



Apollo Pro133T Chipset

VT82C694T

**Single-Chip North Bridge
with 133 / 100 / 66 MHz Front Side Bus
for VIA C3 and Intel Celeron,
Pentium III and Pentium III-M (Tualatin) CPUs
with AGP 4x and PCI
plus Advanced ECC Memory Controller
supporting PC133 / PC100 SDRAM
for Desktop and Mobile PC Systems**

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Single-Chip North Bridge

with 133 / 100 / 66 MHz Front Side Bus

for VIA C3 and Intel Celeron, Pentium III, & Pentium III-M (Tualatin) CPUs

with AGP 4x and PCI

plus Advanced ECC Memory Controller

supporting PC133 / PC100 SDRAM

for Desktop and Mobile PC Systems

PRODUCT FEATURES

• AGP / PCI / ISA Mobile and Deep Green PC Ready

- GTL+ compliant host bus supports write-combine cycles
- Supports separately powered 3.3V (5V tolerant) interface to system memory, AGP, and PCI bus
- Modular power management and clock control for mobile system applications
- Combine with VIA VT82C686B south bridge chip for state-of-the-art system power management

• High Integration

- Single chip implementation for 64-bit CPU, 64-bit system memory, 32-bit PCI and 32-bit AGP interfaces
- **Apollo Pro133T** Chipset: **VT82C694T** system controller and **VT82C686B** PCI to ISA bridge
- Chipset includes UltraDMA-33/66/100 EIDE, 4 USB ports, Integrated Super-I/O, AC97 / MC97 link (for Audio and Modem support), Hardware Monitoring, Power Management, and Keyboard / PS2-Mouse Interfaces plus RTC / CMOS on chip

• High Performance CPU Interface

- Supports Socket-370 VIA C3™ and Intel Celeron™, Pentium III™ & Pentium III-M™ (Tualatin) processors
- 133 / 100 / 66 MHz CPU Front Side Bus (FSB)
- Built-in PLL (Phase Lock Loop) circuitry for optimal skew control within and between clocking regions
- Five outstanding transactions (four In-Order Queue (IOQ) plus one input latch)
- Supports WC (Write Combining) cycles
- Dynamic deferred transaction support
- Sleep mode support
- System management interrupt, memory remap and STPCLK mechanism

- **Full Featured Accelerated Graphics Port (AGP) Controller**

- Synchronous and pseudo-synchronous with the host CPU bus with optimal skew control

<u>PCI</u>	<u>AGP</u>	<u>CPU</u>	<u>Mode</u>
33 MHz	66 MHz	133 MHz	4x synchronous
33 MHz	66 MHz	100 MHz	3x synchronous
33 MHz	66 MHz	66 MHz	2x synchronous
- AGP v2.0 compliant
- Supports SideBand Addressing (SBA) mode (non-multiplexed address / data)
- Supports 266 MHz 4x mode for AD and SBA signaling
- Pipelined split-transaction long-burst transfers up to 1GB/sec
- Eight level read request queue
- Four level posted-write request queue
- Thirty-two level (quadwords) read data FIFO (256 bytes)
- Sixteen level (quadwords) write data FIFO (128 bytes)
- Intelligent request reordering for maximum AGP bus utilization
- Supports Flush/Fence commands
- Graphics Address Relocation Table (GART)
 - One level TLB structure
 - Sixteen entry fully associative page table
 - LRU replacement scheme
 - Independent GART lookup control for host / AGP / PCI master accesses
- Windows 95 OSR-2 VXD and integrated Windows 98 / NT5 miniport driver support

- **Concurrent PCI Bus Controller**

- PCI buses are synchronous / pseudo-synchronous to host CPU bus
- 33 MHz operation on the primary PCI bus
- 66 MHz PCI operation on the AGP bus
- PCI-to-PCI bridge configuration on the 66MHz PCI bus
- Supports up to five PCI masters
- Peer concurrency
- Concurrent multiple PCI master transactions; i.e., allow PCI masters from both PCI buses active at the same time
- Zero wait state PCI master and slave burst transfer rate
- PCI to system memory data streaming up to 132Mbyte/sec
- PCI master snoop ahead and snoop filtering
- Two lines of CPU to PCI posted write buffers
- Byte merging in the write buffers to reduce the number of PCI cycles and to create further PCI bursting possibilities
- Enhanced PCI command optimization (MRL, MRM, MWI, etc.)
- Forty-eight levels (double-words) of post write buffers from PCI masters to DRAM
- Sixteen levels (double-words) of prefetch buffers from DRAM for access by PCI masters
- Delay transaction from PCI master accessing DRAM
- Read caching for PCI master reading DRAM
- Transaction timer for fair arbitration between PCI masters (granularity of two PCI clocks)
- Symmetric arbitration between Host/PCI bus for optimized system performance
- Complete steerable PCI interrupts
- PCI-2.2 compliant, 32 bit 3.3V PCI interface with 5V tolerant inputs

