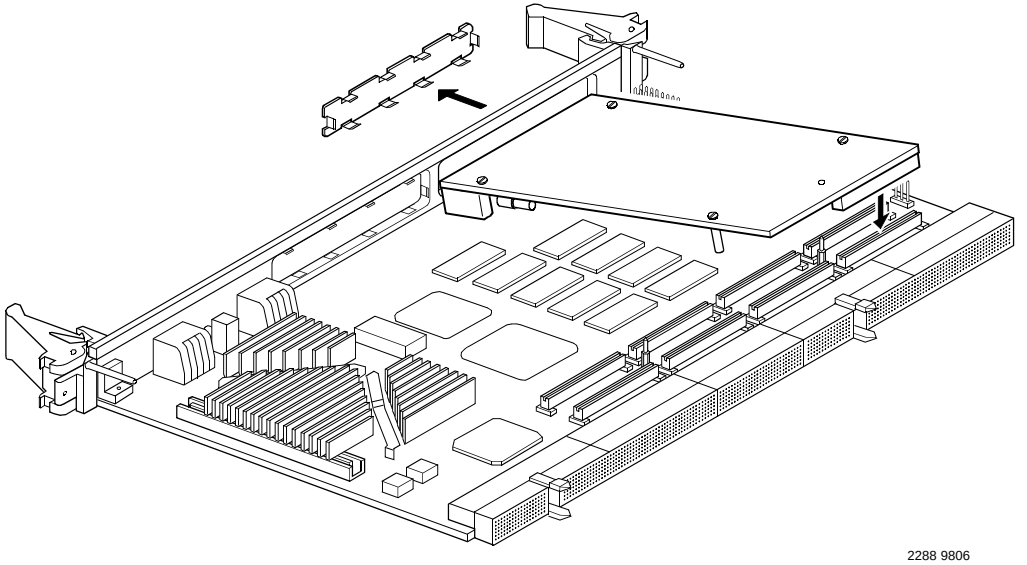


Figure 1-9. PMC Module Placement on MCPN750A

Caution

Inserting or removing modules in a non-hot swap chassis with power applied may result in damage to module components. The MCPN750A is a hot swappable board and may be inserted in a hot swap chassis, such as a CPX2000 or a CPX8000 series chassis with power applied.

Warning

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

4. Carefully remove the MCPN750A from its CompactPCI card slot and lay it flat, with connectors J1 through J5 facing you.

Caution Avoid touching areas of integrated circuitry; static discharge can damage these circuits.

5. Remove the PMC filler from the front panel of the MCPN750A.
6. Slide the edge connector of the PMC module into the front panel opening from behind and place the PMC module on top of the baseboard. The four connectors on the underside of the PMC module should then connect smoothly with the corresponding connectors (J11/12/13/14) on the MCPN750A.
7. Insert the four short Phillips screws, provided with the PMC, through the holes on the bottom side of the MCPN750A into the PMC front bezel and rear standoffs. Tighten the screws.
8. Reinstall the MCPN750A assembly in its proper card slot. Be sure the module is well seated in the backplane connectors. Do not damage or bend connector pins.
9. Replace the chassis or system cover(s), reconnect the system to the AC or DC power source, and turn the equipment power on.

Note If the PMC provides rear I/O, refer to Chapter 7, *Connector Pin Assignments* for the pin assignments. Connectors on the TMCPN710 and TM-PIMC-0001 provide rear panel access to these signals.

Installing the MCPN750A Baseboard

With mezzanine board(s) installed (if applicable) and headers properly configured, proceed as follows to install the MCPN750A in the CompactPCI chassis:

1. Attach an ESD strap to your wrist. Attach the other end of the ESD strap to the chassis as a ground. The ESD strap must be secured to your wrist and to ground throughout the procedure.
2. In a non-hot swap system, perform an operating system shutdown. Turn the AC or DC power off and remove the AC cord or DC power lines from the system. Remove chassis or system cover(s) as necessary for access to the CompactPCI modules.



Caution

Inserting or removing modules in a non-hot swap chassis with power applied may result in damage to module components. The MCPN750A is a hot swappable board and may be inserted in a hot swap chassis such as a CPX2000, or a CPX8000 series chassis with power applied.

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

3. Remove the filler panel from the appropriate non-system card slot.
4. Set the VIO on the backplane to either +3.3V or +5V (the MCPN750A is a Universal board), depending upon your cPCI system signaling requirements and ensure the backplane does not bus J3, or J5 signals.
5. Slide the MCPN750A into the appropriate non-system slot. Grasping the top and bottom injector handles, be sure the module is well seated in the P1 through P5 connectors on the backplane. Do not damage or bend connector pins.

Caution

Avoid touching areas of integrated circuitry; static discharge can damage these circuits

6. Secure the MCPN750A in the chassis with the screws provided, making good contact with the transverse mounting rails to minimize RF emissions.

7. Replace the chassis or system cover(s), making sure no cables are pinched. Cable the peripherals to the panel connectors, reconnect the system to the AC or DC power source, and turn the equipment power on.

Installing a TMCPN710 or TM-PIMC-0001 Transition Module

The TMCPN710 or TM-PIMC-0001 Transition Module may be required to complete the configuration of your particular MCPN750A system. If so, perform the following install steps to install this board. For more detailed information on the TMCPN710 or TM-PIMC-0001 Transition Module refer to the corresponding users guide, i.e., *TMCPN710 Transition Module Installation and Use* (TMCPN710A/IH) or *TM-PIMC-0001 Transition Module Installation and Use* (TMPIMCA/IH) manual.

Installing PIMs on the TM-PIMC-0001 Transition Module

If PIMs have already been installed on the TM-PIMC-0001, or you are installing a transition module as it has been shipped from the factory, disregard this section, and proceed to the main installation section titled "Installing the Transition Module in the Chassis." For PIM installation perform the following steps:

1. Attach an ESD strap to your wrist. Attach the other end of the ESD strap to the chassis as a ground. The ESD strap must be secured to your wrist and to ground throughout the procedure.
2. Perform an operating system shutdown. Turn the AC or DC power off and remove the AC cord or DC power lines from the system.
3. Remove chassis or system cover(s) as necessary for access to the CompactPCI.

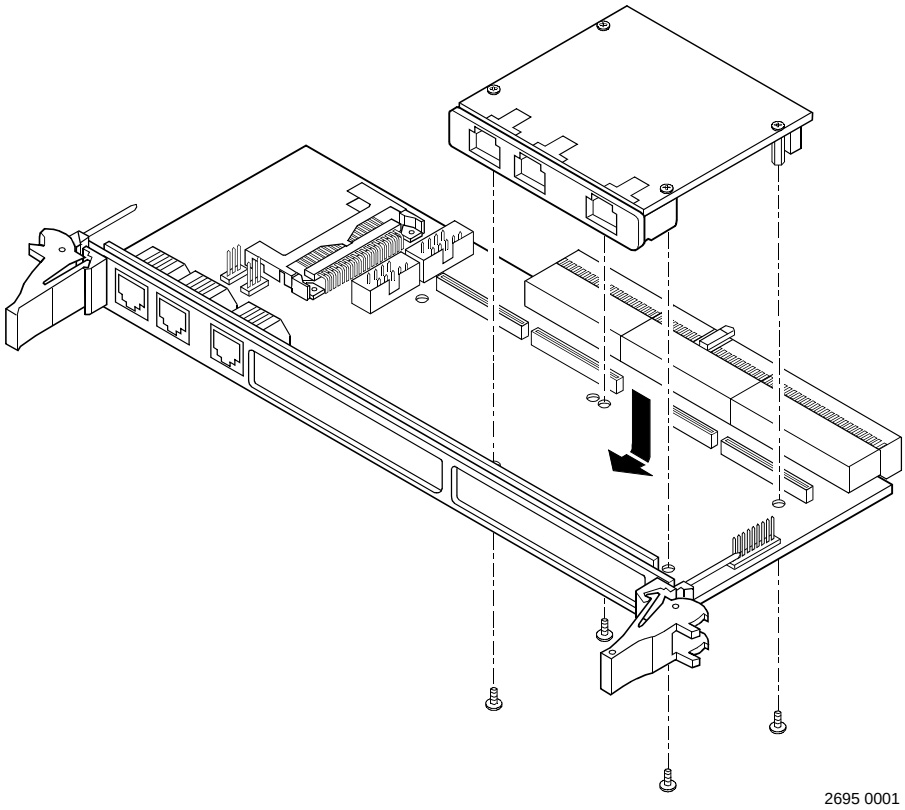


Figure 1-10. Installing a PIM on the TM-PIMC-0001 Transition Module

Caution

Inserting or removing modules in a non-hot swap chassis with the power applied may result in damage to the module components. The TM-PIMC-0001 is not a hot swap board, but it may be installed in a hot swap chassis with power applied, if the corresponding MCPN750A is removed before the TM-PIMC-0001 board is installed.



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

4. Carefully remove the TM-PIMC-0001 from its CompactPCI card slot and lay it flat on a stable surface.
5. Remove the PIM filler from the front panel of the TM-PIMC-0001 transition module.
6. Slide the face plate (front bezel) of the PIM module into the front panel opening from behind and place the PIM module on top of the transition module, aligned with the appropriate two PIM connectors. The two connectors on the underside of the PIM module should then connect smoothly with the corresponding connectors (J10/J14 or J20/J24) on the TM-PIMC-0001.
7. Insert the four short Phillips screws, provided with the PIM, through the holes on the bottom side of the TM-PIMC-000 into the PIM front bezel and rear standoffs. Tighten the screws.
8. Reinstall the TM-PIMC-0001 assembly in its proper card slot. Be sure the module is well seated in the backplane connectors. Do not damage or bend connector pins.
9. Replace the chassis or system cover(s), reconnect the system to the AC or DC power source, and turn the equipment power on, or if hot swapping, you may now install the MCPN750A.

Installing the Transition Module in the Chassis

1. Attach an ESD strap to your wrist. Attach the other end of the strap to the chassis as a ground. The ESD strap must be secured to your wrist and to ground throughout the procedure.
2. Perform an operating system shutdown. Turn the AC or DC power off and remove the AC cord or DC power lines from the system. Remove chassis or system cover(s) as necessary for access to the chassis backplane.

Warning

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

Caution

Avoid touching areas of integrated circuitry; static discharge can damage these circuits.

3. With the TMCPN710 or TM-PIMC-0001 in the correct vertical position that matches the pin positioning of the corresponding MCPN750A board carefully slide the transition module into the appropriate slot and seat tightly into the backplane. Refer to Figure 1-11. TMCPN710 or TM-PIMC-0001/MCPN750A Mating Configuration for the correct board/connector orientation.
4. Secure in place with the screws provided, making good contact with the transverse mounting rails to minimize RF emissions.
5. Replace the chassis or system cover(s), making sure no cables are pinched. Cable the peripherals to the panel connectors, reconnect the system to the AC or DC power source, and turn the equipment power on.

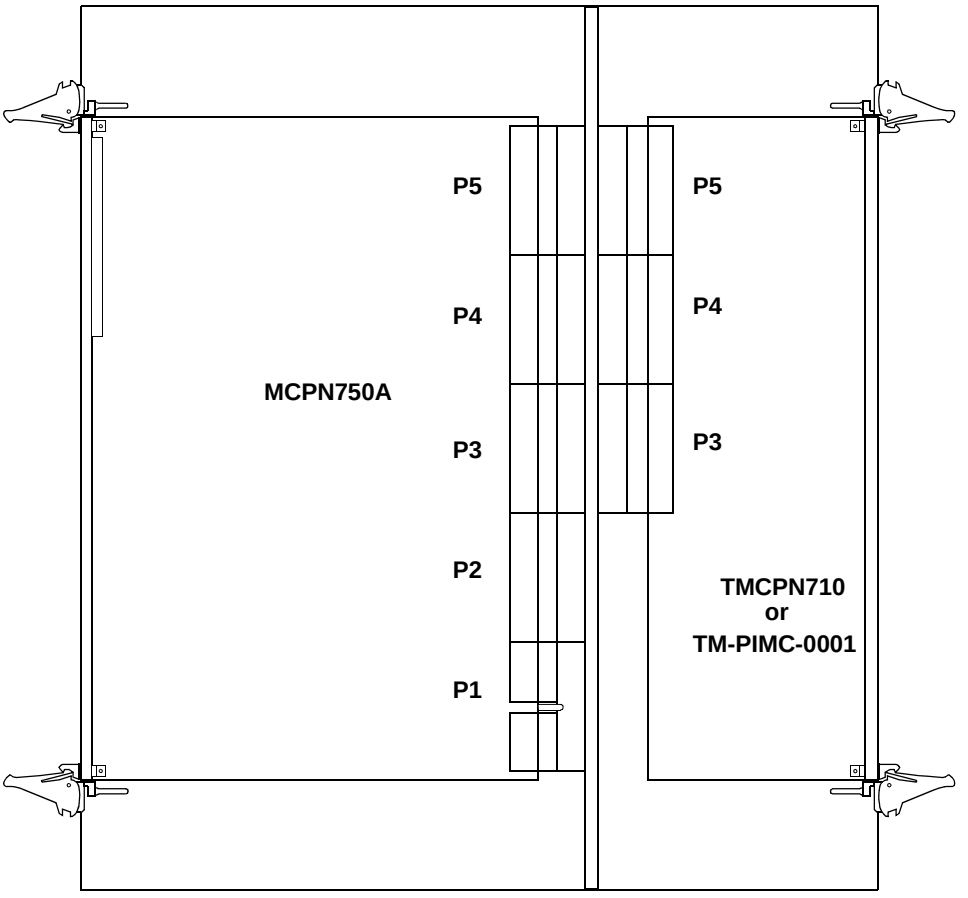


Figure 1-11. TMCPN710 or TM-PIMC-0001/MCPN750A Mating Configuration

MCPN750A Module Power Requirements

The MCPN750A board draws +5V, +3.3V and VIO power from the J1 connector. The +12V and -12V voltages are monitored by the MCPN750A hot swap controller and provided for use by the PMCs and transition modules. The MCPN750A contains an electronic circuit breaker that limits the total +5V, +3.3V, +12V and -12V current drawn by the MCPN750A. Refer to the table below for the electrical current available to the PMCs and transition modules and Appendix A for other specs.

Voltage	Current Available to PMCs & Transition Modules
+5.0V	6 Amps
+3.3V	6 Amps
+12.0V	1 Amp
-12.0V	0.4 Amp

Startup and Operation 2

Introduction

This chapter supplies information for use of the MCPN750A family of Single Board Computers in a system configuration. Here you will find the power-up procedure and descriptions of the switches and LEDs, memory maps, and software initialization.

Applying Power

After you have verified that all necessary hardware preparation has been done, that all connections have been made correctly, and that the installation is complete, you can power up the system. The MPU, hardware, and firmware initialization process is performed by the PowerPC™ PPCBug power-up or system reset. The firmware initializes the devices on the SBC module in preparation for booting the operating system.

The firmware is shipped from the factory with an appropriate set of defaults. In most cases there is no need to modify the firmware configuration before you boot the operating system.

The following flowchart shows the basic initialization process that takes place during PowerPC system startup.

For further information on PPCBug, refer to Chapters 3 and 4 in this manual, or to the *PPCBug Firmware Package User's Manual.*

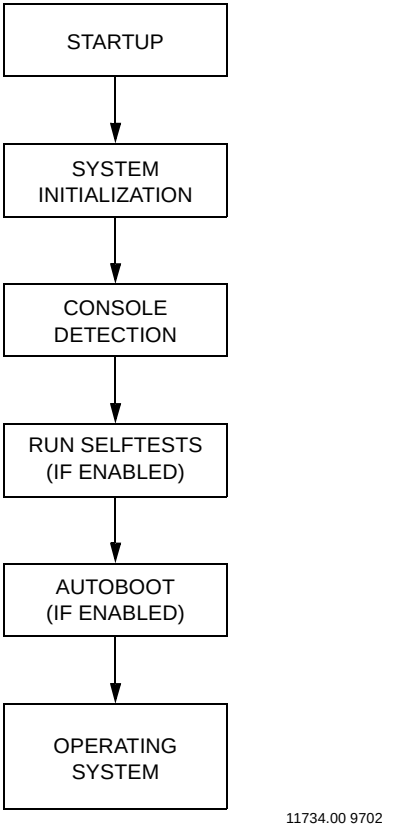


Figure 2-1. PPCBug System Startup

The MCPN750A front panel has one ABORT/RESET switch and three LED (light-emitting diode) status indicators (BFL, CPU, and HOT SWAP STATUS). For more information on front panel operation refer to Chapter 6, *Functional Description.*

Memory Maps

There are three points of view for memory maps:

- The mapping of all resources as viewed by the processor (MPU bus memory map)
- The mapping of onboard resources as viewed by PCI local bus masters (PCI bus memory map)
- The mapping of onboard resources as viewed by the CompactPCI bus.

The following sections give a general description of the MCPN750A memory organization from the above three points of view. Detailed memory maps can be found in the *MCPN750A CompactPCI Single Board Computer Programmer's Reference Guide* (MCPN750A/PG).

Processor Memory Map

The processor memory map configuration is under the control of the Raven bridge controller ASIC and the Falcon memory controller chip set. The Raven and Falcon devices adjust system mapping to suit a given application via programmable map decoder registers. At system power-up or reset, a default processor memory map takes over.

Default Processor Memory Map

The default processor memory map that is valid at power-up or reset remains in effect until reprogrammed for specific applications. Table 2-1 defines the entire default memory map ($00000000 to $FFFFFFFF).

Table 2-1. Processor Default View of the Memory Map

Processor Address		Size	Definition	Notes
Start	End			
00000000	7FFFFFFF	2GB	Not Mapped	
80000000	8001FFFF	128KB	PCI/ISA I/O Space	1
80020000	FEF7FFFF	2GB-16MB-640KB	Not Mapped	
FEF80000	FEF8FFFF	64KB	Falcon Registers	

Table 2-1. Processor Default View of the Memory Map (Continued)

Processor Address		Size	Definition	Notes
Start	End			
FEF90000	FEFEFFFF	384KB	Not Mapped	
FEFF0000	FEFFFFFF	64KB	Raven Registers	
FF000000	FFEFFFFF	15MB	Not Mapped	
FFF00000	FFFFFFFF	1MB	ROM/Flash Bank A or Bank B	2

Notes 1. Default map for PCI/ISA I/O space. Allows software to determine whether the system is MPC105-based or Falcon/Raven-based by examining either the PHB Device ID or the CPU Type register.

2. The first 1MB of ROM/Flash Bank A (soldered 4MB Flash) appears in this range after a reset if the **rom_b_rv** control bit in the Falcon's ROM B Base/Size register is cleared. If the **rom_b_rv** control bit is set, this address range maps to ROM/Flash Bank B (socketed 1MB ROM/Flash).

For detailed processor memory maps, including suggested PREP-compatible memory maps, refer to the *MCPN750A CompactPCI Single Board Computer Programmer's Reference Guide* (part number MCPN750A/PG).

PCI Local Bus Memory Map

The local PCI memory map is the PCI memory map as viewed by the MCPN750A base board. This is also the secondary bus side of the 21554 on the MCPN750A. This map is controlled by the Raven ASIC and the 21554 PCI-to-PCI bridge. The Raven and the 21554 PCI-to-PCI bridge have flexible programmable map decoder registers to customize the system for a wide range of applications.

After a reset, the Raven ASIC map decoders are in their default state. Software must program the appropriate map decoders for a specific environment. The 21554 bridge map decoders default state is determined by the SROM values loaded.

For detailed PCI memory maps, including suggested PREP-compatible memory maps, refer to the *MCPN750A CompactPCI Single Board Computer Programmer's Reference Guide* (MCPN750A/PG).

CompactPCI Memory Map

The MCPN750A uses the 21554 non-transparent PCI-to-PCI bridge to interface between the local PCI bus and the CompactPCI bus. The 21554 is different from traditional PCI-to-PCI bridges in that it uses address translation instead of a flat address map between primary and secondary PCI buses. In the MCPN750A configuration, the primary bus is the CompactPCI bus and the secondary bus is the MCPN750A local bus. Downstream transactions are those that are initiated on the primary bus and are forwarded to the secondary bus. Upstream transactions are those initiated on the secondary bus and forwarded to the primary bus.

