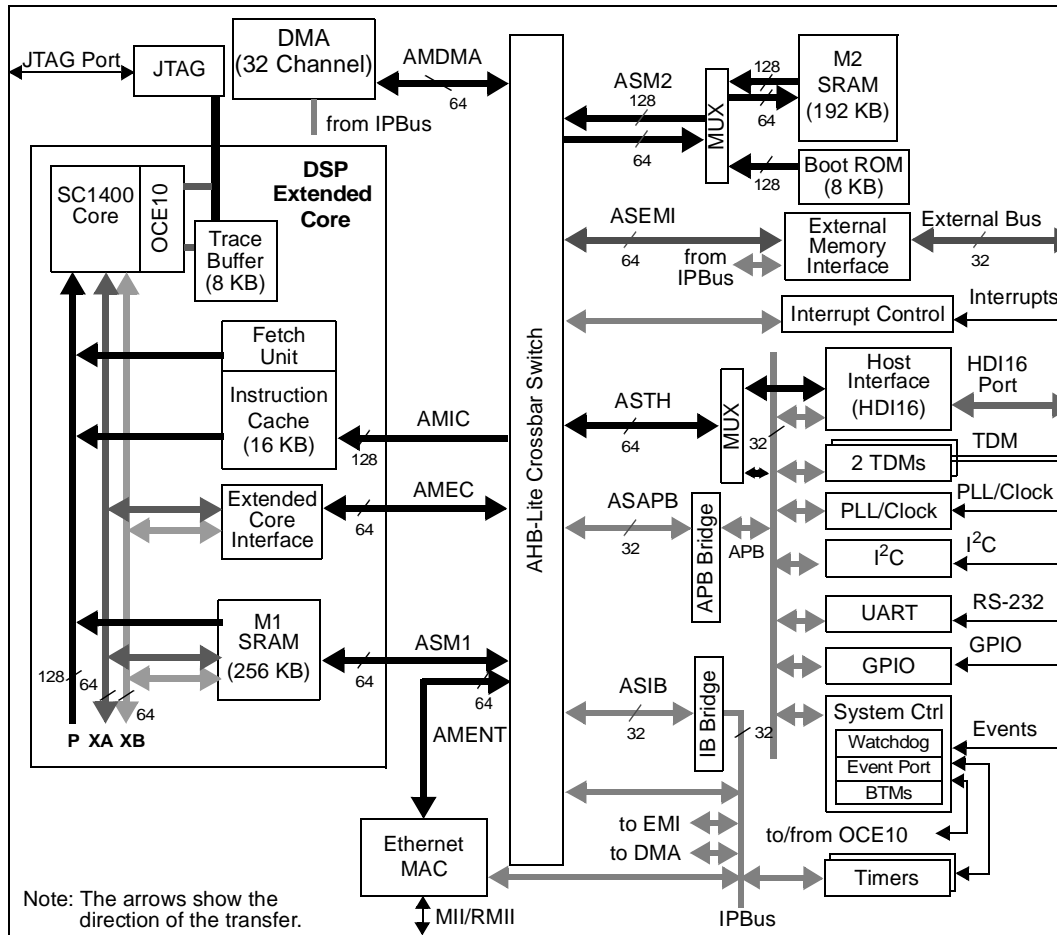


MSC7119

Low-Cost 16-bit DSP with DDR Controller and 10/100 Mbps Ethernet MAC



The MSC7119 device targets high-bandwidth highly computational DSP applications and is optimized for Enterprise class packet telephony applications, providing a competitive price per channel for voice-over-packet systems.