- **Advanced High-Performance DRAM Controller**

- DRAM interface synchronous with host CPU (66/100/133 MHz) or AGP (66MHz) for most flexible configuration
- DRAM interface may be faster than CPU by 33 MHz to allow use of PC100 memory modules with 66MHz Celeron or use of PC133 with 100MHz Pentium II or Pentium III
- DRAM interface may be slower than CPU by 33 MHz to allow use of older memory modules with newer CPUs (e.g., PC66 memory modules with 100 MHz Pentium II or Pentium III)
- Concurrent CPU, AGP, and PCI access
- Different DRAM types may be used in mixed combinations
- Different DRAM timing for each bank
- Dynamic Clock Enable (CKE) control for SDRAM power reduction in high speed systems
- Mixed 1M / 2M / 4M / 8M / 16M / 32MxN DRAMs
- Pinouts support 8 banks up to 2 GB DRAMs (256Mb DRAM technology) at 100 MHz (PC133 specifications, however, recommend a limit of 3 DIMMs or 6 banks at 133 MHz for 1.5 GB max memory)
- Flexible row and column addresses
- 64-bit data width only
- 3.3V DRAM interface with 5V-tolerant inputs
- Programmable I/O drive capability for MA, command, and MD signals
- Dual copies of MA signals for improved drive
- Optional bank-by-bank ECC (single-bit error correction and multi-bit error detection) or EC (error checking only) for DRAM integrity
- Two-bank interleaving for 16Mbit SDRAM support
- Two-bank and four bank interleaving for 64Mbit SDRAM support
- Supports maximum 8-bank interleave (i.e., 8 pages open simultaneously); banks are allocated based on LRU
- Independent SDRAM control for each bank
- Seamless DRAM command scheduling for maximum DRAM bus utilization (e.g., precharge other banks while accessing the current bank)
- Four cache lines (16 quadwords) of CPU to DRAM write buffers
- Four cache lines of CPU to DRAM read prefetch buffers
- Read around write capability for non-stalled CPU read
- Speculative DRAM read before snoop result
- Burst read and write operation
- x-2-2-2-2-2-2 back-to-back accesses for EDO DRAM from CPU or from DRAM controller
- x-1-1-1-1-1-1 back-to-back accesses for SDRAM
- BIOS shadow at 16KB increment
- Decoupled and burst DRAM refresh with staggered RAS timing
- CAS before RAS or self refresh

- **Advanced System Power Management Support**

- Dynamic power down of SDRAM (CKE)
- Independent clock stop controls for CPU / SDRAM, AGP, and PCI bus
- PCI and AGP bus clock run and clock generator control
- VTT suspend power plane preserves memory data
- Suspend-to-DRAM and Self-Refresh operation
- SDRAM self-refresh power down
- 8 bytes of BIOS scratch registers
- Low-leakage I/O pads

- **Built-in NAND-tree pin scan test capability**

- **3.3V, 0.35um, high speed / low power CMOS process**

- **35 x 35 mm, 520 pin BGA Package**

OVERVIEW

The **Apollo Pro133T** is a high performance, cost-effective and energy efficient chip set for the implementation of AGP / PCI / ISA desktop personal computer systems with 133 MHz, 100 MHz and 66 MHz front side bus (FSB) frequencies based on 64-bit Socket-370 VIA C3 and Intel Celeron, Pentium III, and Pentium III-M (Tualatin) super-scalar processors.