Address Decoding with the 21554

The 21554 implements multiple base address registers on both the primary and secondary interfaces that denote separate address ranges for both downstream and upstream transactions. It also has base registers for access to its Control and Status Register (CSR) space. Consequently, on the primary interface (CompactPCI bus) the 21554 responds only to those transactions which are in the address range defined by one of the base address ranges. All other addresses are ignored. The same is true for transactions on the secondary interface (local PCI bus).

The address ranges defined by the primary base address registers reside in the primary or system address map. The address ranges defined by the secondary base address registers reside in the secondary or local address map. Each of these address maps is independent of each other. The 21554 provide address translation between these two address maps when forwarding transactions upstream or downstream.

Recommendations for CompactPCI mapping, including suggested PREP-compatible memory maps, can be found in the *MCPN750A CompactPCI Single Board Computer Programmer's Reference Guide* (MCPN750A/PG).

L2 Cache

The MCPN750A SBC uses a backside L2 cache structure via the MPC750 processor chip. The MPC750 L2 cache is implemented with an onchip 2-way set-associative tag memory and external direct-mapped synchronous SRAMs for data storage. The external SRAMs are accessed through a dedicated 72-bit wide (64 bits of data and 8 bits of parity) L2 cache port. The MPC750 will support 256KB, 512KB or 1MB of L2 cache SRAMs. The L2 cache can operate in copyback or writethru modes and supports system cache coherency through snooping. Parity generation and checking may be disabled by programming the MPC750 accordingly. Refer to the *MPC750 Data Sheet* and the *MCPN750A CompactPCI Single Board Computer Programmer's Reference Guide* (MCPN750A/PG) for additional information.

System Clock Generator

The system clocks for the processor, Raven/Falcon chipset (66 MHz) and each of the onboard PCI devices (33 MHz) are generated by a 66 MHz oscillator and distributed by the MPC949 clock buffer. Separate oscillators are provided as follows: 14.31818 MHz for the PBC internal timer; 20 MHz for the ethernet MAC interface; 25 MHz for the ethernet PHY device; 48 MHz for the USB interface; 1.843 MHz for the serial ports.

PPC Bus Arbitration

The arbitration control for the PPC bus is provided by a Programmable Logic Device (PLD). There are only two potential PPC masters, Raven and MPC750, with Raven having the highest priority. See the following section titled "PCI Arbitration" for a description of arbitration control of onboard PCI devices.

PCI Host Bridge

The Raven ASIC provides the bridge function between the PPC60X bus and the onboard PCI Local Bus. Raven is a PCI 2.1 compliant 64-bit PCI implementation for 32/64-bit data transfers. Dual Address Cycle is not

supported. The Raven supports PowerPC processor external bus frequencies up to 66 MHz and PCI frequencies up to 33 MHz. The Raven is connected to the processor data parity signals to provide processor data bus parity generation and checking.

There are four programmable map decoders for each direction to provide flexible address mappings between the PPC/DRAM and the PCI Local Bus. Refer to the *MCPN750A CompactPCI Single Board Computer Programmer's Reference Guide* (MCPN750A/PG) for additional information and programming details.

PCI Arbitration

The MCPN750A has six potential local PCI bus masters:

- the Raven ASIC,
- the PBC device (VT82C586B),
- the Ethernet device (21143),
- the PCI-to-PCI bridge device (21554),
- and each of the two PMCs.

The local PCI arbiter is implemented in an onboard PLD. This arbiter implements a rotating priority scheme with equal priorities. Since the PBC device does not support bus parking, the arbiter will park on the Raven when the bus is idle.

Interrupt Handling

The Raven ASIC provides a Multi-Processor Interrupt Controller (MPIC) to handle various interrupt sources. This MPIC supports up to two processors and 16 external interrupt sources. There are also six other interrupt sources inside the MPIC: Two cross-processor interrupts and four timer interrupts. All ISA interrupts go through the 8259 pair in the Peripheral Bus Controller (PBC). The output of the PBC then goes through the MPIC in Raven.

Since the MCPN750A board is designed to support processor data bus parity, the Raven uses some of the pins normally used as external interrupt inputs as parity pins. Therefore, an Interrupt Multiplexer device, implemented in a PLD, is used to scan the external MPIC interrupts into Raven as a serial bit stream using the Raven SISTA and SIDAT pins. This operation is automatic and transparent to the software. A maximum delay of 240 nanoseconds should be expected from the time that the external interrupt is generated and when it is presented to the MPIC. Sources of interrupts may be any of the following:

- The Raven ASIC itself (four MPIC timer interrupts or transfer error interrupts)

- The Processor 0 (processor self-interrupts)
- Transfer Error Interrupt (from the Raven ASIC)
- The Falcon chip set (memory error interrupts)
- The PCI bus (interrupts from PCI devices)
- The CPCI bus (interrupts from CPCI devices)
- Power monitor interrupts
- Watchdog timer interrupt
- The ISA bus (interrupts from ISA devices)

The ISA interrupts are handled as a single 8259 interrupt from the VT82C586B PBC device.

For details on interrupt handling, refer to the *MCPN750A CompactPCI Single Board Computer Programmer's Reference Guide* (MCPN750A/PG).

ISA DMA Channels

The PBC supports seven 8237 compatible DMA channels. ISA compatible type A, B and F timing is supported. These DMA channels are not used since there are no ISA DMA devices.

Sources of Reset

The MCPN750A SBC provides reset control from various sources and identifies the source of the reset in a software readable register. Hard or soft resets may be generated. A hard reset is defined as a reset of all onboard circuitry including the PowerPC hard reset and reset of all onboard peripheral devices. A soft reset is defined as a reset of the PowerPC. The MCPN750A SBC has seven potential sources of reset:

1. Power-on/Undervoltage Reset.
2. Front Panel RESET switch (will generate a hard reset when depressed).

3. CompactPCI Push Button Reset (RST#) from the CompactPCI backplane.
4. Watchdog timer Reset function controlled by the SGS-Thomson MK48T559 Watchdog Timer or the Raven Watchdog Timer.
5. Software Hard Reset (PBC Port 92 Register)
6. 21554 PCI-to-PCI bridge Secondary Reset Bit
7. 21554 PCI-to-PCI bridge Chip Reset Bit.

The following table shows which devices are affected by the various types of resets. For details on using resets, refer to the *MCPN750A CompactPCI Single Board Computer Programmer's Reference Guide* (part number MCPN750A/PG).

Table 2-2. Classes of Reset and Effectiveness

Device Affected / Reset Source	Processor	Raven ASIC	Falcon Chip Set	21554 Bridge	ISA Devices	Other PCI Devices
Power-On/undervoltage	√	√	√	√	√	√
Front Panel Reset switch	√	√	√	√	√	√
CompactPCI PRST#	√	√	√	√	√	√
Watchdog Timer reset	√	√	√	√	√	√
S/W Hard Reset (PBC Port 92 Register)	√	√	√		√	√
CompactPCI Reset* (21554 Secondary Bit)	√	√	√	#	√	√
CompactPCI Reset** (21554 Chip Reset Bit)	√	√	√	√	√	√

21554 Secondary Reset Bit does not reset the 21554 register state but does reset the 21554 data buffers.

* A configuration write is required to clear the Secondary Reset Bit after it has been written so this bit must not be set by the local MCPN750A processor or else the board will lock up.

** If the Chip Reset Bit is set to a 1, the bit will clear itself after the chip reset is complete.

Power-On Reset

The MCPN750A SBC generates a hard reset at power-on. During power up, reset is maintained for 140 to 560 milliseconds after the voltages have reached the minimum threshold.

Undervoltage Reset

The MCPN750A SBC generates a hard reset when the Hot Swap power control chip (LTC1643) detects a supply voltage +5V, +3.3V, +12V or -12V fall below minimum thresholds of +4.75V, +3.135V, +10.8 and -10.8 volts respectively. The reset is maintained for 140 to 560 milliseconds after the voltages have returned to the minimum threshold. For undervoltage, the Vcc threshold to reset delay is typically 10 microseconds.

Front Panel Push Button Reset

The front panel RESET switch generates a hard reset when depressed for more than three (3) seconds. The reset is maintained as long as the switch is depressed.

CompactPCI Reset (RST#)

The CompactPCI reset signal RST# is monitored by the 21554 PCI-to-PCI bridge chip as the primary bus reset input. The bridge will generate a secondary bus reset that is used to generate a board hard reset.

Watchdog Timer Reset

Both the Raven ASIC Watchdog Timer 2 and the M48T559 watchdog timer may generate a hard reset when the associated timer expires, if this function is enabled.

Software Resets

The software is able to generate a 200 millisecond hard reset by programming the PBC Port92 register or a soft reset by writing to the Processor Init Register of the Raven MPIC. Note that the Port 92 reset will reset every device on the board except the 21554 bridge chip. Refer to the *MCPN750A CompactPCI Single Board Computer Programmer's Reference Guide* (MCPN750A/PG) for register details. A board hard reset may also be generated by writing to the 21554 Bridge Control register from the PCI address space. This allows the System Slot processor to do a software controlled reset of the MCPN750A SBC. Refer to the Intel 21554 Data Sheet for details.

Reset Source Identification

The source of any hard reset can be identified following the reset by reading the Reset Source register. Refer to the *MCPN750A CompactPCI Single Board Computer Programmer's Reference Guide* (MCPN750A/PG) for bit assignments.

Endian Issues

The MCPN750A supports both little-endian and big-endian software. The PowerPC is inherently big-endian, while the PCI bus is inherently little-endian. The following sections summarize how the MCPN750A handles software and hardware differences in big- and little-endian operations. For further details on endian considerations, refer to the *MCPN750A CompactPCI Single Board Computer Programmer's Reference Guide* (MCPN750A/PG).

Processor/Memory Domain

The MPC750 processor can operate in both big-endian and little-endian mode. However, it always treats the external processor/memory bus as big-endian by performing *address rearrangement and reordering* when running in little-endian mode. The PPC registers in the Raven PCI bus bridge controller ASIC and the Falcon memory controller chip set, as well as DRAM, ROM/Flash, and system registers, always appear as big-endian.

Role of the Raven ASIC

Because the PCI bus is little-endian, the Raven performs byte swapping in both directions (from PCI to memory and from the processor to PCI) to maintain address invariance while programmed to operate in big-endian mode with the processor and the memory subsystem.

In little-endian mode, the Raven *reverse-rearranges* the address for PCI-bound accesses and *rearranges* the address for memory-bound accesses (from PCI). In this case, no byte swapping is done.

PCI Domain

The PCI bus is inherently little-endian. All devices connected directly to the PCI bus operate in little-endian mode, regardless of the mode of operation in the processor's domain.

PCI and Ethernet

Ethernet is also byte-stream-oriented; the byte having the lowest address in memory is the first one to be transferred regardless of the endian mode. Since the Raven maintains address invariance in both little-endian and big-endian mode, no endian issues should arise for Ethernet data. Big-endian software must still take the byte-swapping effect into account when accessing the registers of the PCI/Ethernet device, however.

PPCBug Overview

The PPCBug firmware is the layer of software just above the hardware. The firmware provides the proper initialization for the devices on the MCPN750A motherboard upon power-up or reset.

This chapter describes the basics of PPCBug and its architecture. It also describes the monitor (interactive command portion of the firmware) in detail, and gives information on actually using the PPCBug debugger and the special commands. A complete list of PPCBug commands appears at the end of the chapter.

Chapter 6 contains information about the CNFG and ENV commands, system calls, and other advanced user topics.

For full user information about PPCbug, refer to the *PPCBug Firmware Package User's Manual* and the *PPCBug Diagnostics Manual*, listed in the *Related Documentation* appendix.

PPCBug Basics

The PowerPC debug firmware, PPCBug, is a powerful evaluation and debugging tool for systems built around the Motorola PowerPC microcomputers. Facilities are available for loading and executing user programs under complete operator control for system evaluation.

PPCBug provides a high degree of functionality, user friendliness, portability, and ease of maintenance.

It is portable and easy to understand because it was written entirely in the C programming language, except where necessary to use assembler functions.

PPCBug includes commands for:

- Display and modification of memory

- Breakpoint and tracing capabilities
- A powerful assembler and disassembler useful for patching programs
- A self-test at power-up feature which verifies the integrity of the system

PPCBug consists of three parts:

- A command-driven, user-interactive *software debugger*, described in the *PPCBug Firmware Package User's Manual*. It is hereafter referred to as "the debugger" or "PPCBug".
- A command-driven *diagnostics package* for the MCPN750A hardware, hereafter referred to as "the diagnostics." The diagnostics package is described in the *PPCBug Diagnostics Manual.*
- A *user interface* or *debug*/*diagnostics monitor* that accepts commands from the system console terminal.

When using PPCBug, you operate out of either the *debugger directory* or the *diagnostic directory.*

- If you are in the debugger directory, the debugger prompt `PPC1-Bug>` is displayed and you have all of the debugger commands at your disposal.
- If you are in the diagnostic directory, the diagnostic prompt `PPC1-Diag>` is displayed and you have all of the diagnostic commands at your disposal as well as all of the debugger commands.

Use the SD command to switch back and forth between these directories.

Because PPCBug is command-driven, it performs its various operations in response to user commands entered at the keyboard. When you enter a command, PPCBug executes the command and the prompt reappears. However, if you enter a command that causes execution of user target code (e.g., **GO**), then control may or may not return to PPCBug, depending on the outcome of the user program.

Memory Requirements

PPCBug requires a maximum of 768KB of read/write memory (i.e., DRAM). The debugger allocates this space from the top of memory. For example, a system containing 64MB ($04000000) of read/write memory will place the PPCBug memory page at locations $03F80000 to $03FFFFFF.

PPCBug Implementation

PPCBug is written largely in the C programming language, providing benefits of portability and maintainability. Where necessary, assembly language has been used in the form of separately compiled program modules containing only assembler code. No mixed-language modules are used.

Physically, PPCBug is contained in two socketed 32-pin PLCC Flash devices that together provide 1MB of storage. The executable code is checksummed at every power-on or reset firmware entry, and the result (which includes a precalculated checksum contained in the Flash devices), is verified against the expected checksum.

MPU, Hardware, and Firmware Initialization

The debugger performs the MPU, hardware, and firmware initialization process. This process occurs each time the MCPN750A is reset or powered up. The steps below are a high-level outline; not all of the detailed steps are listed.

1. Sets MPU.MSR to known value.
2. Invalidates the MPU's data/instruction caches.
3. Clears all segment registers of the MPU.
4. Clears all block address translation registers of the MPU.
5. Initializes the MPU-bus-to-PCI-bus bridge device.
6. Initializes the PCI-bus-to-ISA-bus bridge device.

7. Calculate the external bus clock speed of the MPU.
8. Delays for 750 milliseconds.
9. Determines the CPU board type.
10. Sizes the local read/write memory (i.e., DRAM).
11. Initializes the read/write memory controller.
12. Sets base address of memory to $00000000.
13. Retrieves the speed of read/write memory.
14. Initializes the read/write memory controller with the speed of read/write memory.
15. Retrieves the speed of read only memory (i.e., Flash) from NVRAM.
16. Initializes the read only memory controller with the speed of read only memory.
17. Enables the MPU's instruction cache.
18. Copies the MPU's exception vector table from $FFF00000 to $00000000.
19. Verifies MPU type.
20. Enable the super-scalar feature of the MPU (boards with MPC750 type chips only).
21. Determines the debugger's console/host ports, and initializes the appropriate devices (PC16550/GD54xx/Z85C230).
22. Displays the debugger's copyright message.
23. Displays any hardware initialization errors that may have occurred.
24. Checksums the debugger object, and displays a warning message if the checksum failed to verify.
25. Displays the amount of local read/write memory found.

26. Verifies the configuration data that is resident in NVRAM, and displays a warning message if the verification failed.
27. Calculates and displays the MPU clock speed, verifies that the MPU clock speed matches the configuration data, and displays a warning message if the verification fails.
28. Displays the BUS clock speed, verifies that the BUS clock speed matches the configuration data, and displays a warning message if the verification fails.
29. Probes PCI bus for supported network devices.
30. Probes PCI bus for supported mass storage devices.
31. Initializes the memory/IO addresses for the supported PCI bus devices.
32. Executes Self-Test, if so configured. (Default is no Self-Test.)
33. Extinguishes the board fail LED, if there are no self-test failures or initialization/configuration errors.
34. Executes the configured boot routine, either ROMboot, Autoboot, or Network Autoboot.
35. Executes the user interface (i.e., displays the `PPC1-Bug>` or `PPC1-Diag>` prompt).

Using PPCBug

PPCBug is command-driven; it performs its various operations in response to commands that you enter at the keyboard. When the `PPC1-Bug` prompt appears on the screen, the debugger is ready to accept debugger commands. When the `PPC1-Diag` prompt appears on the screen, the debugger is ready to accept diagnostic commands. To switch from one mode to the other, enter **SD**.

What you key in is stored in an internal buffer. Execution begins only after you press the Return or Enter key. This allows you to correct entry errors, if necessary, with the control characters described in the *PPCBug Firmware Package User's Manual*, Chapter 2.

After the debugger executes the command, the prompt reappears. However, if the command causes execution of user target code (for example **GO**) then control may or may not return to the debugger, depending on what the user program does. For example, if a breakpoint has been specified, then control returns to the debugger when the breakpoint is encountered during execution of the user program. Alternately, the user program could return to the debugger by means of the System Call Handler routine RETURN (described in the *PPCBug Firmware Package User's Manual*, Chapter 5). For more about this, refer to the **GD**, **GO**, and **GT** command descriptions in the *PPCBug Firmware Package User's Manual*, Chapter 3.

A debugger command is made up of the following parts:

- The command name, either uppercase or lowercase (e.g., **MD** or **md**).
- Any required arguments, as specified by command.
- At least one space before the first argument. Precede all other arguments with either a space or comma.
- One or more options. Precede an option or a string of options with a semicolon (**;**). If no option is entered, the command's default option conditions are used.

Debugger Commands

The individual debugger commands are listed in the following table. The commands are described in detail in the *PPCBug Firmware Package User's Manual*, Chapter 2.

Note You can list all the available debugger commands by entering the Help (**HE**) command alone. You can view the syntax (description) for a particular command by entering **HE followed by a space,**

followed by the particular command mnemonic, as listed below, followed by a carriage return. Keep in mind that help is now available on both the BUG and DIAG side. In addition, issuing help on a DIAG test category will give more information about the tests in that category. The later is accomplished by entering HE, followed by a space, followed by the test category description (e.g., UART), followed by a carriage return.