The MSC7119 device is a member of the Freescale MSC711x family, a high-performance, cost-effective family of DSPs based on the StarCore™ SC1400 core that offers system solutions, flexibility with peripherals and performance, and overall system cost savings. Devices in the MSC711x family target high-bandwidth highly computational DSP applications and are optimized for packet telephony applications, providing a competitive price per channel for voice over packet systems. The MSC7119 is a highly integrated DSP that contains the SC1400 core, on-chip emulator, 448 KB of SRAM memory, 16 KB ICACHE, 8 KB boot ROM, 8 KB trace buffer, a 32-channel DMA controller, a 4-layer crossbar switch, a DDR memory controller, two 128-channel time-division multiplexing (TDM) interfaces with hardware support for μ /A-law decoding/encoding, a UART, a 16-bit host interface (HDI16) to support an external host processor, a programmable interrupt controller (PIC), a 10/100Base-T MII/RMII, an I²C interface, eight timers, GPIOs, and a JTAG port. The SC1400 core has four ALUs and performs at 1200 DSP million multiply-accumulates per second (MMACS) with an internal 300 MHz clock at 1.2 V.

Features

Table 1 lists the features of the Freescale MSC7119 device.

Table 1. MSC7119 Features

| Feature | Description |
|---|--|
| Extended Core | |
| SC1400 Core | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to 1200 MMACS using an internal 300 MHz clock at 1.2 V. A multiply-accumulate operation includes a multiply-add instruction with the associated data move and pointer update. • 4 data ALUs. • 16 data registers, 40 bits each. • 27 address registers, 32 bits each. • Hardware support for fractional and integer data types. • Very rich 16-bit wide orthogonal instruction set. • Up to six instructions executed in a single clock cycle. • Variable-length execution set (VLES) that can be optimized for code density and performance. • JTAG test access port designed to comply with IEEE® Std. 1149.1™. • On-chip emulator (OCE10) module with real-time debugging capabilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 6 address breakpoint units. – 1 data breakpoint unit. – 8 KB trace buffer. – 62-bit counter. – On-chip emulator transmit and receive registers. |
| Extended Core | <p>The high performance extended core delivers up to 1200 MMACS using 4 ALUs running up to 300 MHz, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SC1400 core processor. • 256 KB memory space (M1) accessed by the SC1400 core with no wait states and atomic access support. • 16 KB, 16-way instruction cache (ICache). • Programmable instruction fetch unit. • Write buffer (4 locations). • Extended core interface module. |
| Internal Memory | <p>The large internal memory space totals 448 KB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 256 KB of M1 memory. • 192 KB internal shared memory (M2), accessible from the extended core instruction fetch unit, extended core interface, and DMA controller via the crossbar switch. • 16 KB ICache. • 8 KB boot ROM accessible from the SC1400 core. |
| Data Transfer System | |
| Crossbar Switch | <p>AHB-Lite crossbar switch, allowing up to four parallel data transfers between four master ports and six slave ports, where each port connects to an AHB-Lite bus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fixed or round robin priority independently programmable at each slave port. • Programmable bus parking at each slave port. • Low-power mode. |
| DMA Controller | <p>Multi-channel DMA controller:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to 32 time-multiplexed channels. • Priority-based time-multiplexing between channels using 32 internal priority levels • Priorities can be fixed or round-robin. • <u>Major-minor</u> loop structure. • <u>DONE</u> or <u>DACK</u> protocol. |
| Clocking, Interrupts, Control, and Debug | |
| Internal PLL | <p>Generates up to 300 MHz clock for the SC1400 core and up to 150 MHz for the crossbar switch, DMA channels, M2 memory, and other peripherals.</p> |

Table 1. MSC7119 Features (Continued)