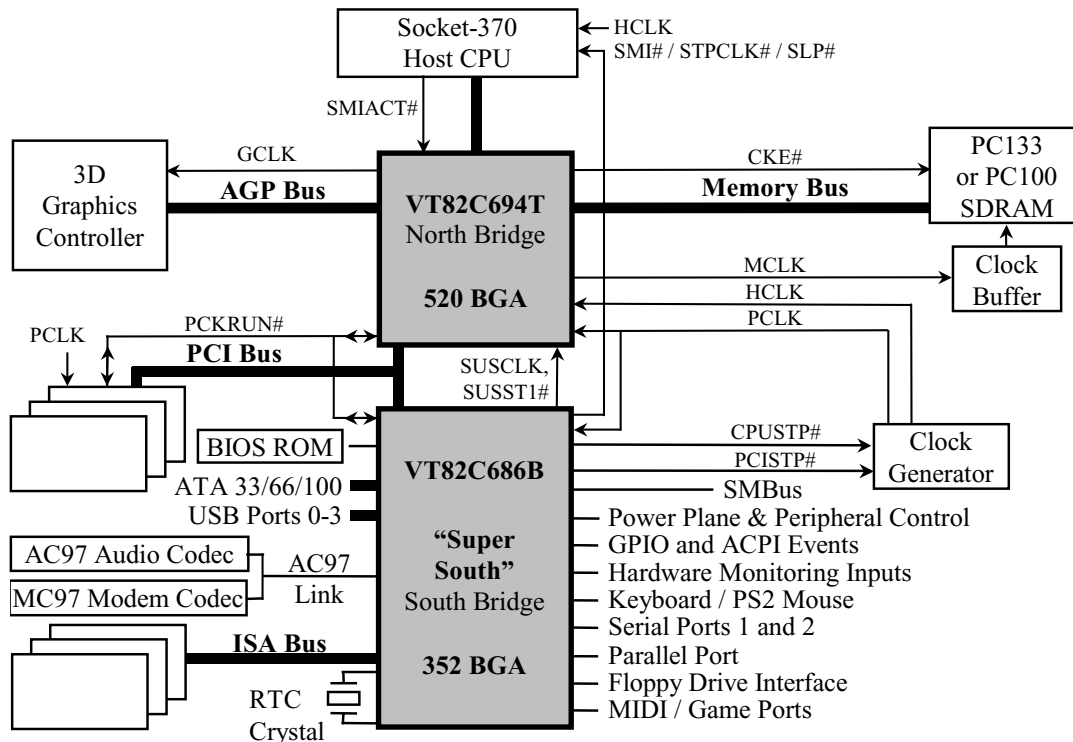


Figure 1. Apollo Pro133T Chipset System Block Diagram

The **Apollo Pro133T** chip set consists of the **VT82C694T** system controller (520 pin BGA) and the **VT82C686B** PCI to ISA bridge (352 pin BGA). The system controller provides superior performance between the CPU, DRAM, AGP bus, and PCI bus with pipelined, burst, and concurrent operation.

The VT82C694T supports eight banks of DRAMs up to 1.5GB. The DRAM controller supports standard Fast Page Mode (FPM) DRAM, EDO-DRAM, Synchronous DRAM (SDRAM) and Virtual Channel SDRAM (VC SDRAM), in a flexible mix / match manner. The Synchronous DRAM interface allows zero wait state bursting between the DRAM and the data buffers at 66/100/133 MHz. The eight banks of DRAM can be composed of an arbitrary mixture of 1M / 2M / 4M / 8M / 16M / 32MxN DRAMs. The DRAM controller also supports optional ECC (single-bit error correction and multi-bit detection) or EC (error checking) capability separately selectable on a bank-by-bank basis. The DRAM controller can run at either the host CPU bus frequency (66 / 100 / 133 MHz) or at the AGP bus frequency (66 MHz) with built-in PLL timing control.

The VT82C694T system controller also supports full AGP v2.0 capability for maximum bus utilization including 2x and 4x mode transfers, SBA (SideBand Addressing), Flush/Fence commands, and pipelined grants. An eight level request queue plus a four level post-write request queue with thirty-two and sixteen quadwords of read and write data FIFO's respectively are included for deep pipelined and split AGP transactions. A single-level GART TLB with 16 full associative entries and flexible CPU / AGP / PCI remapping control is also provided for operation under protected mode operating environments. Both Windows-95 VXD and Windows-98 / NT5 miniport drivers are supported for interoperability with major AGP-based 3D and DVD-capable multimedia accelerators.

The VT82C694T supports two 32-bit 3.3 / 5V system buses (one AGP and one PCI) that are synchronous / pseudo-synchronous to the CPU bus. The chip also contains a built-in bus-to-bus bridge to allow simultaneous concurrent operations on each bus. Five

levels (doublewords) of post write buffers are included to allow for concurrent CPU and PCI operation. For PCI master operation, forty-eight levels (doublewords) of post write buffers and sixteen levels (doublewords) of prefetch buffers are included for concurrent PCI bus and DRAM/cache accesses. The chip also supports enhanced PCI bus commands such as Memory-Read-Line, Memory-Read-Multiple and Memory-Write-Invalid commands to minimize snoop overhead. In addition, advanced features are supported such as snoop ahead, snoop filtering, L1 write-back forward to PCI master, and L1 write-back merged with PCI post write buffers to minimize PCI master read latency and DRAM utilization. Delay transaction and read caching mechanisms are also implemented for further improvement of overall system performance.