Table 3-1. Debugger Commands

Command	Description
AS	One Line Assembler
BC	Block of Memory Compare
BF	Block of Memory Fill
BI	Block of Memory Initialize
BM	Block of Memory Move
BR	Breakpoint Insert
NOBR	Breakpoint Delete
BS	Block of Memory Search
BV	Block of Memory Verify
CACHE	Disable/Enable Cache
CM	Concurrent Mode
NOCM	No Concurrent Mode
CNFG	Configure Board Information Block
CS	Checksum
CSAR	PCI Configuration Space READ Access
CSAW	PCI Configuration Space WRITE Access
DC	Data Conversion
DMA	Block of Memory Move
DS	One Line Disassembler
DU	Dump S-Records
ECHO	Echo String
ENV	Set Environment
FORK	Fork Idle MPU at Address

Table 3-1. Debugger Commands (Continued)

Command	Description
FORKWR	Fork Idle MPU with Registers
GD	Go Direct (Ignore Breakpoints)
GEVBOOT	Global Environment Variable Boot
GEVDEL	Global Environment Variable Delete
GEVDUMP	Global Environment Variable(s) Dump
GEVEDIT	Global Environment Variable Edit
GEVINIT	Global Environment Variable Initialization
GEVSHOW	Global Environment Variable(s) Display
GN	Go to Next Instruction
GO	Go Execute User Program
GT	Go to Temporary Breakpoint
HE	Help
IDLE	Idle Master MPU
IOC	I/O Control for Disk
IOI	I/O Inquiry
IOP	I/O Physical (Direct Disk Access)
IOT	I/O Teach for Configuring Disk Controller
IRD	Idle MPU Register Display
IRM	Idle MPU Register Modify
IRS	Idle MPU Register Set
LO	Load S-Records from Host
MA	Macro Define/Display
NOMA	Macro Delete
MAE	Macro Edit
MAL	Enable Macro Listing
NOMAL	Disable Macro Listing
MAR	Load Macros
MAW	Save Macros
MD, MDS	Memory Display

Table 3-1. Debugger Commands (Continued)

Command	Description
MENU	System Menu
MM	Memory Modify
MMD	Memory Map Diagnostic
MS	Memory Set
MW	Memory Write
NAB	Automatic Network Boot
NAP	Nap MPU
NBH	Network Boot Operating System, Halt
NBO	Network Boot Operating System
NIOC	Network I/O Control
NIOP	Network I/O Physical
NIOT	Network I/O Teach (Configuration)
NPING	Network Ping
OF	Offset Registers Display/Modify
PA	Printer Attach
NOPA	Printer Detach
PBOOT	Bootstrap Operating System
PF	Port Format
NOPF	Port Detach
PFLASH	Program FLASH Memory
PS	Put RTC into Power Save Mode
RB	ROMboot Enable
NORB	ROMboot Disable
RD	Register Display
REMOTE	Remote
RESET	Cold/Warm Reset
RL	Read Loop
RM	Register Modify
RS	Register Set

Table 3-1. Debugger Commands (Continued)

Command	Description
RUN	MPU Execution/Status
SD	Switch Directories
SET	Set Time and Date
SROM	SROM Examine/Modify
SYM	Symbol Table Attach
NOSYM	Symbol Table Detach
SYMS	Symbol Table Display/Search
T	Trace
TA	Terminal Attach
TIME	Display Time and Date
TM	Transparent Mode
TT	Trace to Temporary Breakpoint
VE	Verify S-Records Against Memory
VER	Revision/Version Display
WL	Write Loop



Caution

Although a command to allow the erasing and reprogramming of Flash memory is available to you, keep in mind that reprogramming any portion of the MCPN750A baseboard's Flash memory (Bank B) will erase everything currently contained in the baseboard Flash, including the PPCBug debugger.

Diagnostic Tests

The PPCBug hardware diagnostics are intended for testing and troubleshooting the MCPN750A module.

In order to use the diagnostics, you must switch to the diagnostic directory. You may switch between directories by using the **SD** (Switch Directories) command. You may view a list of the commands in the directory that you are currently in by using the **HE** (Help) command.

If you are in the debugger directory, the debugger prompt `PPC1-Bug>` displays, and all of the debugger commands are available. Diagnostics commands cannot be entered at the `PPC1-Bug>` prompt.

If you are in the diagnostic directory, the diagnostic prompt `PPC1-Diag>` displays, and all of the debugger and diagnostic commands are available.

Note that not all tests are valid for the MCPN750A. Using the **HE** command, you can list the diagnostic routines available in each test group. Refer to the *PPCBug Diagnostics Manual* for complete descriptions of the diagnostic routines and instructions on how to invoke them.

Table 3-2. Diagnostic Test Groups

Test Set	Description
CL1283	Parallel Interface (CL1283)
DEC	DECchip 21x4x EIDE Tests
ISABRDGE	PCI/ISA Bridge Tests
KBD8730x	PC8730x Keyboard/Mouse Tests*
L2CACHE	Level 2 Cache Tests
NCR	NCR 53C8xx SCSI-2 I/O Processor Tests*
PAR8730x	PC8730x Parallel Port Test*
PCIBUS	Generic PCI/PMC Slot Test
RAM	Random Access Memory Tests
RTC	MK48Txx Real-Time Clock Tests
SCC	Serial Communications Controller Tests
UART	Serial Input/Output UART Tests
VGA543x	Video Graphics Tests*
Z8536	Zilog Z8536 Counter/Timer Tests*

Notes You may enter command names in either uppercase or lowercase.

Some diagnostics depend on restart defaults that are set up only in a particular restart mode. Refer to the documentation on a particular diagnostic for the correct mode.

Test Sets marked with an asterisk (*) are not available on the MCPN750A, unless SCSI or Video PMCs are installed.

CNFG and ENV Commands

4

Overview

You can use the factory-installed debug monitor, PPCBug, to modify certain parameters contained in the PowerPC board's Non-Volatile RAM (NVRAM), also known as Battery Backed-up RAM (BBRAM).

- The Board Information Block in NVRAM contains various elements concerning operating parameters of the hardware. Use the PPCBug command **CNFG** to change those parameters.
- Use the PPCBug command **ENV** to change configured PPCBug parameters in NVRAM.

The **CNFG** and **ENV** commands are both described in the *PPCBug Firmware Package User's Manual* (part number PPCBUGA1/UM). Refer to that manual for general information about their use and capabilities.

The following paragraphs present additional information about **CNFG** and **ENV** that is specific to the PPCBug debugger, along with the parameters that can be configured with the **ENV** command.

CNFG - Configure Board Information Block

Use this command to display and configure the Board Information Block, which is stored in the NVRAM. The Board Information Block lists details of your specific board, such as the Board Serial Number, the Board Identifier, the Bus Clock Speed, and other operational or ID characteristics. The example below displays a typical Board Information Block:

```
Board (PWA) Serial Number     = “2717994        ”
Board Identifier              = “MCPN750-60X-   ”
                                0XX
Artwork (PWA) Identifier      = “01-w3611F01B   ”
MPU Clock Speed               = “233            ”
Bus Clock Speed               = “067            ”
Ethernet Address              = $0001AFxxxxx
Local SCSI Identifier*        = “07”
System Serial Number          = “1234567        ”
System Identifier             = “Motorola MCPN750603-
                                001a”
License Identifier            = “12345678 “
```

The value or identifier to the right of the equal sign is displayed as left-justified character (ASCII) strings padded with space characters, and quotes (“) are displayed to indicate the size of the string. Values that are not in quotes are considered data strings, and data strings are right-justified. The data strings are padded with zeroes if the length is not met. *__Note__: the MCPN750A has no local SCSI bus controller, hence, the Local SCSI Identifier parameter is ignored by the PPCBug.

The Board Information Block is factory-configured before shipment. There is no need to modify block parameters unless the NVRAM is corrupted. Refer to the *MCPN750A CompactPCI Single Board Computer Programmer’s Reference Guide* (MCPN750A/PG) for the actual location and other information about the Board Information Block. Refer to the *PPCBug Firmware Package User's Manual* (PPCBUGA1/UM) for a description of **CNFG** and examples.

ENV - Set Environment

Use the **ENV** command to view and/or configure interactively all PPCBug operational parameters that are kept in Non-Volatile RAM (NVRAM).

Refer to the *PPCBug Firmware Package User's Manual* (PPCBUGA1/UM) for a description of the use of **ENV**.

Listed and described below are the parameters that you can configure using **ENV**. The default values shown were those in effect when this publication went to print.

Configuring the PPCBug Parameters

The parameters that can be configured using **ENV** are:

```
Bug or System environment [B/S] = B?
```

B Bug is the mode where no system type of support is displayed. However, system-related items are still available. (Default)

S System is the standard mode of operation, and is the default mode if NVRAM should fail. System mode is defined in the *PPCBug Firmware Package User's Manual*.

```
Field Service Menu Enable [Y/N] = N?
```

Y Display the field service menu.

N Do not display the field service menu. (Default)

```
Probe System for Supported I/O Controllers [Y/N] = Y?
```

Y Accesses will be made to the appropriate system buses (e.g., VMEbus, local MPU bus) to determine the presence of supported controllers. (Default)

N Accesses will not be made to the VMEbus to determine the presence of supported controllers.

```
Auto-Initialize of NVRAM Header Enable [Y/N] = Y?
```

Y NVRAM (PReP partition) header space will be initialized automatically during board initialization, but only if the PReP partition fails a sanity check. (Default)

N NVRAM header space will not be initialized automatically during board initialization.

```
Network PReP-Boot Mode Enable [Y/N] = N?
```

Y Enable PReP-style network booting (same boot image from a network interface as from a mass storage device).

N Do not enable PReP-style network booting. (Default)

```
SCSI Bus Reset on Debugger Startup [Y/N] = N?
```

Y SCSI bus is reset on debugger setup.

N SCSI bus is not reset on debugger setup. (Default)

```
Primary SCSI Bus Negotiations Type [A/S/N] = A?
```

A Asynchronous SCSI bus negotiation. (Default)

S Synchronous SCSI bus negotiation.

N None.

```
Primary SCSI Data Bus Width [W/N] = N?
```

W Wide SCSI (16-bit bus).

N Narrow SCSI (8-bit bus). (Default)

```
Secondary SCSI Identifier = "07"?
```

If the board has a secondary SCSI controller, this number is the secondary SCSI ID or address. For the MCPN750A, all PCI add-on SCSI controllers/adapters supported by PPCBug are set to the SCSI ID value entered here.

```
NVRAM Bootlist (GEV.fw-boot-path) Boot Enable [Y/N] = N?
```

Y Give boot priority to devices defined in the *fw-boot-path* global environment variable (GEV).

N Do not give boot priority to devices listed in the *fw-boot-path* GEV. (Default)

Note When enabled, the GEV (Global Environment Variable) boot takes priority over all other boots, including Autoboot and Network Boot.

```
NVRAM Bootlist (GEV.fw-boot-path) Boot at power-up only [Y/N] = N?
```

Y Give boot priority to devices defined in the *fw-boot-path* GEV at power-up reset only.

N Give power-up boot priority to devices listed in the *fw-boot-path* GEV at any reset. (Default)

```
NVRAM Bootlist (GEV.fw-boot-path) Boot Abort Delay = 5?
```

The time in seconds that a boot from the NVRAM boot list will delay before starting the boot. The purpose for the delay is to allow you the option of stopping the boot by use of the **BREAK** key. The time value is from 0-255 seconds. (Default = 5 seconds)

```
Auto Boot Enable [Y/N]   = N?
```

Y The Autoboot function is enabled.

N The Autoboot function is disabled. (Default)

```
Auto Boot at power-up only [Y/N] = N?
```

Y Autoboot is attempted at power-up reset only.

N Autoboot is attempted at any reset. (Default)

```
Auto Boot Scan Enable [Y/N]   = Y?
```

Y If Autoboot is enabled, the Autoboot process attempts to boot from devices specified in the scan list (e.g., FDISK/CDROM/TAPE/HDISK). (Default)

N If Autoboot is enabled, the Autoboot process uses the Controller LUN and Device LUN to boot.


```
Auto Boot Scan Device Type List = FDISK/CDROM/TAPE/HDISK?
```

This is the listing of boot devices displayed if the Autoboot Scan option is enabled. If you modify the list, follow the format shown above (uppercase letters, using forward slash as separator).

```
Auto Boot Controller LUN   = 00?
```

Refer to the *PPCBug Firmware Package User's Manual* for a listing of disk/tape controller modules currently supported by PPCBug. (Default = $00)

```
Auto Boot Device LUN    = 00?
```

Refer to the *PPCBug Firmware Package User's Manual* for a listing of disk/tape devices currently supported by PPCBug. (Default = $00)

```
Auto Boot Partition Number = 00?
```

Which disk "partition" is to be booted, as specified in the PowerPC Reference Platform (PRP) specification. If set to zero, the firmware will search the partitions in order (1, 2, 3, 4) until it finds the first "bootable" partition. That is then the partition that will be booted. Other acceptable values are 1, 2, 3, or 4. In these four cases, the partition specified will be booted without searching.

```
Auto Boot Abort Delay = 7?
```

The time in seconds that the Autoboot sequence will delay before starting the boot. The purpose for the delay is to allow you the option of stopping the boot by use of the **BREAK** key. The time value is from 0-255 seconds. (Default = 7 seconds)

```
Auto Boot Default String [NULL for an empty string] =?
```

You may specify a string (filename) which is passed on to the code being booted. The maximum length of this string is 16 characters. (Default = null string)

```
ROM Boot Enable [Y/N] = N?
```

Y The ROMboot function is enabled.

N The ROMboot function is disabled. (Default)

```
ROM Boot at power-up only [Y/N] = Y?
```

Y ROMboot is attempted at power-up only. (Default)

N ROMboot is attempted at any reset.

```
ROM Boot Abort Delay = 5?
```

The time in seconds that the ROMboot sequence will delay before starting the boot. The purpose for the delay is to allow you the option of stopping the boot by use of the **BREAK** key. The time value is from 0-255 seconds. (Default = 5 seconds)

```
ROM Boot Direct Starting Address = FFF00000?
```

The first location tested when PPCBug searches for a ROMboot module. (Default = $FFF00000)

```
ROM Boot Direct Ending Address = FFFFFFFC?
```

The last location tested when PPCBug searches for a ROMboot module. (Default = $FFFFFFFC)

```
Network Auto Boot Enable [Y/N] = N?
```

Y The Network Auto Boot (NETboot) function is enabled.

N The NETboot function is disabled. (Default)

```
Network Auto Boot at power-up only [Y/N] = N?
```

Y NETboot is attempted at power-up reset only.

N NETboot is attempted at any reset. (Default)

```
Network Auto Boot Controller LUN = 00?
```

Refer to the *PPCBug Firmware Package User's Manual* for a listing of network controller modules currently supported by PPCBug. (Default = $00)

```
Network Auto Boot Device LUN = 00?
```

Refer to the *PPCBug Firmware Package User's Manual* for a listing of network controller modules currently supported by PPCBug. (Default = $00)

```
Network Auto Boot Abort Delay = 5?
```

The time in seconds that the NETboot sequence will delay before starting the boot. The purpose for the delay is to allow you the option of stopping the boot by use of the **BREAK** key. The time value is from 0-255 seconds. (Default = 5 seconds)

```
Network Auto Boot Configuration Parameters Offset (NVRAM) =
00001000?
```

The address where the network interface configuration parameters are to be saved/retained in NVRAM; these parameters are the necessary parameters to perform an unattended network boot. A typical offset might be $1000, but this value is application-specific. (Default = $00001000)



Caution

If you use the **NIOT** debugger command, these parameters need to be saved somewhere in the offset range $00001000 through $000016F7. The **NIOT** parameters do not exceed 128 bytes in size. The setting of this ENV pointer determines their location. If you have used the same space for your own program information or commands, they will be overwritten and lost.

You can relocate the network interface configuration parameters in this space by using the **ENV** command to change the Network Auto Boot Configuration Parameters Offset from its default of $00001000 to the value you need to be clear of your data within NVRAM.

```
Memory Size Enable [Y/N] = Y?
```

Y	Memory will be sized for Self Test diagnostics. (Default)
N	Memory will not be sized for Self Test diagnostics.


```
Memory Size Starting Address = 00000000?
```

The default Starting Address is $00000000.

```
Memory Size Ending Address = 02000000?
```

The default Ending Address is the calculated size of local memory. If the memory start is changed from $00000000, this value will also need to be adjusted.

```
DRAM Speed in NANO Seconds = 60?
```

The default setting for this parameter will vary depending on the speed of the DRAM memory parts installed on the board. The default is set to the slowest speed found on the available banks of DRAM memory.

```
ROM First Access Length (0 - 31) = 10?
```

This is the value programmed into the MPC105 “ROMFAL” field (Memory Control Configuration Register 8: bits 23-27) to indicate the number of clock cycles used in accessing the ROM. The lowest allowable ROMFAL setting is $00; the highest allowable is $1F. The value to enter depends on processor speed; refer to your specific processor and memory mezzanine module user’s manual for appropriate values. The default values vary according to the system’s bus clock speed.

Note ROM First Access Length is not applicable to the MCPN750. The configured value is ignored by PPCBug.

```
ROM Next Access Length (0 - 15) = 0?
```

The value programmed into the MPC105 “ROMNAL” field (Memory Control Configuration Register 8: bits 28-31) to represent wait states in access time for nibble (or burst) mode ROM accesses. The lowest

allowable ROMNAL setting is $0; the highest allowable is $F. The value to enter depends on processor speed; refer to your *Processor/Memory Mezzanine Module User's Manual* for appropriate values. The default value varies according to the system's bus clock speed.

Note ROM Next Access Length is not applicable to the MCPN750. The configured value is ignored by PPCBug.

```
DRAM Parity Enable [On-Detection/Always/Never - O/A/N] = O?
```

O	DRAM parity is enabled upon detection. (Default)
A	DRAM parity is always enabled.
N	DRAM parity is never enabled

Note This parameter (above) also applies to enabling ECC for DRAM.

```
L2 Cache Parity Enable [On-Detection/Always/Never - O/A/N] = O?
```

O	L2 Cache parity is enabled upon detection. (Default)
A	L2 Cache parity is always enabled.
N	L2 Cache parity is never enabled

```
PCI Interrupts Route Control Registers (PIRQ0/1/2/3) = 0A050900?
```

Initializes the PIRQx (PCI Interrupts) route control registers in the IBC (PCI/ISA bus bridge controller). The **ENV** parameter is a 32-bit value that is divided by 4 to yield the values for route control registers PIRQ0/1/2/3. The default is determined by system type. For details on PCI/ISA interrupt assignments and for suggested values to enter for this parameter, refer to the *8259 Interrupts* section of Chapter 4 in the *MCPN750A CompactPCI Single Board Computer Programmer's Reference Guide*.

```
Serial Startup Code Master Enable [Y/N]=N?
```

The Serial Startup Codes can be displayed at key points in the initialization of the hardware devices. Should the debugger fail to come up to a prompt, the last code displayed will indicate how far the initialization sequence had progressed before stalling. The codes are enabled by an **ENV** parameter.

```
Serial Startup Code LF Enable [Y/N]= N?
```

A line feed can be inserted after each code is displayed to prevent it from being overwritten by the next code. This is also enabled by an **ENV** parameter.

A list of LED/serial codes is included in the section on MPU, Hardware, and Firmware Initialization in Chapter 1 of the *PPCBug Firmware Package User's Manual, Part 1*.

A means to execute user selectable Bug commands upon Bug startup has been added to the **ENV** parameters. The usage is as follows:

```
Firmware Command Buffer Enable [Y/N] = N?
```

Y - Enables the Firmware Command Buffer execution

N - Disables the Firmware Command Buffer execution (**Default**)

```
Firmware Command Buffer Delay = 5?
```

Defines the number of seconds to wait before firmware begins executing the startup commands in the startup command buffer. During this delay, you may press any key to prevent the execution of the startup command buffer.
The **default value** of this parameter causes a startup delay of **5 seconds.**

```
Firmware Command Buffer
['NULL' terminates entry]?
```

The Firmware Command Buffer contents contain the BUG commands which are executed upon firmware startup. BUG commands you will place into the command buffer should be typed just as you enter the commands from the command line. The string '**NULL**' on a new line terminates the command line entries. All BUG commands except for the following may be used within the command buffer: **DU, ECHO, LO, TA, VE**.

Note Interactive editing of the startup command buffer is not supported. If changes are needed to an existing set of startup commands, a new set of commands with changes must be reentered.

Remote Start Via the PCI Bus 5

Introduction

This chapter describes the remote interface provided by the firmware to the host CPU via the cPCI bus. This interface facilitates the host obtaining information about the board, downloading code and/or data, and execution of the downloaded program.

Note Applications may also be downloaded to the MCPN750A via one of the PCI bus windows provided by the PCI-to-PCI bridge. This method is faster than using the PPCBug remote interface and may be preferable to use for large downloads.

Overview

PPCBug uses one of the scratch pad registers of the 2155x PCI-to-PCI bridge as the command/response channel. This scratch pad register is logically divided into 5 sections:

- An ownership flag. When set, indicates that the host 'owns' the register and is free to write a new command into it. It also indicates that the previous command, if any, has been completed and the results, if any, have been returned to the register. When the host writes a new command to the register, it must clear the ownership flag to indicate the register contains a command to be processed.
- A 'command opcode'. This field is a numeric field which specifies the command the host desires to be performed.
- An error flag which is used to provide command completion status to the host CPU.
- A 'command options' field. This field further qualifies the specifics of the command to be performed. The meaning of the option field is specific to each command opcode.