| Feature | Description |
|--|--|
| Clock Synthesis Module | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predivision on PLL input clock. • Independent clocking of the internal timers and DDR module. • Programmable operation in the SC1400 low power Stop mode. • Independent shutdown of different regions on the device. |
| Programmable Interrupt Controller (PIC) | Consolidates maskable interrupt and non-maskable interrupt sources. |
| System Control | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Software watchdog timer function. • Bus programmable time-out monitors on AHB-Lite slave buses. • Bus error detection and programmable time-out monitors on AHB-Lite master buses. • Address out-of-range and misaligned access detection on crossbar switch buses. |
| Programmable Address Detection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four user-programmable SC1400 core address detection units (program and data accesses). • Four user-programmable DMA address detection units. • Four user-programmable Ethernet MAC address detection units. • Each detection unit supports: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Programmable range or value detection on the unit buses. – Optional generation of maskable/non-maskable interrupt on core detection units. – Optional generation of event trigger. – Status of detections captured in status register. • Programmable out-of-range detection, patching, or user-programmable error detection. |
| Event Port | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collects important signals on the device: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – EVNT pins – DMA request, start, and done signals. – Interrupt request signals.L • Signals are combined as programmed by the user to provide triggering to on-device units such as interrupts, breakpoints, DMA transfer requests, or wake-up from low-power stop mode. • Units can operate independently, can be sequenced, or can be enabled by an outside source. • Can be used independently or in conjunction with the OCE10 emulator debug port. • Output to EVNTx pins. |
| Boot | Booting from on-device peripherals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boot from HDI16 and I²C. • Boot also from serial SPI Flash/EEPROM devices using software in the boot ROM to access SPI memory devices. • Different clocking options allow for boot operation with the PLL ON/OFF, as well as with different input frequency ranges. |
| Peripherals | |
| External Memory Interface | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DDR memory controller: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Byte enables for up to 32-bit external data bus. – Glueless interface to 150 MHz 14-bit page mode DDR-RAM. – 14-bit external address bus supporting up to 1 GB. – 16- or 32-bit external data bus. • Memory controller interface supports: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Programmable buffer significantly improves efficiency through DDR memory controller. – Independent read buffers. – Programmable predictive read feature for each read buffer. – Write buffer. |
| General-Purpose I/O (GPIO) Port | Bidirectional signal lines that either serve the peripherals or act as programmable I/O ports. Each port can be programmed separately to serve up to two dedicated peripherals, and each port supports open-drain output mode. |

Table 1. MSC7119 Features (Continued)

| Feature | Description |
|---|---|
| <p>TDM Modules</p> | <p>Two independent TDM modules, each with the following features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent receive and transmit, each having one data line, one clock line, and one frame sync line. • Frame sync line and/or clock line can be shared between receive and transmit within a single TDM or across all TDMs. • Glueless interface to E1/T1 frames and MVIP, SCAS, and H.110 buses. • Hardware A-law/μ-law conversion • Up to 50 Mbps per TDM (50 MHz bit clock). • Maximum rate is 1/4 the core frequency. • Up to 128 channels. • Each channel can be programmed to be active or inactive. • 8- or 16-bit word widths. • The TDM transmitter sync signal (TxTSYN) can be configured as either input or output. • The TDM transmitter clock signal (TxTCLK) can be configured as either input or output. • Frame sync and data signals can be programmed to be sampled either on the rising edge or on the falling edge of the clock. • Frame sync can be programmed as active low or active high. • Selectable delay (0–3 bits) between the frame sync signal and the beginning of the frame. • MSB or LSB first support. |
| <p>Host Interface (HDI16)</p> | <p>Enhanced 16-bit wide interface provides a glueless connection to industry-standard microcomputers, microprocessors, and DSPs. The HDI16 can also operate with an 8-bit host data bus, making it fully compatible with the DSP56300 HDI08 from the external host side.</p> |
| <p>External Interfaces and Control Modules</p> | <p>External interfaces and control modules managed on the advanced peripheral bus (APB) including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three time-division multiplexing (TDM) modules, each supporting up to 128 channels. • Software watchdog timer. • 16-bit host interface (HDI16). • System control. • RS-232 interface/universal asynchronous receiver/transmitter (UART). • I²C interface. • General-purpose input/output (GPIO) signals. • Interrupt controller to handle external interrupt functions (input and output). • Serial peripheral interface (SPI). |
| <p>IPBus</p> | <p>Control modules on the IPBus include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programming model of the crossbar switch. • Programming model of the DMA controller. • Programming model of the DDR controller. • Programming model of the Ethernet MAC. • Clock synthesis module. • I²C module. • System control unit. • Eight 16-bit timers. |
| <p>Ethernet Interface</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designed to comply with IEEE® Std. 802.3™, 802.3u™, 802.3x™, and 802.3ac™. • Internal receive and transmit FIFOs and a FIFO controller. • Direct access to internal memories via its own DMA controller. • Support for 10/100 Mbps and 10 Mbps media independent interfaces (MIIs) and 10/100 Mbps reduced media independent interface (RMII). • Support for 10Mbps 7-Wire mode. • Full and half duplex operation. • Programmable maximum frame length. • Virtual local area network (VLAN) tag and priority support. • Retransmission of transmit FIFO following collision. • CRC generation and verification for inbound and outbound packets. • Address recognition including promiscuous, broadcast, individual address. hash/exact match, and multicast hash match. • Integrated FIFO controller and integrated DMA controller. • Ethernet statistics capturing. |