The 352-pin Ball Grid Array VT82C686B PCI to ISA bridge supports four levels (doublewords) of line buffers, type F DMA transfers and delay transaction to allow efficient PCI bus utilization and (PCI-2.1 compliant). The VT82C686B also includes an integrated keyboard controller with PS2 mouse support, integrated DS12885 style real time clock with extended 256 byte CMOS RAM, integrated master mode enhanced IDE controller with full scatter / gather capability and extension to UltraDMA-33/66/100 for 33/66/100 MB/sec transfer rate, integrated USB interface with root hub and four function ports with built-in physical layer transceivers, Distributed DMA support, and OnNow / ACPI compliant advanced configuration and power management interface. The VT82C686B also includes an AC97 / MC97 link for interface to external audio and modem codecs, and all "Super-I/O" functions (serial ports, parallel port, and floppy drive interface and game port).

For sophisticated power management, the Apollo Pro133T provides independent clock stop control for the CPU / SDRAM, PCI, and AGP buses and Dynamic CKE control for powering down of the SDRAM. A separate suspend-well plane is implemented for the SDRAM control signals for Suspend-to-DRAM operation. Coupled with the VT82C686B south bridge chip, a complete power conscious PC main board can be implemented with no external TTLs.

The Apollo Pro133T chipset is ideal for high performance, high quality, high energy efficient and high integration desktop and notebook AGP / PCI / ISA computer systems.

PINOUTS

Figure 2. VT82C694T Ball Diagram (Top View)

Key	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					
A	GND	AD20	REQ0#	AD25	AD29	RESET#	HD56#	HD62#	HD55#	HD54#	HD49#	HD47#	HD40#	GND	HD33#	HD31#	HD27#	HD19#	HD20#	HD10#	HD6#	HD3#	HA29#	HA24#	HA22#	GND					
B	VCC	PCLK	AD22	AD27	AD28	PREQ#	HD50#	HD61#	HD63#	HD53#	HD48#	HD42#	HD36#	HD43#	HD32#	HD29#	HD25#	HD21#	HD18#	HD12#	HD8#	HD0#	CPU RST#	HA27#	HA20#	BREQ n#					
C	AD19	VCC	AD21	CBE3#	GND	AD31	REQ1#	HD52#	GND	HD60#	HD59#	HD51#	HD44#	HD37#	HD28#	HD26#	HD22#	GND	HD17#	HD7#	HD5#	GND	HA26#	HA28#	HA23#	HA21#					
D	AD16	AD18	AD17	AD23	AD26	PGNT#	GNT1#	REQ3#	HD58#	REQ4#	HD46#	HD41#	HD39#	HD34#	HD35#	HD30#	HD24#	HD16#	HD15#	HD14#	HD4#	HD1#	HA31#	HA25#	HA18#	HA19#					
E	FRM#	IRDY#	GND	CBE2#	AD24	AD30	GNT0#	GNT3#	GNT4#	GNT2#	HD57#	GND	HD45#	HD38#	GND	GTL DEF	HD23#	HD13#	HD11#	HD9#	HD2#	HA30#	HA15#	GND	HA17#	HA16#					