- A command data and result field. This field provides the data, if any, needed by the command and provides the response from PPCBug upon command completion. The meaning of the bits in this field are specific to each command opcode.

Additionally, certain commands require more information than can be contained within the data and result fields of the scratch pad register. To provide this information, the interface provides four 'virtual' registers. The contents of these registers are used in certain commands. The contents of the registers can be accessed via commands issued through the scratch register. These registers are designated by the monikers VR0, VR1, VR2 and VR3.

During reset startup, the command/response register is written with a specific reset pattern. This indicates that the local CPU has been reset and is ready to accept commands through the command/response register.

PPCBug uses certain areas of memory and I/O devices for it's own operation. This interface allows the host CPU to write and read any location on the local CPU bus including those in use by the firmware. Host CPUs should interrogate the firmware via the memory size query command (described in the following paragraph) and avoid overwriting memory which is in-use by firmware - otherwise, erratic behavior may result.

Command/response Register Description

The 2155x SCRATCH7 register is used as the command/response register. In this register description and the following command descriptions, references to the *upper half* of the register refer to bits 0 through 15, and references to the *lower half* of the register refer to bits 16 through 31.

Format of command/response register (2155x SCRATCH7):

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
OWN	Command opcode							ERR	Command Options							Command Data/Result															

At reset, hardware clears this register. After reset, firmware writes this register with the value 0x80525354. This value indicates that a reset event has occurred and the interface is ready to accept commands.

Bit 0 — The ownership flag (OWN). A value of 1 indicates the 'host' owns the register. A value of 0 indicates that the local cpu owns the register.

Bits 1 to 7 — 7 bit command opcode field. Each command is described in more detail in the following sections.

Bit 8 — Global error status flag (ERR). If the command completed successfully, then this bit will be written with the value 0 upon command completion. If the command fails, it will be written with the value 1. Additional command specific error status may be returned in other fields of the register.

(register description continues...)

Bits 9 to 15 — 7 bit command option field. Each command specifies the particular meaning of each of the command option bits. Option bits which are unused are considered reserved and should be written to 0 to ensure compatibility with future implementations of this interface.

Note For most commands, bit 9 is used to specify verbose/non-verbose mode target command processing. In verbose mode, command related information is printed on the target console as the host command is processed. Verbose mode is selected when bit 9 = 0, non-verbose mode is set when bit 9 = 1.

Bits 16 to 31 — 16 bit data/result field. The meaning of this field is specific to each command opcode. Refer to Table 5-1 on page 5-8 for error codes.

Opcode 0x01: Write/Read Virtual Register

This command allows the host to access the contents of any of the four virtual registers. The specific operation and register to be accessed are determined by the command options field.

Write data is contained in the Command data field. Read data is returned in the result field.

Command option bits affect the operation as follows:

- Bit 15 indicates read (0) or write (1) operation
- Bit 14 indicates whether to access either the lower half (0) or upper half (1) of the virtual register.
- Bit 11 & 12 specify which virtual register is to be accessed (0b00 = VR0, 0b01 = VR1, 0b10 = VR2, 0b11 = VR3).

This command cannot fail and will never set the ERR flag in the command/response register

Opcode 0x02: Initialize Memory

This command allows the host to initialize areas of local RAM to a specific value without incurring the overhead of writing each location via the write memory command.

The command options field is unused and must contain 0.

The lower 8 bits of the data field contain the byte pattern to be written.

Memory starting at the address contained in VR0 and the byte count contained in VR1 is initialized with the value contained in the lower 8 bits of the Data field.

Note This command does not guarantee that the memory is initialized using any particular ordering or alignment. Do not use it to initialize any area of memory that has alignment or ordering requirements (e.g., device registers).

Opcode 0x03: Write/Read Memory

This command allows the host to Read or Write individual address locations on the local address bus. Data sizes of 8, 16 and 32 bits are supported. The specific operation and size are determined by the command options field. **Note:** Verbose mode target command processing is not available with this command; command register bit 9 is ignored.

- The data to be written is specified in the data field. If the options specifies 32 bit writes, then the upper half of VR1 sources the upper 16 bits of the data (i.e. the data field can only provide the lower 16 bits). On reads, the read data is 0 extended to 32 bits and is stored in VR1. The lower 16 bits of VR1 are returned in the result field.
- The address to be used for the access is taken from VR0.

  Command option bits affect the operation as follows:
- Bit 15 indicates read (0) or write (1) operation
- Bit 14 indicates whether to auto-increment VR0 after the access is performed. If 0, the contents of VR0 is unaffected by this command. If 1, the contents of VR0 is incremented by 1,2 or 4 depending on the size of the access.

  The autoincrement feature may be used during downloads of sequential data to avoid the overhead of issuing an additional write virtual register command after each datum is written.
- Bit 12 & 13 specify the size of the access. 00 indicates an 8 bit, 01 indicates a 16 bit and 10 indicates 32 bits

Opcode 0x04: Checksum Memory

This command calculates the 16 bit checksum (specified at the end of this chapter in the section titled *Reference Function: srom_crc.c*) and returns the result in the result field. This is useful for determining whether a download image is intact without incurring the overhead of reading each location in the image using the memory read command.

- VR0 specifies the beginning address of the area to checksum. VR1 specifies the number of bytes to checksum. Neither register is affected by the operation.

Opcode 0x05: Memory Size Query

This command allows the host to determine the size of local memory present and available on the card. The result is stored in VR1 and may then be read using the read virtual register command.

The options field specifies specifics of the command as follows:

- Bit 15 specifies whether to return information about the actual (0) or available (1) local RAM. Information about the actual local RAM does not take into account the areas of RAM that the firmware is using. Information about the available RAM will return information which accounts for areas of RAM which the firmware is using.
- Bit 14 specifies whether to return the beginning (0) or ending address (1) of the RAM.

Opcode 0x06: Debugger Query

This command allows the host to determine the revision of the firmware present on the board. The options field is unused and must contain 0.

- Upon completion of this command, bits 16 to 23 of the result field contains the major release number of the firmware. Bits 24 to 31 contain the minor release number.

Opcode 0x07: Execute Code

This command allows the host to cause the local CPU to transfer control to a specific execution address on the card.

- VR0 contains the address to begin execution at. VR2 contains the value that is loaded into CPU register R3 when control is transferred to the execution address.

- The state of CPU registers R0 through R2, and R4 through R31 are indeterminate when control is passed to the address.
- Note: this command does not return. The OWN flag bit remains clear.

Command/Response Channel Error Codes

These are the 16 bit values that the target board returns in the Data/Result field of the Command/Response register when the target board detects an error in the processing of a host command. These error codes are valid only if the ERR bit was set in the Command/Response register.

Table 5-1. Command/Respond Error Codes

Error Code	Associated Opcode:Command	Definition of the Error Code
0x0001	0x03:Write/Read memory	illegal access size requested
0x0002	*n/a*	unsupported command opcode requested

Demonstration of the Host Interface

The following example demonstrates the use of PPCBug's Remote Start capability in a CPCI system. In this example, a simple program is loaded into the local memory of a (non-system) target board, the MCPN750A. The CPCI system host board (an MCP750) then uses the PCI Remote Start interface to initiate execution of the program by the target board.

A simple program is loaded into the local memory of the target board. This program performs the following steps:

1. prints a string to the target console,
2. sets the OWN bit in the Command/Response channel register (relinquishes target ownership of the command channel), and
3. properly returns to the PPC1Bug prompt.

In this example, user interaction takes place on both the host and target consoles. The console display examples are identified as "**MCP750 (host) Console**," and "**MCPN750A (target) Console**," respectively. Note that reads and writes to the PCI Remote Start Command/Response channel look a little unusual because the display is of the little endian representation of the data, i.e., Command Channel data entered on the PPC1Bug command line as $02800075 is stored in PCI memory (DEC 2155x registers) as $75008002.

Make a string in memory to be displayed on the target console:

MCPN750A (target) Console

```
PPC1-Bug>bf 4000:10000 0<cr>
Effective address: 00004000
Effective count  : &262144
PPC1-Bug>md 40100:8<cr>
00040100  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  ................
00040110  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  ................
PPC1-Bug>ms 40100 'XYOU_DA_MAN!'<cr>
PPC1-Bug>md 40100:8<cr>
00040100  58594F55 5F44415F 4D414E21 00000000  XYOU_DA_MAN!....
00040110  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  ................
PPC1-Bug>m 40100;b<cr>
00040100 58? b=<cr>
```

```
00040100 0B? .<cr>
PPC1-Bug>
```

Enter the program to be executed by the target MPU in the target board's local memory.

MCPN750A (target) Console

```
PPC1-Bug>m 40200;di<cr>
00040200 39400026  syscall .pcrlf<cr>
00040208 39400024  syscall .writeln<cr>
00040210 39400026  syscall .pcrlf<cr>
00040218 3C609000  addis r3,r0,$9000<cr>
0004021C 3863FEC4  addi r3,r3,$fffffec4<cr>
00040220 80830000  lwz r4,$0(r3) ($ffffec4)<cr>
00040224 60840080  ori r4,r4,$80<cr>
00040228 90830000  stw r4,$0(r3) ($ffffec4)<cr>
0004022C 39400063  syscall .return .<cr>
PPC1-Bug>
```

Note In the program shown above, you must manually adjust the operands of the instructions at memory locations 40218 and 4021C to produce a pointer to the Command/Response register (the 2155x Scratch 7 register) that is appropriate for the particular target board you are using.

On the host console, the PCI Remote Start "Write/Read virtual register command" can be used to initialize VR0 and VR2. VR0 points at the target program. VR2 will initialize target MPU R3 to point at the string to be displayed by the program.

MCP750 (host) Console

```
PPC1-Bug>m 8000EFC4<cr>
8000EFC4 54535280? 04000301=<cr>
8000EFC4 04000301? 00020101<cr>
8000EFC4 00020101? 04001301<cr>
8000EFC4 04001301? 00011101<cr>
8000EFC4 00011101? .<cr>
PPC1-Bug>
```

Start the program from the host console:

MCP750 (host) Console

```
PPC1-Bug>m 8000EFC4<cr>
8000EFC4 08030086? 00008007=<cr>
8000EFC4 00000007? .<cr>
PPC1-Bug>
```

The result of remote program execution can be viewed on the target console:

MCPN750A (target) Console

```
PPC1-Bug>
Host wrote 0004 to upper half of VR0
Host wrote 0200 to lower half of VR0
Host wrote 0004 to upper half of VR2
Host wrote 0100 to lower half of VR2
GO 00040200
Effective address: 00040200
YOU_DA_MAN!
PPC1-Bug>
```

Reference Function: srom_crc.c

```
/*
 * srom_crc - generate CRC data for the passed buffer
 * description:
 *This function's purpose is to generate the CRC for thepassed
             buffer.
 * call:
 *argument #1 = buffer pointer
 *argument #2 = number of elements
 * return:
 *CRC data
 */

unsigned int
srom_crc(elements_p, elements_n)
register unsigned char *elements_p;/* buffer pointer */
register unsigned int elements_n;/* number of elements */
{
   register unsigned int crc;
   register unsigned int crc_flipped;
   register unsigned char cbyte;
   register unsigned int index, dbit, msb;

   crc = 0xffffffff;
   for (index = 0; index < elements_n; index++) {
      cbyte = *elements_p++;

      for (dbit = 0; dbit < 8; dbit++) {
 msb = (crc >> 31) & 1;
 crc <<= 1;

 if (msb ^ (cbyte & 1)) {
    crc ^= 0x04c11db6;
    crc |= 1;
}

 cbyte >>= 1;
}
}

crc_flipped = 0;
for (index = 0; index < 32; index++) {
```

```
        crc_flipped <<= 1;
        dbit = crc & 1;
        crc >>= 1;
        crc_flipped += dbit;
    }

    crc = crc_flipped ^ 0xffffffff;

    return (crc & 0xffff);
    }
```

Functional Description 6

Introduction

This chapter describes the MCPN750A single-board computer on a block diagram level. The *General Description* provides an overview of the MCPN750A, followed by a detailed description of several blocks of circuitry. Figure 6-1 shows a block diagram of the overall board architecture.

Detailed descriptions of other MCPN750A blocks, including programmable registers in the ASICs and peripheral chips, can be found in the *MCPN750A CompactPCI Single Board Computer Programmer's Reference Guide* (MCPN750A/PG). Refer to it also for additional functional description information.

Features

The following table summarizes the features of the MCPN750A single-board computers.

Table 6-1. MCPN750A Features

Feature	Description
Microprocessor	MPC750 PowerPC processor
ECC DRAM	16MB-256MB of memory through onboard DRAM devices
L2 cache memory	Populated with 1MB on base board
Flash Memory	Two 32-pin PLCC sockets (1MB 16-bit Flash); four soldered devices (4MB 64-bit Flash)
Real-time clock	8KB NVRAM with RTC and battery backup (SGS-Thomson M48T559)
Switches	ABORT/RESET as switch S1 on front panel
Status LEDs	three: BFL, CPU, and HOT SWAP STATUS
Watchdog timers	Provided in SGS-Thomson M48T559 and Raven ASIC

Table 6-1. MCPN750A Features (Continued)

Feature	Description
Interrupts	Software interrupt handling via Raven (PCI-MPU bridge) and Peripheral Bus Controller
Serial I/O	1 async port (COM1) via front panel. 4 async ports via the transition module
Ethernet I/O	10BaseT/100BaseTX connection via the front panel, or optionally via the transition module rear panel.
PCI interface	Two Single Wide, or one Double Wide IEEE P1386.1 PCI Mezzanine Card (PMC) slots; two sets of four 64 pin CompactPCI connectors (J11-J14 & J21-J24) for PCI expansion.
CompactPCI	33 MHz, 64-bit CompactPCI interface with 21554 PCI-to-PCI bridge.
USB I/O	USB Host/Hub interface with two ports routed to the transition module
EIDE	Primary EIDE port routed to transition module CompactFlash connectors.

General Description

The MCPN750A is a hot swappable CompactPCI, non-system slot, single-board computer equipped with an MPC750 PowerPC™ 750 Series microprocessor. The processor implements a backside cache controller and the board comes with 1MB of cache memory.

As shown in the *Features* section, the MCPN750A offers many standard features desirable in a CompactPCI computer system such as L2 cache, a PCI Bridge and Interrupt Controller, an ECC Memory Controller chipset, 5MB of linear FLASH memory, 16MB to 256MB of ECC-protected DRAM, interface to a CompactPCI bus, and several I/O peripherals.

I/O peripheral interfaces present onboard include 10BaseT/100BaseTX Ethernet, USB host controller, four asynchronous serial ports, a 512 x 8 Serial EEPROM, an ISA slave interface, a Fast EIDE interface and two PMC slots. Functions provided from the ISA bus include a real time clock, NVRAM, serial ports and status registers.

The MCPN750A interfaces to a CompactPCI bus using a DEC 21554 non-transparent PCI-to-PCI bridge device. This device provides a 64-bit primary and a 64-bit secondary interface allowing full 64-bit data access between CompactPCI bus devices and the host/PCI bridge. The non-transparent characteristics of this bridge allows the local MCPN750A processor to configure and control the local MCPN750A resources independently from the system host processor.

Front panel connectors on the MCPN750A include an RJ45 connector for 10BaseT/100BaseTX Ethernet, and an RJ45 connector for the asynchronous serial debug port, COM1. Three additional serial ports, two USB ports, and the one EIDE channel are routed to J3 and J5 for transition module I/O.

Another key feature of the MCPN750A family is the PCI (Peripheral Component Interconnect) bus. In addition to the on-board local bus peripherals, the PCI bus supports an industry-standard mezzanine interface, IEEE P1386.1 PMC (PCI Mezzanine Card), either two single-wide or one double-wide. These PMC slots are 32/64-bit capable and support both front and rear I/O. PMC I/O pins 1 through 64 of each PMC slot are routed to the J3 and J5 connectors for transition module I/O.

Block Diagram

Figure 6-1 is a block diagram of the MCPN750A's overall architecture.

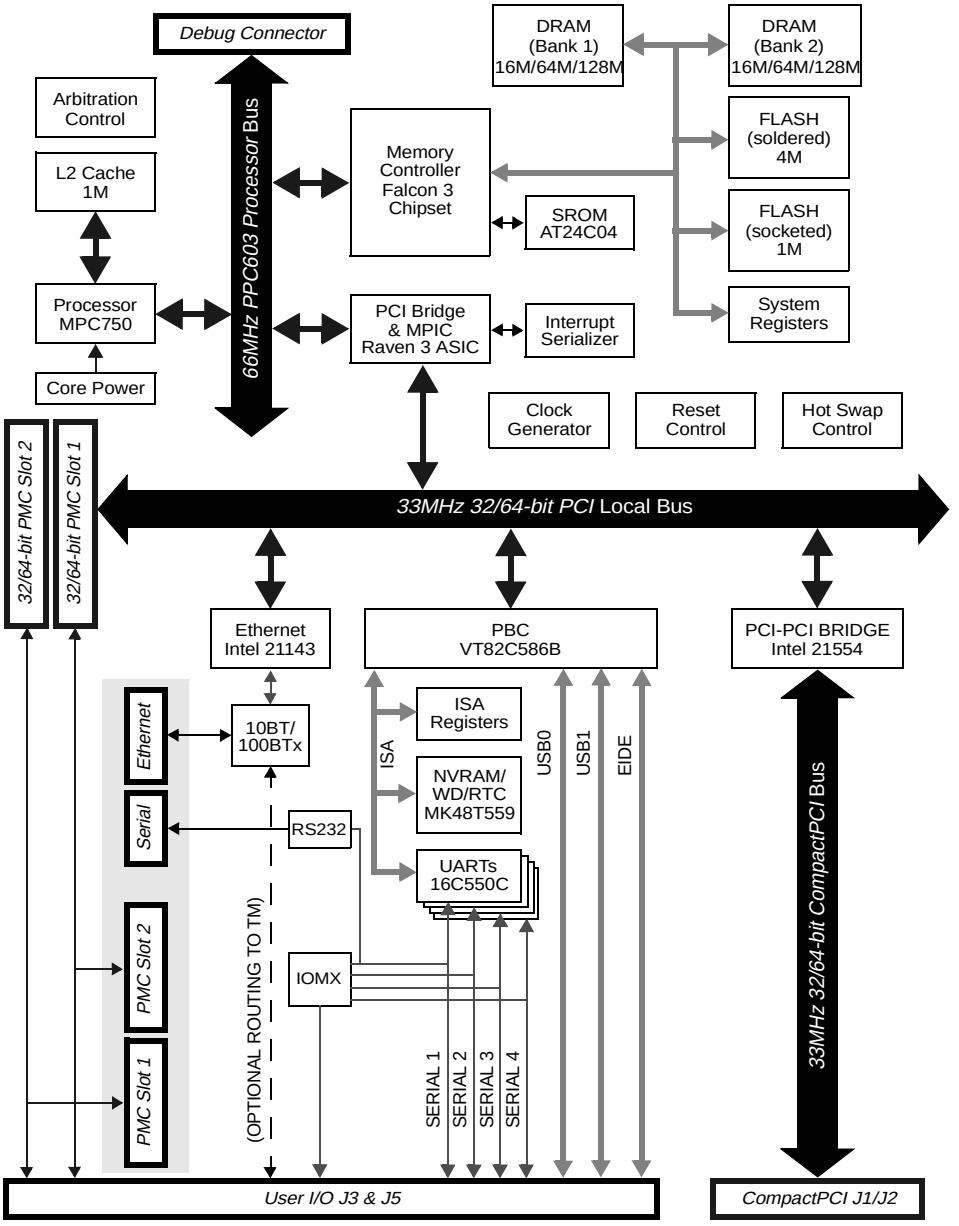


Figure 6-1. MCPN750A Block Diagram

CompactPCI Bus Interface

The CompactPCI bus interface is provided using the Intel 21554 non-transparent PCI-to-PCI bridge chip. This device implements a 64-bit primary data bus and 64-bit secondary data bus interface and is PCI 2.1 compliant. The 21554 provides read/write data buffering in both directions.