Table 1. MSC7119 Features (Continued)

| Feature | Description |
|----------------------------|--|
| Timers | <p>Two identical quad timer modules, each with four 16-bit counter groups, have the following features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timers clocked from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Primary and secondary clock inputs. – External event counting. – Cascadable operation. • Multiple counting modes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Basic counting. – Dual-edge counting. – Gated count. – Quadrature count. – Signed up/down count. – Triggered count. • Capture and compare capability. • Broadcast mode. • Maximum rate is 1/4 the core frequency. • Tightly coupled with the event port. • Selectable interrupts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Overflow. – Edge. – Compare, compare 1, compare 2. |
| UART | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two signals for transmit data and receive data. • No clock, asynchronous mode. • Full-duplex operation. • Standard mark/space non-return-to-zero (NRZ) format. • 13-bit baud rate selection. • Programmable 8- or 9-bit data format. • Separately enabled transmitter and receiver. • Programmable transmitter output polarity. • Two receiver wake-up methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Idle line wake-up. – Address mark wake-up. • Separate receiver and transmitter interrupt requests. • Eight flags, the first five can generate interrupt request: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Transmitter empty. – Transmission complete. – Receiver full. – Idle receiver input. – Receiver overrun. – Noise error. – Framing error. – Parity error. • Receiver framing error detection. • Hardware parity checking. • 1/16 bit-time noise detection. • Maximum bit rate 5.0 Mbps. • Single-wire and loop operations. |
| I²C Port | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2-wire serial interface through GPIO. • Schmitt-trigger filtered inputs for noise suppression. • Compatibility with I²C bus standard up to 100 kbps for standard mode and up to 400 kbps for Fast mode. • Bidirectional data transfer protocol. • Scalable clock rate of up to one MHz, starting at 50 kbps for the maximum core clock frequency. • Multiple-master operation that also allows any number of devices implementing the I²C-master software module to access the memory simultaneously at boot or any time. • Compatible with the I²C-serial EEPROM access protocol, allowing memory access of up to one MB. |

Table 1. MSC7119 Features (Continued)