F	SERR#	LOCK#	DEV SFT#	STOP#	TRDY#	GND	VCC	GND	VCC	REQ2#	VTT	VTT	VCC	VCC	VTT	VTT	VTT	VCC	GND	VCC	GND	HA11#	HA12#	HA13#	HA14#	HA8#					
G	AD13	AD14	CBE1#	AD15	PAR	VCC	G7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	G20	VCC	HA10#	HA5#	HA7#	HA3#	HA9#					
H	AD8	AD7	AD10	AD12	AD11	GND	H	CPU Pins								H	GND	HA4#	HA6#	BNR#	H TRDY#	BPRI#									
J	AD5	AD6	GND	CBE0#	AD9	VCC	J	PCI Pins								J	VCC	HREQ 0#	HREQ 1#	GND	HREQ 4#	DEFER #									
K	GND	AD1	AD3	AD2	AD4	AD0	GND	K	PCI Pins								K	VTT	ADS#	HLOCK #	DRDY#	HREQ 2#	HREQ 3#	RS0#							
L	ST1	SBA0	GGNT#	ST0	GREQ#	VCCQ	VCCQ	L	PCI Pins								L	VTT	HIT#	DBSY#	HIT#	RS2#	RS1#								
M	SBA2	SBA1	GPIPE#	ST2	SBS#	GWBF#	M	PCI Pins								M	VTT	GND	GND	VCC	GND	M	GND	GND	GND	VCC	GND	GND			
N	AGP REF	SBA3	SBS	GCLKO	GCLK	GRBF#	GND	N	PCI Pins								N	VCC	VCC	VCC	VCC	VCC	VCC	VCC	N	VCC	VCCA	HCLK	GND	MD63	VCC
P	SBA7	SBA6	GND	SBA4	SBA5	GD30	GND	P	PCI Pins								P	VCC	VCC	VCC	VCC	VCC	VCC	VCC	P	GND	MD62	MD30	MD31	GND	
R	GD31	GD29	VCCQ	GD27	GD24	VCCQ	VCCQ	R	PCI Pins								R	VCC	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND	GND	R	GND	MD28	MD60	MD61	MD29	
T	GD26	GD23	GBE3#	GD20	GDS1#	GDS1	T	T	PCI Pins								T	VCC	VCC	VCC	VCC	VCC	VCC	VCC	T	MD57	MD58	MD25	MD26	MD59	
U	GD22	GD25	GD19	GD18	GDS0#	GND	GND	U	AGP Pins								U	VCC	MD27	MD22	MD56	MD55	MD23	MD24							
V	GD17	GD16	GD28	G STOP#	GBE2#	VCCA	V	V	AGP Pins								V	VCC	MD19	MD20	GND	MD21	MD54								
W	GD21	G FRM#	GI RINV#	GD15	GDEV SFT#	VCCQ	W7	8	AGP Pins								W	GND	MD18	MD50	MD51	MD53	MD52								
Y	GPAR	GT RDY#	GND	GBE1#	GDS0	GND	GND	GND	9	10	11	12						17	18	19	Y20	VCCA	MECC3	MD16	MD48	MD49	MD17				
AA	GD13	GD12	VCCQ	GD11	GD9	GND	VCCQ	GND	VCC	MECC5	VSUS	SUST#	13	14	15	16	SRAS R#	VCC	GND	VCC	GND	DQM A7#	MECC6	DQM A3#	MECC2	MECC7					
AB	GD8	GD10	GBE0#	GD7	GD0	MD2	MD37	MD40	MD41	MD44	MD14	GND	SCAS R#	CS A0#	GND	MA A1	MA R3#	MA R6#	MA R7#	MA R10	DCLK O	DCKR/ MAA14	CS R5#	GND	GND	DQM A7#					
AC	GD6	GD4	GD5	GND	MD0	MD3	MD38	MD7	MD42	MD45	MD15	SWEB#	DQM A5#	DQM A1#	CS A3#	MA B1#	MA A3	MA A7	MA A8	MA B9#	MA A12	CKE0	CKE4	CS B3#	DQM A6#	CS B4#					
AD	GD14	GD3	GD2	VCC GND	GND	MD35	MD5	MD8	GND	MD12	MD47	MECC1	DQM A4#	DQM R1#	CS A4#	MA R0#	MA R7#	GND	MA R5#	MA A10	MA R12#	GND	CKE3	CS R1#	DCLK WP	CS R7#					
AE	GD1	VCCQ	WSC#	MD33	MD1	MD36	MD6	MD10	MD43	MD13	MECC4	SWEA#	DQM R5#	DQM A0#	CS A7#	CS A5#	MA A7	MA R4#	MA A5	MA A9	MA R11#	MA R14#	GND	CKE2	CS R0#	VCC					
AF	GND	PCOMP	PWR CK	MD32	MD34	MD4	MD39	MD9	MD11	MD46	MECC0	SCAS A#	GND	VCC	CS A1#	SRAS A#	MA A0	MA A4	MA A6	MA R8#	MA A11	MA R13#	CKE1	CKE5	MA A13	GND					