Unlike a transparent PCI-to-PCI bridge, such as the 21154, the 21554 is designed to bridge two processor domains. The system CompactPCI bus is connected to the primary bus side of the bridge, which is also referred to as the host domain or the host processor side. The secondary bus interfaces to the MCPN750A board local PCI bus, referred to as the local domain or local processor side. The 21554 supports independent primary and secondary address spaces and address translation between the two processor domains. The 21554 accepts a Type 0 configuration header and the configuration space is accessible from both primary and secondary buses. Refer to the *MCPN750A CompactPCI Single Board Computer Programmers Reference Guide* (MCPN750A/PG) for additional information and programming details.

The 21554 also provides for independent primary and secondary PCI clocks which means that the MCPN750A SBC has it's own local processor/PCI bus clock source independent of the system backplane clocks.

The 21554 has an I^2O message unit which enables the local processor to function as an intelligent I/O processor in an I^2O capable system. The device also has an interrupt output for each of the primary and secondary PCI buses. These interrupts may be asserted by the I^2O messaging unit or by software writes to an interrupt request register.

The 21554 supports +3.3V or +5V signalling at the PCI buses with a separate VIO pin for the primary and secondary bus I/O's. The secondary bus signalling voltage is tied to +5V for compatibility with +5V PMCs. The primary bus signalling voltage is tied to the CPCI bus VIO, so the MCPN750A is a universal board that may operate in a +3.3V or +5V chassis.

Ethernet Interface

MCPN750A provides an Ethernet interface via the 21143 device. This device, along with an external Level One LXT970ATC device, implement a 10BaseT/100BaseTX autoselect ethernet interface. The Ethernet interface is routed to an RJ45 connector located at the front panel of the board. The MCPN750A SBC also supports optional routing of the ethernet signals to the J5 connector for ethernet connection on the transition module. The front panel or transition module option is selected by installing the corresponding components during board assembly.

Every board will be assigned an Ethernet Station Address. The address is $000A1Exxxxx where xxxxx is the unique number assigned to the board. Each board's Ethernet Station Address is displayed on a label attached to the PMC front-panel keep-out area. In addition, the Ethernet address is stored in the configuration area of the NVRAM specified by the Boot ROM and in the serial ROM attached to the 21143.

These bytes are stored in bytes 0x14 through 0x19 in the Ethernet SROM. The Ethernet information in the SROM is stored in DEC Version 3 format. For further information on this refer to the *Digital Semiconductor 21x4x Serial ROM Format, Version 3.03* document.

Use extreme **caution** when viewing the contents of the Ethernet SROM via the PPCBug **SROM** command. If the contents are modified incorrectly, this could cause the PPCBug Firmware Ethernet Drivers to work incorrectly.

Note: When the board is shipped from the factory, it should contain the proper SROM data for the MCPN750A, which has 10BaseT/100BaseTX Ethernet connections. There should not be a need to change the SROM contents.

For the pin assignments of the 10BaseT/100BaseTX connector, refer to the Table on page 7-12. Refer to the BBRAM/TOD Clock memory map description in the *MCPN750A CompactPCI Single Board Computer Programmer's Reference Guide* (MCPN750A/PG) for detailed programming information.

PCI Mezzanine Interface

A key feature of the MCPN750A family is the PCI (Peripheral Component Interconnect) bus. In addition to the on-board local bus devices (Ethernet, etc.), the PCI bus supports an industry-standard mezzanine interface, IEEE P1386.1 PMC (PCI Mezzanine Card). This support consists of two single-wide or one double-wide PMC slots. Each slot provides four EIA-E700 AAAB connectors located on the MCPN750A board to interface to a 32/64-bit PMC to add any desirable function.

PMC modules offer a variety of possibilities for I/O expansion through FDDI (Fiber Distributed Data Interface), ATM (Asynchronous Transfer Mode), graphics, and Ethernet ports. The base board supports PMC front panel and rear transition module I/O.

Two sets of four 64-pin connectors on the base board (J11 - J14 and J21 - J24) interface with 32-bit or 64-bit IEEE P1386.1 PMC-compatible mezzanines to add any desirable function. The PCI Mezzanine Card slots have the following characteristics:

Mezzanine Type	PMC (PCI Mezzanine Card)
Mezzanine Size	S1B: Single width, standard depth (74mm x 149mm) with front panel S2B: Double width, standard depth (149mm x 149mm)
PMC Connectors	J11-J14 and J21-J24 (32/64-Bit PCI with front and 64-bit rear I/O)
Signalling Voltage	V_{io} = 5.0Vdc

Refer to the Table on page 7-9 for the pin assignments of the PMC connectors. For detailed programming information, refer to the PCI bus descriptions in the *MCPN750A CompactPCI Single Board Computer Programmer's Reference Guide* (MCPN750A/PG) and to the user documentation for the PMC modules you intend to use.

ISA Bus Devices

The MCPN750A contains a local ISA bus to provide an interface to ISA compatible devices. The following devices are located on the ISA bus:

- Four asynchronous serial ports
- Real-Time Clock & NVRAM & Watchdog Timer
- Configuration and Status Registers

Asynchronous Serial Ports

The MCPN750A SBC contains four 16C550C UART devices. Serial port 1 (COM1) is wired as an RS-232 interface to an RJ45 connector on the front panel. The Serial 1 port TTL signals are also routed to J3 for transition module I/O. A jumper on the Transition Module enables the COM1 port either on the MCPN750A or the Transition Module. The other three serial port TTL signals are routed to the J3 I/O connector only. To save pins on the J3 connector, the all Serial Port control lines routed through J3 are serialized using the IOMUX PLD.

Configuration and Status Registers

The MCPN750A base board contains several registers used to provide configuration and status information about the board. These registers are implemented with discrete logic or in PLDs. Refer to the *MCPN750A CompactPCI Single Board Computer Programmer's Reference Guide* (MCPN750A/PG) for details on these registers.

Serial EEPROM

The MCPN750A base board contains a 512 x 8 Serial EEPROM. The Serial EEPROM provides for vital product data storage of the board configuration information and the SPD memory configuration information. The Serial EEPROM is accessed through the I^2C port in the upper Falcon memory controller chip.

PCI Peripheral Bus Controller (PBC)

The MCPN750A uses the VIA Technologies VT82C586B Peripheral Bus Controller (PBC) to supply the interface between the PCI local bus and the ISA, EIDE and USB systems I/O bus (as shown in Figure 6-1 on page 6-4).

The PBC controller provides the following functions:

- ISA (Industry Standard Architecture) bus arbitration for DMA devices (Note: feature not used since there are no ISADMA devices).
- EIDE Interface
- USB Interface
- Seven independently programmable DMA channels (Note: feature not used since there are no ISA DMA devices).
- Interrupt controller functionality to support 14 ISA interrupts
- Edge/level control for ISA interrupts
- Steerable PCI interrupts (Note: feature not used. Interrupt steering via Raven ASIC).
- Three interval counters/timers (82C54 functionality)

Accesses to the configuration space for the PBC are performed by way of the CONADD and CONDAT (Configuration Address and Data) registers in the Raven bridge controller ASIC. The registers are located at offsets $CF8 and $CFC, respectively, from the PCI I/O base address.

ISA Interface

The PBC provides an ISA bus compatible interface. The ISA interface provides programmable timing and chip selects for ISA compatible peripherals. The ISA bus is used to interface to the serial port's NVRAM/RTC chip and various board status registers.

EIDE Interface

The PBC EIDE interface is capable of accelerated PIO transfers as well as acting as a PCI bus master on behalf of an IDE DMA slave device. The EIDE interface provides a primary and secondary IDE interface, for up to four IDE devices and supports ATAPI-compliant devices.

The Primary EIDE channel is routed to the J5 User I/O connector for interfacing to two Compact FLASH cards on the transition module.

USB Interface

The PBC contains a USB Host Controller (HC) that includes the root hub and two USB ports with built-in physical layer transceivers. This allows direct connection of two USB peripherals without an external hub. External hubs can be connected to either port to support additional peripherals. The PBC host controller completely supports the standard Universal Host Controller Interface (UHCI)

Each USB port is routed to the J3 User I/O connector to interface with the transition module. The MCPN750A SBC provides monitoring for each USB channel VCC output. Fusing for the USB VCC outputs is provided on the Transition Module. Refer to the *TM-PIMC-0001* or the *TMCPN710 Transition Module Installation and Use* manual for more information.

ISA Interrupt Controller

The PBC contains two 8259 interrupt controllers to support ISA interrupts. The PBC supports programmable interrupt routing and programmable edge or level triggering. Refer to the *MCPN750A CompactPCI Single Board Computer Programmers Reference Guide* (MCPN750A/PG) for interrupt routing information.

ISA DMA Channels

The PBC supports seven 8237 compatible DMA channels. ISA compatible type A, B and F timing is supported. These DMA channels are not used since there are no ISA DMA devices.

Interval Timers

The PBC has three built-in counters that are equivalent to those found in a 82C54 programmable interval timer. Each counter output has a specific function:

- Counter 0 is associated with IRQ0 and can be used for system timing functions, such as timer interrupt for a time-of-day.
- Counter 1 is used to generate a refresh request signal for ISA memory. This timer is not used.
- Counter 2 provides the tone for the Speaker output function. This timer is not used.

These counters are driven with a 14.31818 MHz clock source.

Real-Time Clock/NVRAM/Watchdog Timer Function

The MCPN750A employs an SGS-Thomson surface-mount M48T559 RAM and clock chip to provide 8KB of non-volatile static RAM, a real-time clock, and a watchdog timer function. This chip supplies a clock, oscillator, crystal, power failure detection, memory write protection, 8KB of NVRAM, and a battery in a package consisting of two parts:

- A 28-pin 330mil SO device containing the real-time clock (RTC), the oscillator, power failure detection circuitry, timer logic, 8KB of static RAM (SRAM), and gold-plated sockets for a battery (the SNAPHAT battery).
- A SNAPHAT battery housing a crystal along with the battery.

The SNAPHAT battery package is socket mounted on top of the M48T559 device. The battery housing is keyed to prevent reverse insertion. Since this is a lithium battery, be sure and observe the warnings and steps in the section titled *Replacing Lithium Batteries* in this chapter when replacing this battery.

The output of the watchdog timer is logically ORed onboard to provide a hard reset. The interrupt output generates an ISA interrupt.

The clock furnishes seconds, minutes, hours, day, date, month, and year in BCD 24-hour format. Corrections for 28-, 29- (leap year), and 30-day months are made automatically. Although the M48T559 is an 8-bit device, 8-, 16-, and 32-bit accesses from the ISA bus to the M48T559 are supported. Refer to the *MCPN750A CompactPCI Single Board Computer Programmer's Reference Guide* (MCPN750A/PG) and to the *M48T559 Data Sheet* for detailed programming and battery life information.

Replacing Lithium Batteries

Follow these safety rules for proper battery operation and to reduce equipment and personal injury hazards when handling lithium batteries. Use the battery for its intended application only.

Note **Do not** recharge, open, puncture or crush, incinerate, expose to high temperatures or dispose of in your general trash collection.

To replace the lithium battery, observe the following guidelines and follow the steps below.

Note When replacing the battery, power must be applied to the board to prevent data loss.



Warning Dangerous voltages, capable of causing death, may be present in system equipment. Use extreme caution when handling, testing, and adjusting.



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

- Do not short-circuit.

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

Caution

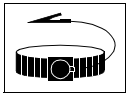
Danger of explosion if battery is replaced incorrectly.

Replace battery only with the same or equivalent type recommended by the equipment manufacturer. Dispose of used batteries according to local regulations and manufacturer's instructions.

Caution

Avoid touching areas of integrated circuitry; static discharge can damage circuits.

Use ESD



Wrist Strap

Attach an ESD strap to your wrist. Attach the other end of the ESD strap to an electrical ground. (Note that the system chassis may not be gro8unded if it is unplugged.) The ESD strap must be secured to your wrist and to ground throughout the procedure.

1. To remove the battery from the module, carefully pull the battery from the socket.
2. Before installing a new battery, ensure that the battery pins are clean.
3. Note the battery polarity and press the new battery into the socket.

Note When the battery is in the socket, no soldering is required.

4. Recycle or dispose of the old battery according to local regulations and manufacturer's instructions.

Hot Swap Control Circuitry

The MCPN750A provides CompactPCI Hot Swap capability and complies with the CompactPCI Hot Swap Specification (Rev. 1.0). The Hot Swap circuitry supports the process of installing or removing the board without adversely effecting the running system.

The Hot Swap circuitry consists of the Linear Technology LTC1643 controller along with some external FETs and discrete components. The two external N-channel FETs control the +5V and +3.3V supplies while on-chip switches control the +12V and -12V supplies. All supply voltages are increased at a controlled rate. An electronic circuit breaker protects all four supplies against over-current faults.

A switch, located in the lower ejector handle, is used to signal the insertion or impending removal of the board. The state of this switch is monitored by the 21554 bridge chip which will assert the CompactPCI ENUM# signal. The ENUM# signal indicates to the System Controller board either that the board has been inserted and is ready for configuration or that the board is about to be removed. A blue LED is provided on the front panel to indicate when it is safe to remove the board from the chassis.

Programmable Timers

Among the resources available to the local processor are a number of programmable timers. Timers and counters on the MCPN750A are provided by the Raven ASIC, the M48T559 and, the PBC . They can be programmed to generate periodic interrupts to the processor.

Raven General Purpose Timers

The Raven ASIC contains four 31-bit general purpose timers. Each timer is driven by a divide-by-eight prescaler which is synchronized to the PPC processor clock. For a 66.66 MHz system, the timer frequency would be 8.25 MHz. Each timer may be programmed to generate an MPIC interrupt.

Raven Watchdog Timers

The Raven ASIC contains two Watchdog timers, WDT1 and WDT2. Each timer is functionally equivalent but independent. These timers will continuously decrement until they reach a count of 0 or are reloaded by software. The timeout period is programmable from 1 microsecond up to 1024 milliseconds. There is an additional 4.8 second delay for each timer output provided by an external PLD. If the timer count reaches 0, a timer output signal will be asserted. The output of Watchdog Timer 1 an MPIC interrupt. The output of Watchdog Timer 2 is logically ORed onboard to provide a hard reset.

Following a device reset, WDT1 is enabled with a default timeout of 512 milliseconds and WDT2 is enabled with a default timeout of 576 milliseconds. Each of these signals is typically delayed an additional 4.8 seconds (2 seconds minimum) using logic external to Raven. Each timer must be **disabled** or **reloaded** by software to prevent a timeout. Software may reload a new timer value or force the timer to reload a previously loaded value. To disable or load/reload a timer requires a two step process. The first step is to write the pattern $55 to the timer register key field which will arm the timer register to enable an update. The second step is to write the pattern $AA to the key field along with the new timer information. During the power-up configuration of the Raven ASIC, PPCBug disables the two Watchdog timers.

M48T559 Watchdog Timer

The M48T559 contains one Watchdog timer. The reset output of the Watchdog timer is logically ORed into the reset logic and will generate a hard reset if the reset output is enabled and the timer expires. If the interrupt output is enabled, the Watchdog timer will generate an RTC interrupt if the timer expires. Refer to the device data sheet and the *MCPN750A CompactPCI Single Board Computer Programmer's Reference Guide* (MCPN750A/PG) for programming information.

Interval Timers

The PBC has three built-in counters that are equivalent to those found in an 82C54 programmable interval timer. The counters are grouped into one timer unit, Timer 1, in the PBC. Each counter output has a specific function:

- Counter 0 is associated with interrupt request line IRQ0. It can be used for system timing functions, such as a timer interrupt for a time-of-day function.
- Counter 1 generates a refresh request signal for ISA memory. This timer is not used in the MCPN750A.
- Counter 2 provides the tone for the speaker output function on the PBC (this timer output is not used in the MCPN750A).

The interval timers use the OSC clock input as their clock source. The MCPN750A drives the OSC pin with a 14.31818 MHz clock source.

Serial Port Signal Multiplexing

Due to pin limitations of the J3 connector, the MCPN750A multiplexes and de-multiplexes some signals between the MCPN750A board and the TMCPN710 and the TM-PIMC-0001 transition modules. This hardware function is transparent to the software. The block diagram for the signal multiplexing is shown in the following figure:

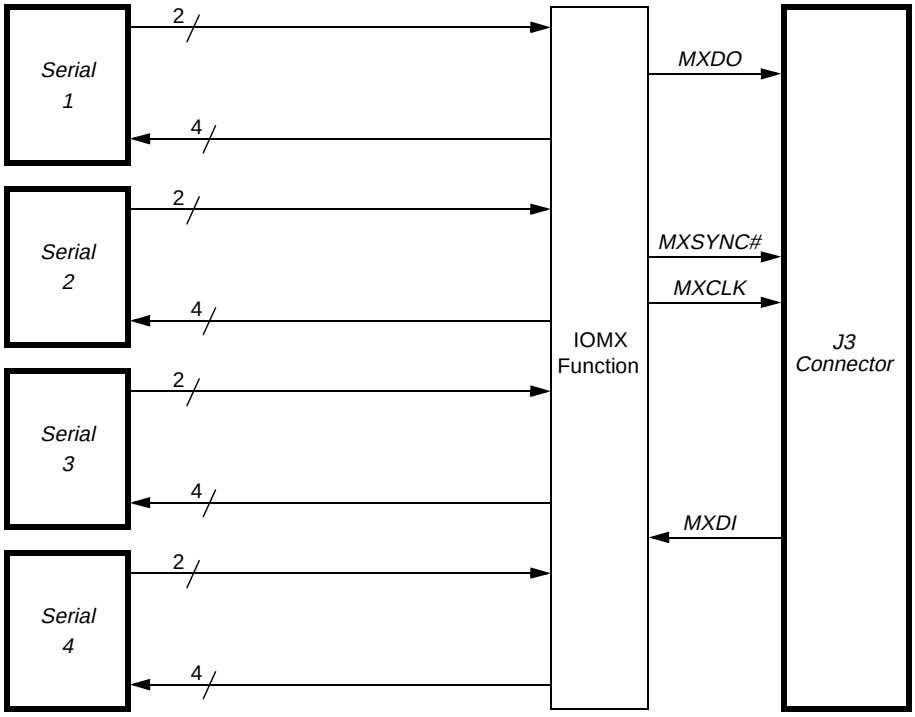


Figure 6-2. Serial Port Signal Multiplexing

I/O Signal Multiplexing (IOMX)

There are four pins that are used for the IOMX function: MXCLK, MXSYNC#, MXDO, and MXDI. MXCLK is the 10 MHz bit clock for the time-multiplexed data lines MXDO and MXDI. MXSYNC# is asserted for one bit time at Time Slot 15 by the MCPN750A board. MXSYNC# is used by the transition module to synchronize with the MCPN750A board. MXDO is the time-multiplexed output line from the main board and MXDI is the time-multiplexed line from the transition module. A 16-to-1 multiplexing scheme is used with 10 MHz bit rate. Sixteen Time Slots are defined and allocated as follows:

Table 6-2. Multiplexing Sequence of the MX Function

MXDO (From MCPN750A)		MXDI (From TMCPN710 & TM-PIMC-0001)	
TIME SLOT	**SIGNAL NAME**	**TIME SLOT**	**SIGNAL NAME**
0	RTS3	0	CTS3
1	DTR3	1	DSR3
2	RTS1	2	DCD3
3	RTS2	3	CTS1
4	RTS4	4	RI3
5	DTR4	5	CTS4
6	Reserved	6	DSR4
7	Reserved	7	DCD4
8	Reserved	8	CTS2
9	DTR1	9	RI4
10	DTR2	10	RI1
11	Reserved	11	DSR1
12	Reserved	12	DCD1
13	Reserved	13	RI2
14	Reserved	14	DSR2
15	Reserved	15	DCD2

The MX function is implemented using PALs and some discrete devices. MXSYNC# is clocked out using the falling edge of MXCLK, and MXDO by using the rising edge of the MXCLK. MXDI is sampled at the rising edge of MXCLK (the transition module synchronizes MXDI with MXCLK's rising edge). The timing relationships among MXCLK, MXSYNC#, MXDO, and MXDI are illustrated by the following figure:

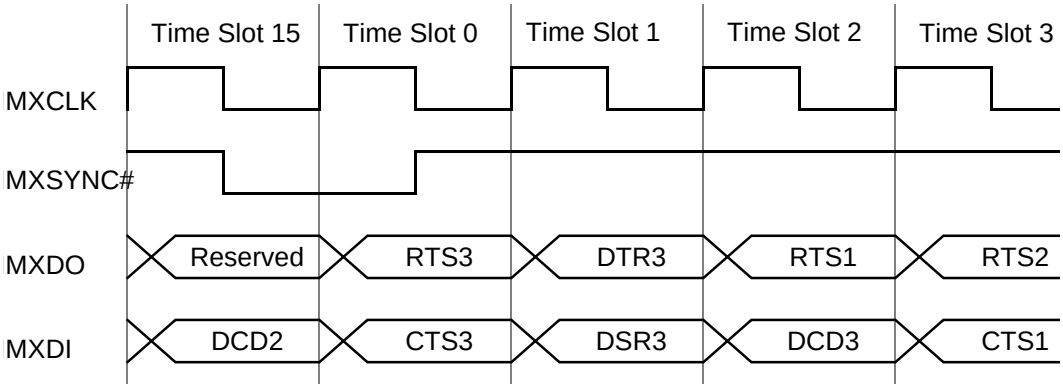


Figure 6-3. MX Signal Timings

Signal Descriptions

Serial Ports Defined:

CTSn - clear to send

DCDn - data carrier detected

DSRn - data set ready

DTRn - data terminal ready

RIn - ring indicator

RTSn - request to send

ABORT (ABT)/RESET (RST) Switch (S1)

The MCPN750A SBC contains a single push button switch that provides both ABORT and RESET functions. When the switch is depressed for less than 3 seconds, an interrupt is generated to the processor via ISA interrupts IRQ8. If the switch is held for more than 3 seconds, a board hard reset is generated.