| Feature | Description |
|--|--|
| fieldBIST™ Hardware Diagnostics | <p>Detects and provides visibility into unlikely field failures for systems with high availability. The Freescale unique fieldBIST ensures that the device:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has structural integrity. • Operates at the rated speed. • Is free from reliability defects. <p>Diagnostics can report partial or complete device inoperability. fieldBIST resolution can pinpoint the following uniquely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 memory blocks, including ROM. • 3 logic levels (top, extended core, and peripherals). • 1 PLL. <p>Simple JTAG interface allows easy integration to system firmware.</p> |
| Reduced Power Dissipation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very low power CMOS design. • Separate power supply for internal logic and I/O. • Low-power standby modes. • Optimized power management circuitry (instruction-dependent, peripheral-dependent, and mode-dependent). |
| Packaging | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 400-ball MAP-BGA. • 17 × 17 mm. • 0.8 mm pitch. • Pb-free or Pb-bearing packaging technology. |
| Software and Hardware Support | |
| Software Support | <p>Real-time operating systems (RTOS) that fully supports MSC7119 device architecture (multi-core, memory hierarchy, ICache, timers, DMA, interrupts, peripherals):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High-performance and deterministic, delivering predictive response time. • Optimized to provide low interrupt latency with high data throughput. • Preemptive and priority-based multitasking. • Fully interrupt/event driven. • Small memory footprint. • Comprehensive set of APIs. • Fully supports MSC7119 DMA, interrupts, and timer schemes. <p>Distributed system support, enables transparent inter-task communications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Messaging mechanism between tasks using mailboxes and semaphores. • Networking support; data transfer between tasks running inside and outside the device using networking protocols. • Includes integrated device drivers for such peripherals as TDM, UART, and external buses. |
| | <p>Additional features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporates task debugging utilities integrated with compilers and vendors. • Board support package (BSP) for MSC711xADS. |
| | <p>Integrated Development Environment (IDE):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C/C++ compiler with in-line assembly. Enables the developer to generate highly optimized DSP code. It translates code written in C/C++ into parallel fetch sets and maintains high code density. • Librarian. Enables the user to create libraries for modularity. • C libraries. A collection of C/C++ functions for the developer's use. • Linker. Highly efficient linker to produce executables from object code. • Debugger. Seamlessly integrated real-time, non-intrusive multi-mode debugger that enables debugging of highly optimized DSP algorithms. The developer can choose to debug in source code, assembly code, or mixed mode. • Profiler. An analysis tool using a patented binary code instrumentation (BCI) technique that enables the developer to identify program design inefficiencies. |
| | <p>Boot options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HD16. • I²C. • Ethernet. |

Table 1. MSC7119 Features (Continued)

| Feature | Description |
|--|--|
| <p>Application Development System (ADS) Board</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Host debug through a single JTAG connector supports both the host processor and the MSC7119 device. • Two kinds of ADS configurations: one with a host CPU and one without a host CPU. • Big Flash memory for stand-alone applications. • Support for the following communications ports: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 10/100BaseT. – T1/E1 TDM interface. – H.110. – Voice codec. – RS-232. – High-density (MICTOR) logic analyzer connectors to monitor MSC7119 signals. – 6U cPCI form factor. |
| <p>Low-Cost General-Purpose EVM Board</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 32 MB of DDR SDRAM memory. • 16-bit audio codec (3.5 mm jacks). • 256 KB I²C EEPROM. • TDM interface. • Fast Ethernet. • Host port interface. • JTAG interface. • RS-232 interface. |

Product Documentation

The documents listed in **Table 2** are required for a complete description of the MSC7119 device and are necessary to design properly with the part. Documentation is available from a local Freescale distributor, a Freescale semiconductor sales office, or a Freescale Literature Distribution Center. For documentation updates, visit the Freescale DSP web site. See the contact information on the back cover of this document.

Table 2. MSC7119 Documentation

| Name | Description | Order Number |
|---|--|---|
| <p><i>MSC7119 Technical Data</i></p> | <p>MSC7119 features list and physical, electrical, timing, and package specifications</p> | <p>MSC7119</p> |
| <p><i>MSC7119 Reference Manual</i></p> | <p>Detailed functional description of memory and peripheral configuration, operation, and register programming</p> | <p>MSC7119RM</p> |
| <p><i>SC1000 Family Processor Core Reference Manual</i></p> | <p>Detailed description of the SC1000 family processor cores, including the SC1400, and instruction set</p> | <p>10180-01 See the StarCore LLC web site at www.starcore-dsp.com</p> |
| <p><i>OCE10 On-Chip Emulator Reference Manual</i></p> | <p>Information on the architecture and programming model of the OCE10 on-chip emulator, which is the StarCore implementation of the EOnCE™. The OCE10 on-chip emulator is a peripheral that facilitates debugging the StarCore SC1000-family processor core and peripherals.</p> | <p>10055-03 See the StarCore LLC web site at www.starcore-dsp.com</p> |
| <p>Application Notes</p> | <p>Documents describing specific applications or optimized device operation including code examples</p> | <p>See the MSC7119 product web site</p> |

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