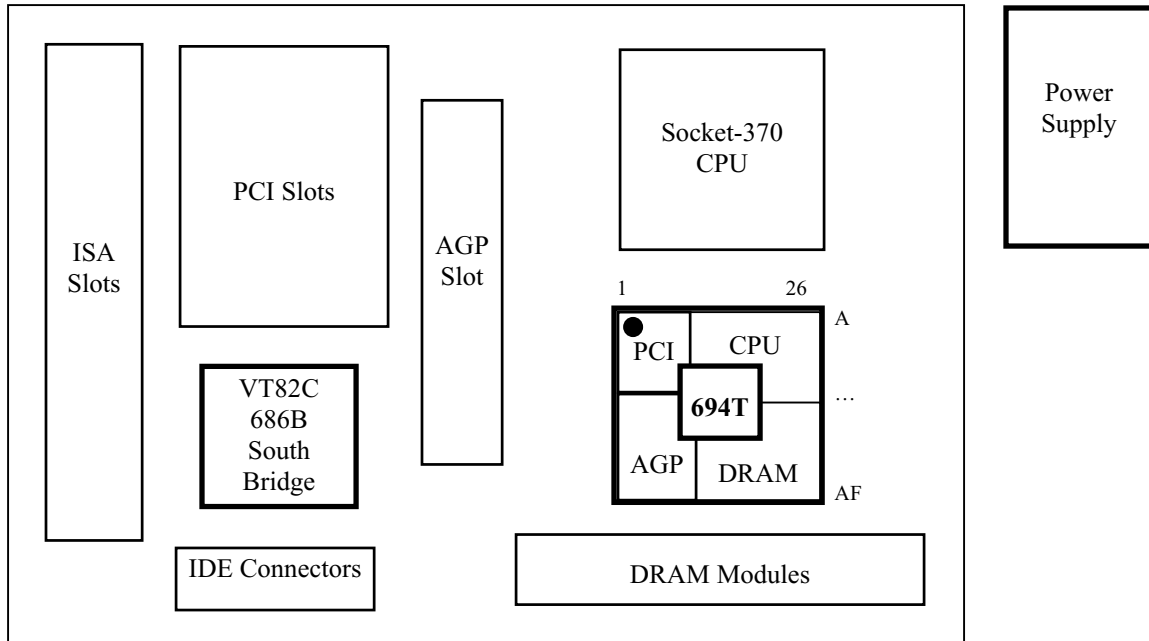
PIN DESCRIPTIONS

Table 3. VT82C694T Pin Descriptions

CPU Interface																					
<u>Signal Name</u>	<u>Pin #</u>	<u>I/O</u>	<u>Signal Description</u>																		
HA[31:3]#	(see pinout tables)	IO	Host Address Bus. HA[31:3] connect to the address bus of the host CPU. During CPU cycles HA[31:3] are inputs. These signals are driven by the VT82C694T during cache snooping operations.																		
HD[63:0]#	(see pinout tables)	IO	Host CPU Data. These signals are connected to the CPU data bus.																		
ADS#	K21	IO	Address Strobe. The CPU asserts ADS# in T1 of the CPU bus cycle.																		
BNR#	H24	IO	Block Next Request. Used to block the current request bus owner from issuing new requests. This signal is used to dynamically control the processor bus pipeline depth.																		
BPRI#	H26	IO	Priority Agent Bus Request. The owner of this signal will always be the next bus owner. This signal has priority over symmetric bus requests and causes the current symmetric owner to stop issuing new transactions unless the HLOCK# signal is asserted. The VT82C694T drives this signal to gain control of the processor bus.																		
DBSY#	L23	IO	Data Bus Busy. Used by the data bus owner to hold the data bus for transfers requiring more than one cycle.																		
DEFER#	J26	IO	Defer. The VT82C694T uses a dynamic deferring policy to optimize system performance. The VT82C694T also uses the DEFER# signal to indicate a processor retry response.																		
DRDY#	K23	IO	Data Ready. Asserted for each cycle that data is transferred.																		
HIT#	L24	IO	Hit. Indicates that a cacheing agent holds an unmodified version of the requested line. Also driven in conjunction with HITM# by the target to extend the snoop window.																		
HITM#	L22	I	Hit Modified. Asserted by the CPU to indicate that the address presented with the last snoop cycle is modified in the L1 cache and needs to be written back.																		
HLOCK#	K22	I	Host Lock. All CPU cycles sampled with the assertion of HLOCK# and ADS# until the negation of HLOCK# must be atomic.																		
HREQ[4:0]#	J25, K25, K24, J23, J22	IO	Request Command. Asserted during both clocks of the request phase. In the first clock, the signals define the transaction type to a level of detail that is sufficient to begin a snoop request. In the second clock, the signals carry additional information to define the complete transaction type.																		
HTRDY#	H25	IO	Host Target Ready. Indicates that the target of the processor transaction is able to enter the data transfer phase.																		
RS[2:0]#	L25, L26, K26	IO	Response Signals. Indicates the type of response per the table below: <table style="margin-left: 20px; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>RS[2:0]#</u></td> <td><u>Response type</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>000</td> <td>Idle State</td> </tr> <tr> <td>001</td> <td>Retry Response</td> </tr> <tr> <td>010</td> <td>Defer Response</td> </tr> <tr> <td>011</td> <td>Reserved</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100</td> <td>Hard Failure</td> </tr> <tr> <td>101</td> <td>Normal Without Data</td> </tr> <tr> <td>110</td> <td>Implicit Writeback</td> </tr> <tr> <td>111</td> <td>Normal With Data</td> </tr> </table>	<u>RS[2:0]#</u>	<u>Response type</u>	000	Idle State	001	Retry Response	010	Defer Response	011	Reserved	100	Hard Failure	101	Normal Without Data	110	Implicit Writeback	111	Normal With Data
<u>RS[2:0]#</u>	<u>Response type</u>																				
000	Idle State																				
001	Retry Response																				
010	Defer Response																				
011	Reserved																				
100	Hard Failure																				
101	Normal Without Data																				
110	Implicit Writeback																				
111	Normal With Data																				
CPURST#	B23	O	CPU Reset. Reset output to CPU																		
CPURSTD#	M26	O	CPU Reset Delayed. Reset output delayed 2T from CPURST#. Used to enable an external LV244 buffer for fraction / ratio selection.																		
BREQ0#	B26	O	Bus Request 0. Bus request output to CPU.																		