Front Panel Indicators (DS1 - DS3)

There are three LEDs on the MCPN750A front panel: BFL, CPU, and HOT SWAP STATUS.

- BFL (DS1, yellow). Board Failure; lights when the BRDFAIL* signal line is active.
- CPU (DS2, green). CPU activity; lights when the DBB* (Data Bus Busy) signal line on the processor bus is active.
- HOT SWAP STATUS (DS3, blue). Lights when it is permissible to extract the board.

MPC750 Processor

The MPC750 is a 64-bit processor with 64KB on-chip cache (32KB data cache and 32KB instruction cache). The L2 cache is implemented with an on-chip, two way set associative tag memory and with external synchronous SRAMs for data storage. The minimum processor speed is 266 MHz. The maximum external processor bus speed is 66 MHz. Processor data bus parity generation and check is supported in conjunction with the Raven/Falcon chipset.

Raven PCI-Host Bridge

The Raven bridge controller ASIC provides the bridge between the MPC750 microprocessor bus and the PCI local bus. Electrically, the Raven chip is a 64-bit PCI connection. Four programmable map decoders in each direction provide flexible addressing between the MPC750 microprocessor bus and the PCI local bus.

Flash Memory

The MCPN750A base board contains one bank of writeable Boot Flash memory. It consists of two 32-pin PLCC sockets that can be populated with 1MB of FLASH memory. This FLASH memory appears as FLASH Bank B to the Falcon chipset. Only 8-bit writes are supported for this bank.

The MCPN750A also contains four 16-bit Smart Voltage FLASH SMT devices (Intel Part #E28F800CVB70) that appear as FLASH Bank A to the Falcon chipset. The FLASH size for this bank is 4MB when 8Mbit devices are used. Only 32-bit writes are supported for this bank of FLASH. There is a jumper to tell the Falcon chipset where to fetch the reset vector. When the jumper is installed, the Falcon chipset maps 0xFFF00100 to these sockets (Bank B).

The onboard monitor/debugger, PPCBug, resides in the Boot Flash chips on the MCPN750A. PPCBug provides functionality for:

- Booting the operating system
- Initializing after a reset
- Displaying and modifying configuration variables
- Running self-tests and diagnostics
- Updating firmware ROM

Under normal operation, the Flash devices are in “read-only” mode, their contents are pre-defined, and they are protected against inadvertent writes due to loss of power conditions. However, for programming purposes, programming voltage is always supplied to the devices and the Flash contents may be modified by executing the proper program command sequence. Refer to *Intel Data Sheet 290539-004*, dated December 1996 and/or to the *PPCBug Firmware Package User’s Manual* for further device-specific information on modifying Flash contents.

JTAG/COP

Connector J6 on the MCPN750A board provides access to the JTAG/COP interface on the MPC750 processor. The interface can be used to provide debug control and observation of the MPC750. Refer to Table 7-9 for pinout information.

Bank A Flash Programming Enable

No jumper is required on header J9. The FLASH programming for Bank A is permanently enabled with onboard resistors.

ECC Memory Controller

ECC memory is provided by onboard DRAM devices. The DRAM memory size ranges from 16MB to 256MB. The DRAM memory is controlled by the Falcon chipset which performs two-way interleaving and provides single-bit error correction and double-bit error detection. ECC is calculated over 72-bits. Falcon provides single and double bit error logging by latching the address and syndrome bits associated with the data in error. The error is latched until cleared by software, unless the currently logged error is single-bit and a new double-bit error is encountered. The Falcon devices are connected to the processor data parity signals to provide processor data bus parity generation and checking. The Falcon memory controller also provides access to some of the system configuration registers. Refer to the *MCPN750A CompactPCI Single Board Computer Programmer's Reference Guide* (MCPN750A/PG) for additional information and programming details.

DRAM Memory

The ECC DRAM memory consists of one or two banks which can be populated to provide 16MB, 32MB, 64MB, 128MB, or 256MB. Each bank is populated with nine 16-bit wide, 50-pin, TSOP DRAM devices to form a 144-bit wide memory bank. The memory may be populated with 1Mx16 DRAM devices to provide 16MB or 32MB of DRAM. Alternatively, 4Mx16 DRAM devices may be used to provide 64MB or 128MB of memory, or 8Mx16 DRAM devices may be used to provide 256MB.

Refer to the *MCPN750A CompactPCI Single Board Computer Programmer's Reference Guide* (MCPN750A/PG) for additional information and programming details.

Compact FLASH Memory Card

The MCPN750A supports two EIDE compatible Compact FLASH Memory Cards off of the PBC Primary EIDE interface. These Compact FLASH memory cards reside on the TMCPN710 Transition Module. Once configured, this memory will appear as a standard ATA (EIDE) disk drive.

TMCPN710 Transition Module

The TMCPN710 transition module is used in conjunction with all models of the MCPN750A base board. The transition module provides additional I/O capabilities for the board.

The features of the TMCPN710 include:

- Two EIA-232-D asynchronous serial ports (identified as COM1 and COM2 on the front panel)
- Two USB Series A connectors for USB interface
- One 10BaseT/100BaseTx connector for ethernet connections (optional)
- Two 50-pin on-board connectors for EIDE interface to one or two Compact FLASH plug-in modules
- Two 68-pin .08 Series Subminiature D connectors for PMC I/O

For additional information about the serial interface modules, refer to the *TMCPN710 Transition Module Installation and Use* manual (listed in the *Related Documentation* appendix).

TM-PIMC-0001

The TM-PIMC-0001 transition module is used in conjunction with all models of the MCPN750A base board. The transition module provides additional I/O for the MCPN750A series of SBCs. This transition module also functions as a PMC Interface Module (PIM) carrier, supporting the flexible PIM scheme for PMC rear I/O. Two PIM sites are provided that interface with each of the PMC sites on the MCPN750A.

The features of the TM-PIMC-0001 include:

- Two RJ-45 connectors for asynchronous serial ports (identified as COM1 and COM2 on the front panel)
- Two 10-pin headers (identified as COM3 and COM4)
- One RJ-45 connector for 10BaseT/100BaseTx ethernet connection

- One standard 50-pin CompactFlash socket for IDE Flash

For additional information about this transition module, refer to the *TM-PIMC-0001 Transition Module Install and Use* (TMPIMCA/IH) manual.

Connector Pin Assignments

7

MCPN750A and Transition Module Connectors

This chapter summarizes the pin assignments for the following groups of interconnect signals for the MCPN750A base board, the TMCPN710 transition module, and the TM-PIMC-0001 transition module:

- MCPN750A CompactPCI Bus Connectors (J1/J2)
- MCPN750A CompactPCI User I/O Connector (J3)
- MCPN750A CompactPCI User I/O Connector (J5)
- MCPN750A PCI Mezzanine Card (PMC) Connectors (J11/J21, J12/J22, J13/J23, J14/J24)
- MCPN750A 10BaseT/100BaseTx Connector (J18)
- MCPN750A Debug Connector (J19)
- MCPN750A RISCWatch Debug Connector (J6)
- MCPN750A Compact FLASH Memory Card Connector
- TMCPN710 Transition Module COM1 Connector (J6)
- TMCPN710 Transition Module COM2 Connector (J8)
- TMCPN710 Transition Module COM3 Connector (J11 and J14))
- TMCPN710 Transition Module 10BaseT/100BaseTx Connector (J13)
- TMCPN710 Transition Module USB Connectors (J10, J12)
- TMCPN710 Transition Module CompactFLASH IDE Connectors (J15, J16)
- TMCPN710 Transition Module PMC I/O Connectors (J1, J2)
- TM-PIMC-0001 Transition Module COM1 Connector (J9)
- TM-PIMC-0001 Transition Module COM2 Connector (J8)
- TM-PIMC-0001 Transition Module COM3 & COM4 Connector (J12/J13)
- TM-PIMC-0001 Transition Module 10BaseT/100 BaseTx Connector (J7)
- TM-PIMC-0001 Transition Module IDE CompactFLASH Connector (J1)
- TM-PIMC-0001 Transition Module PMC I/O Connectors (J10, J20 and J14/J24)

MCPN750A Connector Pin Assignments

The following tables describe connectors used on the MCPN750A base board. Note that the pin assignments for connectors J3, J4, and J5 apply to both transition modules, as well as the MCPN750A.

MCPN750A CompactPCI Bus Connectors (J1/J2)

The MCPN750A implements a 64-bit CompactPCI interface on connectors J1 and J2. J1 is a 110 pin AMP Z-pack 2mm hard metric type A connector with keying for +3.3V or +5V. J2 is 110 pin AMP Z-pack 2mm hard metric type B connector. Each of these connectors conform to the CompactPCI specification. The pinout for connectors J1 and J2 are shown below.

Table 7-1. MCPN750A J1 CompactPCI Connector

	ROW A	ROW B	ROW C	ROW D	ROW E	
25	+5V	REQ64_L	ENUM_L	+3.3V	+5V	**25**
24	AD1	+5V	VIO	AD0	ACK64_L	**24**
23	+3.3V	AD4	AD3	+5V	AD2	**23**
22	AD7	GND	+3.3V	AD6	AD5	**22**
21	+3.3V	AD9	AD8	GND	CBE0_L	**21**
20	AD12	GND	VIO	AD11	AD10	**20**
19	+3.3V	AD15	AD14	GND	AD13	**19**
18	SERR_L	GND	+3.3V	PAR	CBE1_L	**18**
17	+3.3V	No Connect (SDONE)	No Connect (SBO_L)	GND	PERR_L	**17**
16	DEVSEL_L	GND	VIO	STOP_L	No Connect (LOCK_L)	**16**
15	+3.3v	FRAME_L	IRDY_L	BD_SEL_L	TRDY_L	**15**
12-14	KEY AREA					**12-14**
11	AD18	AD17	AD16	GND	CBE2_L	**11**

Table 7-1. MCPN750A J1 CompactPCI Connector (Continued)

10	AD21	GND	+3.3V	AD20	AD19	**10**
9	CBE3_L	IDSEL	AD23	GND	AD22	**9**
8	AD26	GND	VIO	AD25	AD24	**8**
7	AD30	AD29	AD28	GND	AD27	**7**
6	REQ_L	GND	+3.3v	CLK	AD31	**6**
5	No Connect (BRSVP1A5)	No Connect (BRSVP1B5)	RST_L	GND	GNT_L	**5**
4	No Connect (BRSVP1A4)	HEALTHY_ L	VIO	No Connect (INTP)	No Connect (INTS)	**4**
3	INTA_L	INTB_L	INTC_L	+5V	INTD_L	**3**
2	TCK	+5V	TMS	TDO	TDI	**2**
1	+5V	-12V	TRST_L	+12V	+5V	**1**

Long Pin | Short Pin | Medium Pin

Table 7-2. MCPN750A J2 CompactPCI Connector

	ROW A	ROW B	ROW C	ROW D	ROW E	
22	GA4	GA3	GA2	GA1	GA0	**22**
21	No Connect (CLK6)	GND	No Connect (RSV)	No Connect (RSV)	No Connect (RSV)	**21**
20	No Connect CLK5	GND	No Connect (RSV)	GND	No Connect (RSV)	**20**
19	GND	GND	No Connect (RSV)	No Connect (RSV)	No Connect (RSV)	**19**
18	No Connect BRSVP2A18	No Connect BRSVP2B18	No Connect BRSVP2C18	GND	No Connect BRSVP2E18	**18**
17	No Connect BRSVP2A17	GND	No Connect (PRST_L)	No Connect (REQ6_L)	No Connect (GNT6_L)	**17**

Table 7-2. MCPN750A J2 CompactPCI Connector (Continued)

16	No Connect BRSVP2A16	No Connect BRSVP2B16	No Connect (DEG_L)	GND	No Connect (BRSVP2E16)	**16**
15	No Connect BRSVP2A15	GND	No Connect (FAL_L)	No Connect (REQ5_L)	No Connect (GNT5_L)	**15**
14	AD35	AD34	AD33	GND	AD32	**14**
13	AD38	GND	VIO	AD37	AD36	**13**
12	AD42	AD41	AD40	GND	AD39	**12**
11	AD45	GND	VIO	AD44	AD43	**11**
10	AD49	AD48	AD47	GND	AD46	**10**
9	AD52	GND	VIO	AD51	AD50	**9**
8	AD56	AD55	AD54	GND	AD53	**8**
7	AD59	GND	VIO	AD58	AD57	**7**
6	AD63	AD62	AD61	GND	AD60	**6**
5	CBE5_L	64EN-L	VIO	CBE4_L	PAR64	**5**
4	VIO	No Connect BRSVP2B4	CBE7_L	GND	CBE6_L	**4**
3	No Connect (CLK4)	GND	No Connect (GNT3_L)	No Connect (REQ4_L)	No Connect (GNT4_L)	**3**
2	No Connect (CLK2)	No Connect (CLK3)	No Connect (SYSEN_L)	No Connect (GNT2_L)	No Connect (REQ3_L)	**2**
1	No Connect (CLK1)	GND	No Connect (REQ1_L)	No Connect (GNT1_L)	No Connect REQ2_L	**1**

MCPN750A CompactPCI User I/O Connector J3

Connector J3 is a 110 pin AMP Z-pack 2mm hard metric type B connector. This connector routes the I/O signals for the PMC I/O, serial port, and USB ports. The pin assignments for J3 on the processor board and on the Transition Module are as follows (outer row F is assigned and used as ground pins but is not shown in the table):

Table 7-3. MCPN750A J3 User I/O Connector

	ROW A	ROW B	ROW C	ROW D	ROW E	
19	COM3TD	+12V	-12V	COM4RD	UDATA1P	**19**
18	COM3RD	GND	USBV1_OK	COM4TD	UDATA1N	**18**
17	TMCOM1_L	MXCLK	MXDI	MXSYNC_L	MXDO	**17**
16	COM1TD	GND	I2CSCL	I2CSDA	UDATA0P	**16**
15	COM1RD	COM2RD	COM2TD	USBV0_OK	UDATA0N	**15**
14	+3.3V	+3.3V	+3.3V	+5V	+5V	**14**
13	PMC1IO5	PMC1IO4	PMC1IO3	PMC1IO2	PMC1IO1	**13**
12	PMC1IO10	PMC1IO9	PMC1IO8	PMC1IO7	PMC1IO6	**12**
11	PMC1IO15	PMC1IO14	PMC1IO13	PMC1IO12	PMC1IO11	**11**
10	PMC1IO20	PMC1IO19	PMC1IO18	PMC1IO17	PMC1IO16	**10**
9	PMC1IO25	PMC1IO24	PMC1IO23	PMC1IO22	PMC1IO21	**9**
8	PMC1IO30	PMC1IO29	PMC1IO28	PMC1IO27	PMC1IO26	**8**
7	PMC1IO35	PMC1IO34	PMC1IO33	PMC1IO32	PMC1IO31	**7**
6	PMC1IO40	PMC1IO39	PMC1IO38	PMC1IO37	PMC1IO36	**6**
5	PMC1IO45	PMC1IO44	PMC1IO43	PMC1IO42	PMC1IO41	**5**
4	PMC1IO50	PMC1IO49	PMC1IO48	PMC1IO47	PMC1IO46	**4**
3	PMC1IO55	PMC1IO54	PMC1IO53	PMC1IO52	PMC1IO51	**3**
2	PMC1IO60	PMC1IO59	PMC1IO58	PMC1IO57	PMC1IO56	**2**
1	VIO (+5V)	PMC1IO64	PMC1IO63	PMC1IO62	PMC1IO61	**1**

Signal Descriptions

PMCIO:

PMC1IO(1:64) - PMC1 I/O signals 1 through 64

Universal Serial Bus (USB 0 & 1). USB levels:

UDATAn + - high signal of differential data for USB channel
UDATAn - - low signal of differential data for USB channel

Serial COM Ports 1-4:

COMnTD - COM Port n Transmit Data Output
COMnRD - COM Port n Receive Data Input

Miscellaneous:

TMCOM1_L - Used to select COM1 active on processor board or on Transition Module

MXCLK - multiplexed I/O signal clock, 10 MHz

MXSYNC_L - multiplexed I/O sync signal

MXDI - multiplexed I/O data in signal from transition module

MXDO - multiplexed I/O data out signal to transition module

I2CSCL - I^2C Serial Clock for Transition Module SROM

I2CSDA - I^2C Serial Data for Transition Module SROM

USBV0_OK - USB Port 0 Voltage Monitor

USBV1_OK - USB Port 1 Voltage Monitor

MCPN750A Connector J4

Connector J4 is installed on both the processor board and the transition module for mechanical alignment purposes only. The keying tabs in the Type A connector assist with alignment of pins in the backplane connector during insertion of the boards. No signals are connected to the J4 pins except the ground pins 1 through 11 in Row F of the outer shield, which are connected to the board logic ground.