Note: Clocking of the CPU interface is performed with HCLK. See the clock pin group at the end of the pin descriptions section for descriptions of the clock pins.

The VT82C694T pinouts were defined assuming the ATX PCB layout model shown below (and general pin layout shown) as a guide for PCB component placement. Other PCB layouts (AT, LPX, and NLX) were also considered and can typically follow the same general component placement.



DRAM Interface																														
<u>Signal Name</u>	<u>Pin #</u>	<u>I/O</u>	<u>Signal Description</u>																											
MD[63:0]	(see pinout tables)	IO	Memory Data. These signals are connected to the DRAM data bus. Note: MD0 is internally pulled up for use in EDO memory type detection.																											
MECC[7:0]	AA26, AA23, AA10, AE11, Y22, AA25, AD12, AF11	IO	DRAM ECC or EC Data (see Rx6E)																											
MAA14 / DCLKRD MAA[13:0]	(see pinout tables)	O / I O	Memory Address A. DRAM address lines (two sets for better drive)																											
MAB[14]# , MAB[13]# , MAB[12]# / strap, MAB[11]# / strap, MAB[10] / strap, MAB[9]# / strap, MAB[8]# / strap, MAB[7]# / strap, MAB[6]# / strap, MAB[5]# / strap, MAB[4:0]#	AE22, AF22, AD21, AE21, AB20, AC20, AF20, AB19, AB18, AD19, AE18, AB17, AD17, AC16, AD16	O	Memory Address B. DRAM address lines (two sets for better drive). Note that this set of memory address pins is opposite polarity from the "A" set (except for MAB10 which must be positive polarity because it is used for the SDRAM Precharge command). Selected pins are also used for strap options: <table style="margin-left: 20px; border: none;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Bit</u></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Internal PU/PD</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>MAB12# CPU Bus Frequency Select 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Rx68[0]</td> <td style="text-align: center;">PD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MAB11# In-Order Queue Depth Enable</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Rx50[7]</td> <td style="text-align: center;">PU</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MAB10 Quick Start Select</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Rx52[5]</td> <td style="text-align: center;">PD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MAB9# AGP Disable</td> <td style="text-align: center;">RxAC[7]</td> <td style="text-align: center;">PD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MAB8# CPU Bus Frequency Select 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Rx68[1]</td> <td style="text-align: center;">PD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MAB7# Memory Module Configuration</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Rx6B[4]</td> <td style="text-align: center;">PD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MAB6# GTL I/O Buffer Pullup</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Rx52[7]</td> <td style="text-align: center;">PD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MAB5# PCI 33 / 66 MHz Select</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Rx7B[0]</td> <td style="text-align: center;">none</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>Bit</u>	<u>Internal PU/PD</u>	MAB12# CPU Bus Frequency Select 0	Rx68[0]	PD	MAB11# In-Order Queue Depth Enable	Rx50[7]	PU	MAB10 Quick Start Select	Rx52[5]	PD	MAB9# AGP Disable	RxAC[7]	PD	MAB8# CPU Bus Frequency Select 1	Rx68[1]	PD	MAB7# Memory Module Configuration	Rx6B[4]	PD	MAB6# GTL I/O Buffer Pullup	Rx52[7]	PD	MAB5# PCI 33 / 66 MHz Select	Rx7B[0]	none
	<u>Bit</u>	<u>Internal PU/PD</u>																												
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MAB5# PCI 33 / 66 MHz Select	Rx7B[0]	none																												
CSA[5:0]# / RASA[5:0]#	AE16, AD15, AC15, AE15, AF15, AB14	O	Multifunction Pins (two sets for better drive) 1. Synchronous DRAM: Chip select of each bank.. 2. FPG/EDO DRAM: Row Address Strobe of each bank.																											
CSB[5:0]# / RASB[5:0]#	AB23, AC26, AC24, AD26, AD24, AE25	O	Multifunction Pins (two sets for better drive) 1. Synchronous DRAM: Chip select of each bank.. 2. FPG/EDO DRAM: Row Address Strobe of each bank.																											
DQMA[7:0] / CASA[7:0]#	AB26, AC25, AC13, AD13, AA24, AA22, AC14, AE14	O	Multifunction Pins 1. Synchronous DRAM: Data mask of each byte. 2. FPG/EDO DRAM: Column Address Strobe of each byte lane.																											
DQMB5 / CASB5#, DQMB1 / CASB1#	AE13 AD14	O	Multifunction Pins 1. Synchronous DRAM: Data mask of bytes 5 and 1 2. FPG/EDO DRAM: Column Address Strobe of bytes 5 and 1																											
SRASA# , SRASB#	AF16, AA17	O	Row Address Command Indicator. (two sets for better drive)																											
SCASA# , SCASB#	AF12, AB13	O	Column Address Command Indicator. (two sets for better drive)																											
SWEA# / MWEA#, SWEB# / MWEB#	AE12, AC12	O	Write Enable Command Indicator. (two sets for better drive)																											
CKE0 / FENA, CKE1 / GCKE, CKE2 / CSB6#, CKE3 / CSB7#, CKE4 / CSA6#, CKE5 / CSA7#	AC22, AF23, AE24, AD23, AC23, AF24	O	Clock Enables. Clock enables for each DRAM bank (Rx78[0]=1) for powering down the SDRAMs in notebook applications. Also used in desktop systems for clock control for reducing power usage and for reducing heat/temperature in high-speed memory systems. Alternate functions: FENA = FET Enable, GCKE = Global CKE.																											