MCPN750A CompactPCI User I/O Connector (J5)

Connector J5 is a 110 pin AMP Z-pack 2mm hard metric type B connector. It routes the I/O signals for the PMC2, the IDE port, and the optional ethernet port. Pin assignments (MCPN750A and transition module) are as follows (row F is assigned as ground pins but is not shown in the table):

Table 7-4. MCPN750A J5 User I/O Connector

	ROW A	ROW B	ROW C	ROW D	ROW E	
22	DRESET_L	TXP	RXP	No Connect	No Connect	**22**
21	INTRQA	TXN	RXN	No Connect	No Connect	**21**
20	CS1FXA_L	CS3FXA_L	DA2	No Connect	No Connect	**20**
19	DMACKA_L	DIORDYA	DA1	No Connect	No Connect	**19**
18	DIOWA_L	DA0	GND	No Connect	No Connect	**18**
17	GND	DD14	DD15	DIORA_L	DMARQA	**17**
16	DD9	DD10	DD11	DD12	DD13	**16**
15	DD5	DD6	GND	DD7	DD8	**15**
14	DD0	DD1	DD2	DD3	DD4	**14**
13	PMC2IO5	PMC2IO4	PMC2IO3	PMC2IO2	PMC2IO1	**13**
12	PMC2IO10	PMC2IO9	PMC2IO8	PMC2IO7	PMC2IO6	**12**
11	PMC2IO15	PMC2IO14	PMC2IO13	PMC2IO12	PMC2IO11	**11**
10	PMC2IO20	PMC2IO19	PMC2IO18	PMC2IO17	PMC2IO16	**10**
9	PMC2IO25	PMC2IO24	PMC2IO23	PMC2IO22	PMC2IO21	**9**
8	PMC2IO30	PMC2IO29	PMC2IO28	PMC2IO27	PMC2IO26	**8**
7	PMC2IO35	PMC2IO34	PMC2IO33	PMC2IO32	PMC2IO31	**7**
6	PMC2IO40	PMC2IO39	PMC2IO38	PMC2IO37	PMC2IO36	**6**
5	PMC2IO45	PMC2IO44	PMC2IO43	PMC2IO42	PMC2IO41	**5**
4	PMC2IO50	PMC2IO49	PMC2IO48	PMC2IO47	PMC2IO46	**4**
3	PMC2IO55	PMC2IO54	PMC2IO53	PMC2IO52	PMC2IO51	**3**
2	PMC2IO60	PMC2IO59	PMC2IO58	PMC2IO57	PMC2IO56	**2**
1	TMPRSNT_L	PMC2IO64	PMC2IO63	PMC2IO62	PMC2IO61	**1**

Signal Descriptions

PMCIO:

PMC2IO (1:64) - PMC 2 I/O signals 1 through 64

EIDE Primary Port (ATA-2):

DMARQA - DMA request

DMACKA_L - DMA acknowledge

DIORA_L - I/O read

DIOWA_L - I/O write

DIORDYA - indicates drive ready for I/O

DD (15:0) - IDE data lines

CS1FXA_L - chip select drive 0 or command register block select

CS3FXA_L - chip select drive 1 or command register block select

DA (2:0) - drive register and data port address lines

DRESET_L - drive reset

Ethernet:

TDP - high side of differential transmit data

TDN - low side of differential transmit data

RDP - high side of differential receive data

RDN - low side of differential receive data

Miscellaneous:

TMPRSNT_L - indicates that the Transition Module is installed

MCPN750A PCI Mezzanine Card Connectors (J11/21, J12/22, J13/23, J14/24)

Four 64-pin connectors (J11/21, 12/22, 13/23 and 14/24 on the MCPN750A) supply the interface between the base board and an optional PCI mezzanine card (PMC). The pin assignments are listed in the tables on the next two pages.

Table 7-5. MCPN750A PCI Mezzanine Card Connector

	J11/J21				J12/J22		
1	TCK	–12V	**2**	**1**	+12V	TRST#	**2**
3	GND	INTA#	**4**	**3**	TMS	TDO	**4**
5	INTB#	INTC#	**6**	**5**	TDI	GND	**6**
7	PMCPRSNT#	+5V	**8**	**7**	GND	Not Used	**8**
9	INTD#	Not Used	**10**	**9**	Not Used	Not Used	**10**
11	GND	Not Used	**12**	**11**	Pull-up	+3.3V	**12**
13	CLK	GND	**14**	**13**	RST#	Pull-down	**14**
15	GND	PMCGNT#	**16**	**15**	+3.3V	Pull-down	**16**
17	PMCREQ#	+5V	**18**	**17**	Not Used	GND	**18**
19	+5V (Vio)	AD31	**20**	**19**	AD30	AD29	**20**
21	AD28	AD27	**22**	**21**	GND	AD26	**22**
23	AD25	GND	**24**	**23**	AD24	+3.3V	**24**
25	GND	C/BE3#	**26**	**25**	IDSEL	AD23	**26**
27	AD22	AD21	**28**	**27**	+3.3V	AD20	**28**
29	AD19	+5V	**30**	**29**	AD18	GND	**30**
31	+5V (Vio)	AD17	**32**	**31**	AD16	C/BE2#	**32**
33	FRAME#	GND	**34**	**33**	GND	Not Used	**34**
35	GND	IRDY#	**36**	**35**	TDRY#	+3.3V	**36**
37	DEVSEL#	+5V	**38**	**37**	GND	STOP#	**38**
39	GND	LOCK#	**40**	**39**	PERR#	GND	**40**
41	SDONE#	SBO#	**42**	**41**	+3.3V	SERR#	**42**
43	PAR	GND	**44**	**43**	C/BE1#	GND	**44**
45	+5V (Vio)	AD15	**46**	**45**	AD14	AD13	**46**

Table 7-5. MCPN750A PCI Mezzanine Card Connector (Continued)

47	AD12	AD11	**48**	**47**	GND	AD10	**48**
49	AD09	+5V	**50**	**49**	AD08	+3.3V	**50**
51	GND	C/BE0#	**52**	**51**	AD07	Not Used	**52**
53	AD06	AD05	**54**	**53**	+3.3V	Not Used	**54**
55	AD04	GND	**56**	**55**	Not Used	GND	**56**
57	+5V (Vio)	AD03	**58**	**57**	Not Used	Not Used	**58**
59	AD02	AD01	**60**	**59**	GND	Not Used	**60**
61	AD00	+5V	**62**	**61**	ACK64#	+3.3V	**62**
63	GND	REQ64#	**64**	**63**	GND	Not Used	**64**

Table 7-6. MCPN750A PCI Mezzanine Card Connector

	J13/23				J14/24		
1	Reserved	GND	**2**	**1**	PMCIO1	PMCIO2	**2**
3	GND	C/BE7#	**4**	**3**	PMCIO3	PMCIO4	**4**
5	C/BE6#	C/BE5#	**6**	**5**	PMCIO5	PMCIO6	**6**
7	C/BE4#	GND	**8**	**7**	PMCIO7	PMCIO8	**8**
9	+5V (Vio)	PAR64	**10**	**9**	PMCIO9	PMCIO10	**10**
11	AD63	AD62	**12**	**11**	PMCIO11	PMCIO12	**12**
13	AD61	GND	**14**	**13**	PMCIO13	PMCIO14	**14**
15	GND	AD60	**16**	**15**	PMCIO15	PMCIO16	**16**
17	AD59	AD58	**18**	**17**	PMCIO17	PMCIO18	**18**
19	AD57	GND	**20**	**19**	PMCIO19	PMCIO20	**20**
21	+5V (Vio)	AD56	**22**	**21**	PMCIO21	PMCIO22	**22**
23	AD55	AD54	**24**	**23**	PMCIO23	PMCIO24	**24**
25	AD53	GND	**26**	**25**	PMCIO25	PMCIO26	**26**
27	GND	AD52	**28**	**27**	PMCIO27	PMCIO28	**28**
29	AD51	AD50	**30**	**29**	PMCIO29	PMCIO30	**30**
31	AD49	GND	**32**	**31**	PMCIO31	PMCIO32	**32**
33	GND	AD48	**34**	**33**	PMCIO33	PMCIO34	**34**

Table 7-6. MCPN750A PCI Mezzanine Card Connector (Continued)

35	AD47	AD46	**36**	**35**	PMCIO35	PMCIO36	**36**
37	AD45	GND	**38**	**37**	PMCIO37	PMCIO38	**38**
39	+5V (Vio)	AD44	**40**	**39**	PMCIO39	PMCIO40	**40**
41	AD43	AD42	**42**	**41**	PMCIO41	PMCIO42	**42**
43	AD41	GND	**44**	**43**	PMCIO43	PMCIO44	**44**
45	GND	AD40	**46**	**45**	PMCIO45	PMCIO46	**46**
47	AD39	AD38	**48**	**47**	PMCIO47	PMCIO48	**48**
49	AD37	GND	**50**	**49**	PMCIO49	PMCIO50	**50**
51	GND	AD36	**52**	**51**	PMCIO51	PMCIO52	**52**
53	AD35	AD34	**54**	**53**	PMCIO53	PMCIO54	**54**
55	AD33	GND	**56**	**55**	PMCIO55	PMCIO56	**56**
57	+5V (Vio)	AD32	**58**	**57**	PMCIO57	PMCIO58	**58**
59	Reserved	Reserved	**60**	**59**	PMCIO59	PMCIO60	**60**
61	Reserved	GND	**62**	**61**	PMCIO61	PMCIO62	**62**
63	GND	Reserved	**64**	**63**	PMCIO63	PMCIO64	**64**

MCPN750A 10BaseT/100BaseTx Connector (J18)

The 10BaseT/100BaseTx Connector is an RJ45 connector located on the front panel of the MCPN750A SBC. The pin assignments for this connector are as follows:

Table 7-7. MCPN750A 10BaseT/100BaseTx Connector J18

1	TD+
2	TD-
3	RD+
4	AC Terminated
5	AC Terminated
6	RD-
7	AC Terminated
8	AC Terminated

MCPN750A Debug Connector (J19)

A 190-pin Mictor connector (J19 on the MCPN750A base board) provides access to the processor bus (MPU bus) and some bridge/memory controller signals. It can be used for debugging purposes. The pin assignments are listed in the following table.

Table 7-8. MCPN750A Debug Connector (J19)

1	PA0		PA1	**2**
3	PA2		PA3	**4**
5	PA4		PA5	**6**
7	PA6		PA7	**8**
9	PA8		PA9	**10**
11	PA10		PA11	**12**
13	PA12		PA13	**14**
15	PA14		PA15	**16**
17	PA16		PA17	**18**
19	PA18	GND	PA19	**20**
21	PA20		PA21	**22**
23	PA22		PA23	**24**
25	PA24		PA25	**26**
27	PA26		PA27	**28**
29	PA28		PA29	**30**
31	PA30		PA31	**32**
33	PAPAR0		PAPAR1	**34**
35	PAPAR2		PAPAR3	**36**
37	APE#		RSRV#	**38**
39	PD0		PD1	**40**
41	PD2		PD3	**42**
43	PD4		PD5	**44**
45	PD6		PD7	**46**
47	PD8		PD9	**48**
49	PD10		PD11	**50**
51	PD12		PD13	**52**
53	PD14		PD15	**54**
55	PD16		PD17	**56**
57	PD18	+5V	PD19	**58**

Table 7-8. MCPN750A Debug Connector (J19) (Continued)

59	PA20		PD21	**60**
61	PD22		PD23	**62**
63	PD24		PD25	**64**
65	PD26		PD27	**66**
67	PD28		PD29	**68**
69	PD30		PD31	**70**
71	PD32		PD33	**72**
73	PD34		PD35	**74**
75	PD36		PD37	**76**
77	PD38		PD39	**78**
79	PD40		PD41	**80**
81	PD42		PD43	**82**
83	PD44		PD45	**84**
85	PD46		PD47	**86**
87	PD48		PD49	**88**
89	PA50		PD51	**90**
91	PD52		PD53	**92**
93	PD54		PD55	**94**
95	PD56	GND	PD57	**96**
97	PD58		PD59	**98**
99	PD60		PD61	**100**
101	PD62		PD63	**102**
103	PDPAR0		PDPAR1	**104**
105	PDPAR2		PDPAR3	**106**
107	PDPAR4		PDPAR5	**108**
109	PDPAR6		PDPAR7	**110**
111	No Connection		No Connection	**112**
113	DPE#		DBDIS#	**114**
115	TT0		TSIZ0	**116**
117	TT1		TSIZ1	**118**

Table 7-8. MCPN750A Debug Connector (J19) (Continued)

119	TT2		TSIZ2	**120**
121	TT3		No Connection	**122**
123	TT4		No Connection	**124**
125	CI#		No Connection	**126**
127	WT#		No Connection	**128**
129	GLOBAL#		No Connection	**130**
131	SHARED#		DBWO#	**132**
133	AACK#	+3.3V	TS#	**134**
135	ARTY#		XATS#	**136**
137	DRTY#		TBST#	**138**
139	TA#		No Connection	**140**
141	TEA#		No Connection	**142**
143	No Connection		DBG#	**144**
145	No Connection		DBB#	**146**
147	No Connection		ABB#	**148**
149	TCLK_OUT		CPUGNT0#	**150**
151	No Connection		CPUREQ0#	**152**

Table 7-8. MCPN750A Debug Connector (J19) (Continued)

153	CPUREQ1#		INT0	**154**
155	CPUGNT1#		MCHK0#	**156**
157	INT1#/ WDT1TO#		SMI#	**158**
159	MCPI1#/WDT2 TO#		CKSTPI#	**160**
161	L2BR#		CKSTPO#	**162**
163	L2BG#		HALTED	**164**
165	L2CLAIM#		TLBISYNC#	**166**
167	No Connection		TBEN	**168**
169	No Connection*		No Connection	**170**
171	No Connection*	GND	No Connection	**172**
173	No Connection*		No Connection	**174**
175	No Connection		NAPRUN	**176**
177	SRESET1#		QREQ#	**178**
179	SRESET0#		QACK#	**180**
181	CPURESET_L		CPUTDO	**182**
183	GND		CPUTDI	**184**
185	CPUCLK		CPUTCK	**186**
187	CPUCLK		CPUTMS	**188**
189	CPUCLK		CPUTRST#	**190**

MCPN750A Processor RISCWatch Debug Connector (J6)

A 15-pin header (J6) provides access to the Processor RISCWatch JTAG/COP interface. The pin assignments are listed in the following table.

Table 7-9. MCPN750A RISCWatch Debug Connector (J6)

1	TDO	No Connect	**2**
3	TDI	TRST-L	**4**
5	No Connect	Pullup	**6**
7	TCK	No Connect	**8**
9	TMS	No Connect	**10**
11	SRESET_L	No Connect	**12**
13	CPU RESET_L	No Pin	**14**
15	CKSTPO_L	GND	**16**

TMCPN710 Transition Module

The following tables summarize the pin assignments of connectors that are specific to MCPN750A modules configured for use with TMCPN710 transition modules.

TMCPN710 Transition Module CompactPCI Connectors (J3/J4/J5)

Connector J3 is a 95-pin 2mm hard metric type B connector which routes I/O signals for PMC I/O and serial channels. The pinout for this connector has been described previously in Table 7-3.

Connector J4 is a 110-pin 2mm hard metric type A connector. This connector is placed on the board for alignment only. The keying tabs on the type A connector assist with alignment of pins in the backplane connector during insertion of the boards. No signals are connected to J4 except the row F ground pins.

Connector J5 is a 110-pin 2mm hard metric type B connector which routes I/O signals for IDE, keyboard, mouse, USB and printer ports. The pinout for this connector has been previously described in Table 7-4.

TMCPN710 Transition Module COM1 Connector (J6)

An RJ45 connector is located on the rear panel of the TMCPN710 Transition Module to provide the interface to the COM1 serial port. The TMCOM1 signal jumper, J7 pins 2 and 3 on the Transition Module, must be installed to enable COM1 on the Transition Module. The pin assignments for this connector is as follows:

Table 7-10. TMCPN710 COM1 Connector (J6)

1	DCD
2	RTS
3	GND
4	TXD
5	RXD
6	GND
7	CTS
8	DTR

TMCPN710 Transition Module COM2 Connector (J8)

An RJ45 connector is located on the rear panel of the TMCPN710 Transition Module to provide the interface to the COM2 serial port. The pin assignments for this connector is as follows:

Table 7-11. TMCPN710 COM2 Connector (J8)

1	DCD
2	RTS
3	GND
4	TXD
5	RXD
6	GND
7	CTS
8	DTR

TMCPN710 Transition Module COM3 Header (J11)

The signals for the COM3 port are routed to a 26 pin header. The pin assignments for this header are as follows:

Table 7-12. TMCPN710 COM3/COM4 Headers

1	NC	NC	**2**
3	TXD	NC	**4**
5	RXD	NC	**6**
7	RTS	NC	**8**
9	CTS	NC	**10**
11	DSR	NC	**12**
13	GND	DTR	**14**
15	NC	DCD	**16**
17	NC	RI	**18**

Table 7-12. TMCPN710 COM3/COM4 Headers

19	NC	NC	**20**
21	NC	NC	**22**
23	NC	NC	**24**
25	NC	NC	**26**

TMCPN710 Transition Module COM4 Header (J14)

Same as above.

TMCPN710 Transition Module 10BaseT/100BaseTx Connector (J13)

The 10BaseT/100BaseTx Connector is an RJ45 connector located on the rear panel of the TMCPN710 Transition Module to support optional ethernet I/O from the Transition Module. To enable this option requires that the proper zero ohm resistors be installed on the processor board. The pin assignments for this connector are as follows:

Table 7-13. TMCPN710 10BaseT/100BaseTx Connector (J13)

1	TD+
2	TD-
3	RD+
4	AC Terminated
5	AC Terminated
6	RD-
7	AC Terminated
8	AC Terminated

TMCPN710 Transition Module USB Connectors (J10, J12)

Two USB Series A receptacles are located at the rear panel of the TMCPN710 Transition Module. The pin assignments for these connectors are as follows:

Table 7-14. TMCPN710 USB 0 Connector (J10)

1	USBVOUT0
2	USB0DATA_N
3	USB0DATA_P
4	GND

Table 7-15. TMCPN710 USB 1 Connector (J12)

1	USBVOUT1
2	USB1DATA_N
3	USB1DATA_P
4	GND

TMCPN710TransitionModuleIDECompactFLASHConnectors (J15, J16)

Two 50-pin CompactFLASH card header connectors located on the TMCPN710 Transition Module provide the EIDE interface to one or two CompactFLASH plug-in modules. The CompactFLASH interface is connected to the Primary IDE channel. Connector J15 is configured as the Master EIDE interface while J16 is configured as the Slave EIDE interface. The pin assignments for these connectors are as follows:

Table 7-16. TMCPN710 Compact FLASH IDE Connectors

1	GND	DD3	**2**
3	DD4	DD5	**4**
5	DD6	DD7	**6**
7	CS1FX1_L	GND	**8**
9	GND	GND	**10**
11	GND	GND	**12**
13	+5V	GND	**14**
15	GND	GND	**16**
17	GND	DA2	**18**
19	DA1	DA0	**20**
21	DD0	DD1	**22**
23	DD2	No Connect	**24**
25	CD2_L	CD1_L	**26**
27	DD1	DD12	**28**
29	DD13	DD14	**30**
31	DD15	CS3FX1_L	**32**
33	No Connect	DIORA_L	**34**
35	DIOWA_L	No Connect	**36**
37	INTRQA	+5V	**38**
39	MASTER/SLAVE	No Connect	**40**
41	DRESET_L	IORDY	**42**
43	No Connect	No Connect	**44**
45	DASP	PDIAG	**46**
47	DD8	DD9	**48**
49	DD10	GND	**50**

TMCPN710 Transition Module PMC I/O Connectors (J1/J2)

Two 68-pin .08 Series Subminiature D connectors (J1/J2) located on the TMCPN710 Transition Module rear panel provide I/O for each of the PMCs on the processor board. The pin assignments and signal mnemonics for these connectors are listed below.

Table 7-17. TMCPN710 PMC 1 and 2 I/O Connector

Pin	Signal	Signal	Pin
1	PMCIO1	PMCIO32	**35**
2	PMCIO2	PMCIO33	**36**
3	PMCIO3	PMCIO34	**37**
4	PMCIO4	PMCIO35	**38**
5	PMCIO5	PMCIO36	**39**
6	GND	PMCIO37	**40**
7	PMCIO6	PMCIO38	**41**
8	PMCIO7	PMCIO39	**42**
9	PMCIO8	PMCIO40	**43**
10	PMCIO9	PMCIO41	**44**
11	PMCIO10	PMCIO42	**45**
12	PMCIO11	PMCIO43	**46**
13	PMCIO12	PMCIO44	**47**
14	PMCIO13	PMCIO45	**48**
15	PMCIO14	PMCIO46	**49**
16	PMCIO15	GND	**50**
17	PMCIO16	PMCIO47	**51**
18	PMCIO17	PMCIO48	**52**
19	PMCIO18	PMCIO49	**53**
20	PMCIO6	PMCIO50	**54**
21	GND	PMCIO51	**55**
22	PMCIO19	PMCIO52	**56**
23	PMCIO20	PMCIO53	**57**
24	PMCIO21	PMCIO54	**58**

Table 7-17. TMCPN710 PMC 1 and 2 I/O Connector

Pin	Signal	Signal	Pin
25	PMCIO22	PMCIO55	**59**
26	PMCIO23	PMCIO56	**60**
27	PMCIO24	PMCIO57	**61**
28	PMCIO25	PMCIO58	**62**
29	PMCIO26	PMCIO59	**63**
30	GND	PMCIO60	**64**
31	PMCIO28	PMCIO61	**65**
32	PMCIO29	PMCIO62	**66**
33	PMCIO30	PMCIO63	**67**
34	PMCIO31	PMCIO64	**68**

TM-PIMC-0001 Transition Module

The following tables summarize the pin assignments of connectors that are specific to MCPN750A modules configured for use with the TM-PIMC-0001 transition modules.

TM-PIMC-0001 CompactPCI User I/O Connector (J3, J4, & J5)

Connector J3 is a 95-pin 2mm hard metric type B connector which routes I/O signals for PMC I/O and serial channels. The pinout for this connector has been described previously in Table 7-3.

Connector J4 is a 110-pin 2mm hard metric type A connector. This connector is placed on the board for alignment only. The keying tabs on the type A connector assist with alignment of pins in the backplane connector during insertion of the boards. No signals are connected to J4 except the row F ground pins.

Connector J5 is a 110-pin 2mm hard metric type B connector which routes I/O signals for IDE, keyboard, mouse, USB and printer ports. The pinout for this connector has been previously described in Table 7-4.

TM-PIMC-0001 Transition Module COM1 Connector (J9)

An RJ-45 connector is located on the rear panel of the TM-PIMC-0001 Transition Module to provide the interface to the COM1 serial port. The COM1DIR jumper (J11) is a two position (three pin) jumper that controls the origin of the serial port. With pins 2-3 jumpered, COM1 from the MCPN750A SBC is enabled (and thereby disables it on the MCPN750A front panel connector). With pins 1-2 jumpered, the connector is redirected to the PMC I/O module 1 (PIM1). Refer to the TM-PIMC-0001 Installation Preparation section of Chapter 1 for specific jumper placement information. The pin assignments for this connector are as follows:

Table 7-18. TM-PIMC-0001 COM1 Connector (J9)

1	DCD
2	RTS
3	GND
4	TXD
5	RXD
6	GND
7	CTS
8	DTR

TM-PIMC-0001 Transition Module COM2 Connector (J8)

An RJ-45 connector is located on the rear panel of the TM-PIMC-0001 Transition Module to provide the interface to the COM2 serial port. The COM2DIR jumper (J2) is a two position (three pin) jumper that controls the origin of the serial port. With pins 2-3 jumpered, COM2 from the MCPN750A is enabled. With pins 1-2 jumpered, the connector is redirected to the PMC I/O module 2 (PIM2). Refer to the TM-PIMC-0001 Installation Preparation section of Chapter 1 for specific jumper placement information. The pin assignments for this connector are as follows:

Table 7-19. TM-PIMC-0001 COM2 Connector (J8)

1	DCD
2	RTS
3	GND
4	TXD
5	RXD
6	GND
7	CTS
8	DTR

TM-PIMC-0001 Transition Module COM3 and COM4 Connectors (J12 & J13)

The signals for the COM3 port and the COM4 port are routed to identical 10-pin headers, which are designated as J12 and J13 respectively on the board. These connections provide rear I/O for the MCPN750A. The pin assignments for these headers are as follows:

Table 7-20. TM-PIMC-0001 COM3 and COM4 Headers

1	DCD	DSR	**2**
3	RXD	RTS	**4**
5	TXD	CTS	**6**
7	DTR	RI	**8**
9	GND		

TM-PIMC-0001 Transition Module 10BaseT/100BaseTx Connector (J7)

The 10BaseT/100BaseTx Connector is an RJ45 connector located on the rear panel of the TM-PIMC-0001 Transition Module to support optional ethernet I/O from the MCPN750A SBC. Appropriate zero ohm resistors must be installed on the processor board to enable this option. The pin assignments for this connector are as follows:

Table 7-21. TM-PIMC-0001 10BaseT/100BaseTx Connector (J7)

1	TD+
2	TD-
3	RD+
4	AC Terminated
5	AC Terminated
6	RD-
7	AC Terminated
8	AC Terminated

TM-PIMC-0001 Transition Module IDE Compact FLASH Connector (J1)

One 50-pin Type 1 Compact FLASH card header connector located on the TM-PIMC-0001 Transition Module provides the EIDE interface to one Compact FLASH plug-in module. The Compact FLASH interface is

connected to the Primary IDE channel. Connector J1 is configured as the Master EIDE interface. The pin assignments for these connectors are as follows:

Table 7-22. TM-PIMC-0001 CompactFLASH IDE Connector (J1)

1	GND	DD3	**2**
3	DD4	DD5	**4**
5	DD6	DD7	**6**
7	CS1FX1_L	GND	**8**
9	GND	GND	**10**
11	GND	GND	**12**
13	+5V	GND	**14**
15	GND	GND	**16**
17	GND	DA2	**18**
19	DA1	DA0	**20**
21	DD0	DD1	**22**
23	DD2	No Connect	**24**
25	CD2_L	CD1_L	**26**
27	DD1	DD12	**28**
29	DD13	DD14	**30**
31	DD15	CS3FX1_L	**32**
33	No Connect	DIORA_L	**34**
35	DIOWA_L	No Connect	**36**
37	INTRQA	+5V	**38**
39	MASTER/SLAVE	No Connect	**40**
41	DRESET_L	IORDY	**42**
43	No Connect	No Connect	**44**
45	DASP	PDIAG	**46**
47	DD8	DD9	**48**
49	DD10	GND	**50**

TM-PIMC-0001 Transition Module PMC I/O Connectors (J10, J20, and J14/J24)

There are two pairs of 64-pin SMT connectors on the TM-PIMC-0001 to provide an interface for two optional plug-in PMC I/O modules (PIMs). Each module has an identical PMC I/O connector (J14 and J24) and a unique host I/O connector (J10 for PIM1 and J20 for PIM2). The pin assignments are as follows:

Table 7-23. TM-PIMC-0001 PMC I/O Module 1 (PIM1) - Host I/O Connector Pin Assignments

	J10		
1	IN1_DCD	+12V	**2**
3	IN1_RXD	IN1_TXD	**4**
5	+5V	IN1_DTR	**6**
7	IN1_DSR	IN1_RTS	**8**
9	IN1_CTS	+3.3V	**10**
11	IN1_RI	IN2_DCD	**12**
13	GND	IN2_RXD	**14**
15	IN2_TXD	IN2_DTR	**16**
17	IN2_DSR	GND	**18**
19	IN2_RTS	IN2_CTS	**20**
21	+5V	IN2_RI	**22**
23	Reserved	Reserved	**24**
25	Reserved	+3.3V	**26**
27	Reserved	Reserved	**28**
29	GND	Reserved	**30**
31	Reserved	Reserved	**32**
33	Reserved	GND	**34**
35	Reserved	Reserved	**36**
37	+5V	Reserved	**38**
39	Reserved	Reserved	**40**
41	Reserved	+3.3V	**42**

Table 7-23. TM-PIMC-0001 PMC I/O Module 1 (PIM1) - Host I/O Connector Pin Assignments (Continued)

43	Reserved	USB0_DATAN	**44**
45	GND	USB0_DATAP	**46**
47	USB1_VOK	USB0_VOK	**48**
49	USB1_DATAP	GND	**50**
51	USB1_DATAN	OUT_RI	**52**
53	+5V	OUT_DCD	**54**
55	OUT_DTR	OUT_DSR	**56**
57	OUT_CTS	+3.3V	**58**
59	OUT_RTS	OUT_RXD	**60**
61	-12V	OUT_TXD	**62**
63	I2C_CLK	I2C_DAT	**64**

Table 7-24. TM-PIMC-0001 PMC I/O Module 2 (PIM2) - Host I/O Connector Pin Assignments

	J20		
1	CD1_L	+12V	**2**
3	DD3	DD11	**4**
5	+5V	DD4	**6**
7	DD12	DD5	**8**
9	DD13	+3.3V	**10**
11	DD6	DD14	**12**
13	GND	DD7	**14**
15	DD15	CS1FX1_L	**16**
17	CS3FX1_L	GND	**18**
19	DIOR_L	DIOW_L	**20**
21	+5V	INTRQ1	**22**
23	MASTER/SLAVE	DRESET_L	**24**
25	IORDY	+3.3V	**26**

Table 7-24. TM-PIMC-0001 PMC I/O Module 2 (PIM2) - Host I/O Connector Pin Assignments (Continued)

27	DA2	DA1	**28**
29	GND	DA0	**30**
31	DASP	DD0	**32**
33	PDIAG	GND	**34**
35	DD1	DD8	**36**
37	+5V	DD2	**38**
39	DD9	DD10	**40**
41	CD2_L	+3.3V	**42**
43	RESERVED	RESERVED	**44**
45	GND	RESERVED	**46**
47	RESERVED	RESERVED	**48**
49	RESERVED	GND	**50**
51	RESERVED	OUT_RI	**52**
53	+5V	OUT_DCD	**54**
55	OUT_DTR	OUT_DSR	**56**
57	OUT_CTS	+3.3V	**58**
59	OUT_RTS	OUT_RXD	**60**
61	-12V	OUT_TXD	**62**
63	I2C_CLK	I2C_DAT	**64**

Note PMC I/O modules only use power, ground and the OUT-going serial port pins on the Host I/O connectors. With certain modifications, it is possible for a host I/O module to use all pins except the OUT-going serial port.

Table 7-25. PMC I/O Modules 1 and 2 (PIM1 and PIM2) - PMC I/O Connector Pin Assignments

	J14/J24		
1	PMC IO1	PMC IO2	**2**
3	PMC IO3	PMC IO4	**4**
5	PMC IO5	PMC IO6	**6**
7	PMC IO7	PMC IO8	**8**
9	PMC IO9	PMC IO10	**10**
11	PMC IO11	PMC IO12	**12**
13	PMC IO13	PMC IO14	**14**
15	PMC IO15	PMC IO16	**16**
17	PMC IO17	PMC IO18	**18**
19	PMC IO19	PMC IO20	**20**
21	PMC IO21	PMC IO22	**22**
23	PMC IO23	PMC IO24	**24**
25	PMC IO25	PMC IO26	**26**
27	PMC IO27	PMC IO28	**28**
29	PMC IO29	PMC IO30	**30**
31	PMC IO31	PMC IO32	**32**
33	PMC IO33	PMC IO34	**34**
35	PMC IO35	PMC IO36	**36**
37	PMC IO37	PMC IO38	**38**
39	PMC IO39	PMC IO40	**40**
41	PMC IO41	PMC IO42	**42**
43	PMC IO43	PMC IO44	**44**
45	PMC IO45	PMC IO46	**46**
47	PMC IO47	PMC IO48	**48**
49	PMC IO49	PMC IO50	**50**
51	PMC IO51	PMC IO52	**52**
53	PMC IO53	PMC IO54	**54**

Table 7-25. PMC I/O Modules 1 and 2 (PIM1 and PIM2) - PMC I/O Connector Pin Assignments (Continued)

55	PMC IO55	PMC IO56	**56**
57	PMC IO57	PMC IO58	**58**
59	PMC IO59	PMC IO60	**60**
61	PMC IO61	PMC IO62	**62**
63	PMC IO63	PMC IO64	**64**

Note Pin meaning for the PMC I/O connector is defined entirely by the PMC residing on the host. A host I/O module does not use any pins on this connector.

Specifications

Table A-1 lists the general specifications for MCPN750A base boards. Subsequent sections detail cooling requirements and FCC compliance.

A complete functional description of the MCPN750A base boards appears in Chapter 3. Specifications for the optional PCI mezzanines can be found in the documentation for those modules.

Table A-1. MCPN750A Specifications

Characteristics	Specifications
Power requirements (Not TMCPN710 or PMC)	+5Vdc (±5%), 2.1A typical +3.3Vdc (±5%), 2.0A typical +12V (±5%), 4 milliamps, typical -12V (±5%), 1 milliamp, typical
PMC I/O Signal Impedance	44 to 65 ohms (nominal impedance)
Operating temperature	-5°C to +55°C entry air with forced-air cooling (refer to *Cooling Requirements* section)
Storage temperature	–40°C to +85° C
Relative humidity	5% to 85% (non-condensing)
Physical dimensions Base board only Height Depth Base board with front panel and connectors Height Depth Front panel width	6U Eurocard 9.2 in. (233 mm) 6.3 in. (160 mm) 10.3 in. (262 mm) 7.4 in. (188 mm) 0.8 in. (20mm)

Cooling Requirements

The Motorola MCPN750A family of Single Board Computers is specified, designed, and tested to meet thermal performance requirements when installed in a properly designed CompactPCI chassis and supplied with 55 degree C air flow at sea level. Tests were conducted with a Motorola CPX8216 system. Case temperatures of critical, high power density integrated circuits are monitored to ensure component vendors' specifications are not exceeded.

The MCPN750A has been shown to operate reliably with an average air flow measurement of 355 LFM on the primary side of the board, and 450 LFM on the secondary side of the board. Under these circumstances, all devices on the board operated within the vendor's temperature requirements as noted in the manufacturer's specification.

EMC Compliance

The MCPN750A Single Board Computer was tested in an EMC-compliant chassis and meets the requirements for EN55022 Class B equipment. Compliance was achieved under the following conditions:

- Shielded cables on all external I/O ports.
- Cable shields connected to earth ground via metal shell connectors bonded to a conductive module front panel.
- Conductive chassis rails connected to earth ground. This provides the path for connecting shields to earth ground.
- Front panel screws properly tightened.

For minimum RF emissions, it is essential that the conditions above be implemented. Failure to do so could compromise the EMC compliance of the equipment containing the module.

Related Documentation B

Motorola Computer Group Documents

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

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

Table B-1. Motorola Computer Group Documents

Document Title	Publication Number
MCPN750A CompactPCI Single Board Computer Installation and Use	MCPN750A/IH
MCPN750A CompactPCI Single Board Computer Programmer's Reference Guide	MCPN750A/PG
TMCPN710 Transition Module Installation and Use	TMCPN710A/IH
TM-PIMC-0001 Transition Module Installation and Use	TMPIMCA/IH
PPCBug Firmware Package User's Manual (Parts 1 and 2)	PPCBUGA1/UM PPCBUGA2/UM
PPC1Bug Diagnostics Manual	PPCDIAA/UM

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

B

Manufacturers' Documents

For specific component or software information, refer to the following table for manufacturers' data sheets or user's manuals. As an additional help, a source for the listed document is 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 B-2. Manufacturers' Documents

Document Title and Source	Publication Number
MPC750™ RISC Microprocessor Technical Summary Motorola Literature Distribution Center Telephone: (800) 441-2447 or (303) 675-2140 FAX: (602) 994-6430 or (303) 675-2150 WebSite: http://e-www.motorola.com/webapp/DesignCenter/ E-mail: ldcformotorola@hibbertco.com	MPC750/D
MPC750™ RISC Microprocessor User's Manual Literature Distribution Center for Motorola Semiconductor Products Telephone: (800) 441-2447 FAX: (602) 994-6430 or (303) 675-2150 WebSite: http://e-www.motorola.com/webapp/DesignCenter/ E-mail: ldcformotorola@hibbertco.com OR IBM Microelectronics Web Site: http://www.chips.ibm.com/techlib/products/powerpc/manuals	MPC750UM/AD MPR604UMU-01
PowerPC™ Microprocessor Family: The Programming Environments Literature Distribution Center for Motorola Semiconductor Products Telephone: (800) 441-2447 FAX: (602) 994-6430 or (303) 675-2150 WebSite: http://e-www.motorola.com/webapp/DesignCenter/ E-mail: ldcformotorola@hibbertco.com OR IBM Microelectronics Programming Environment Manual Web Site: http://www.chips.ibm.com/techlib/products/powerpc/manuals	MPCFPE/AD G522-0290-01

Table B-2. Manufacturers' Documents (Continued)

Document Title and Source	Publication Number
Intel 21143 PCI Fast Ethernet LAN Controller Hardware Reference Manual http://developer.intel.com/design/network/manuals/278074.htm Using the 21143 with External Flash ROM, Serial ROM, and Extreranl Register Application Note Intel 21554 PCI-to-PCI Bridge for Embedded Applications Data Sheet http://developer.intel.com/design/bridge/datashts Intel 21554 PCI-to-PCI Bridge for Embedded Applications Hardware Reference Manual	278074-001, Rev. 1.0 October 1998 278077-001 September 1998 278089-001 December 1998 278091-001 September 1998
MK48T559 CMOS 8K x 8 TIMEKEEPER™ SRAM Data Sheet ST Microelectronics Group http://eu.st.com/stonline/index.shtml	M48T559
VT82C586B PIPC PCI Integrated Peripheral Controller Data Sheet VIA Technologies, Inc. http://www.viatech.com/pdf/productinfo/586b.pdf	VT82C586B, Rev 1.0 May 13, 1997
ATMELSerial EEPROM Data Sheet Atmel Corporation Must request documentation at: http://www.atmel.com/atmel/support/	AT24C04A Rev 0976B-07/98
Texas Instruments TI16C550C Asynchronous Communications Element (ACE) - Data Sheet Texas Instruments http://www.ti.com/sc.docs/products/analog/ti16c550c.html	SLLS177E March 1994, Revised April 1998

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Related Specifications

For additional information, refer to the following table for related specifications. As an additional help, a source for the listed document is 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 B-3. Related Specifications

Document Title and Source	Publication Number
IEEE - Common Mezzanine Card Specification (CMC) 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 http://standards.ieee.org/catalog/	P1386
IEEE - PCI Mezzanine Card Specification (PMC) 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	P1386.1
Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Local Bus Specification, Revision 2.1 PCI Special Interest Group 2575 NE Kathryn St. #17 Hillsboro, OR 97124 Telephone: (800) 433-5177 (inside the U.S.) or (503) 693-6232 (outside the U.S.) FAX: (503) 693-8344	PCI Local Bus Specification

Table B-3. Related Specifications (Continued)

Document Title and Source	Publication Number
PowerPC™ Microprocessor Common Hardware Reference Platform: A System Architecture (CHRP), Version 1.0 Literature Distribution Center for Motorola Telephone: (800) 441-2447 FAX: (602) 994-6430 or (303) 675-2150 http://e-www.motorola.com/webapp/DesignCenter/ E-mail: ldcformotorola@hibbertco.com OR Morgan Kaufmann Publishers, Inc. 340 Pine Street, Sixth Floor San Francisco, CA 94104-3205, USA Telephone: (415) 392-2665 FAX: (415) 982-2665	ISBN 1-55860-394-8
PowerPC Reference Platform (PRP) Specification, Third Edition, Version 1.0, Volumes I and II http://e-www.motorola.com/webapp/DesignCenter/ E-mail: ldcformotorola@hibbertco.com	MPR-PPC-RPU-02
IEEE Standard for Local Area Networks: Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection (CSMA/CD) Access Method and Physical Layer Specifications http://standards.ieee.org/catalog/	IEEE 802.3
Information Technology - Local and Metropolitan Networks - Part 3: Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection (CSMA/CD) Access Method and Physical Layer Specifications Global Engineering Documents 15 Inverness Way East Englewood, CO 80112-5704 Telephone: 1-800-854-7179 Telephone: (303) 792-2181 *(This document can also be obtained through the national standards body of member countries.)*	ISO/IEC 8802-3
Interface Between Data Terminal Equipment and Data Circuit-Terminating Equipment Employing Serial Binary Data Interchange (EIA-232-D) http://www.eia.org/	TIA/EIA-232-D Standard

Table B-3. Related Specifications (Continued)

Document Title and Source	Publication Number
Compact PCI Specification	CPCI Rev. 2.1 Dated 9/2/97
PCI-to-PCI Bridge Specification	Rev. 1.02
PCI-ISA Specification	Rev. 2.0
CompactPCI Hot Swap Specification (Draft)	PICMG 2.1 DO.91 Dated 2/5/98
PCI Industrial Manufacturers Group (PICMG) http://www.picmg.com/	

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