PCI Bus Interface			
Signal Name	Pin #	I/O	Signal Description
AD[31:0]	(see pinout tables)	IO	Address/Data Bus. The standard PCI address and data lines. The address is driven with FRAME# assertion and data is driven or received in following cycles.
CBE[3:0]#	C4, E4, G3, J4	IO	Command/Byte Enable. Commands are driven with FRAME# assertion. Byte enables corresponding to supplied or requested data are driven on following clocks.
FRAME#	E1	IO	Frame. Assertion indicates the address phase of a PCI transfer. Negation indicates that one more data transfer is desired by the cycle initiator.
IRDY#	E2	IO	Initiator Ready. Asserted when the initiator is ready for data transfer.
TRDY#	F5	IO	Target Ready. Asserted when the target is ready for data transfer.
STOP#	F4	IO	Stop. Asserted by the target to request the master to stop the current transaction.
DEVSEL#	F3	IO	Device Select. This signal is driven by the VT82C694T when a PCI initiator is attempting to access main memory. It is an input when the VT82C694T is acting as a PCI initiator.
PAR	G5	IO	Parity. A single parity bit is provided over AD[31:0] and C/BE[3:0].
SERR#	F1	IO	System Error. VT82C694T will pulse this signal when it detects a system error condition.
LOCK#	F2	IO	Lock. Used to establish, maintain, and release resource lock.
PREQ#	B6	I	South Bridge Request. This signal comes from the South Bridge. PREQ# is the South Bridge request for the PCI bus. It should be connected to PREQ# of the VT82C686A or to PREQL# of the VT8231.
PGNT#	D6	O	South Bridge Grant. This signal driven by the VT82C694T to grant PCI access to the South Bridge. It should be connected to PGNT# of the VT82C686A or to PGNTL# of the VT8231.
REQ[4:0]#	D10, D8, F10, C7, A3	I	PCI Master Request. PCI master requests for PCI. Device 0 Rx76[0] may be used to enable REQ4# as a high priority request for use with on-board high-bandwidth PCI controllers or for connection to PREQH# of the VT8231 South Bridge. These inputs thus allow support for either 5 PCI slots or 4 slots plus one high-priority on-board master (6 slots plus 2 high-priority masters with the VT8231).
GNT[4:0]#	E9, E8, E10, D7, E7	O	PCI Master Grant. Permission is given to the master to use PCI. GNT4# may be used for connection to the grant input of an on-board high priority device or for connection to PGNTH# of the VT8231. These inputs thus allow support for either 5 PCI slots or 4 slots plus one high-priority on-board master (6 slots plus 2 high-priority masters with the VT8231).
WSC#	AE3	O	Write Snoop Complete. Sideband PCI signal (used on the planar only in multiprocessor configurations) asserted to indicate that all snoop activity on the CPU bus initiated by the last PCI-to-DRAM write is complete and that it is safe to send an APIC interrupt message. Basically this signal is always active except when PCI master write data is not flushed.

Note: Clocking of the PCI interface is performed with PCLK; see the clock pin group at the end of the pin descriptions section for descriptions of the clock pins.

AGP Bus Interface			
<u>Signal Name</u>	<u>Pin #</u>	<u>I/O</u>	<u>Signal Description</u>
GD[31:0]	(see pinout tables)	IO	Address/Data Bus. The standard AGP/PCI address and data lines. The address is driven with GDS0# and GDS1# assertion for AGP transfers and is driven with GFRM# assertion for PCI transfers.
GDS0	Y5	IO	Bus Strobe 0 (AGP transactions only). Provides timing for 2x data transfer mode on AD[15:0]. The agent that is providing the data drives this signal.
GDS0#	U5	IO	Bus Strobe 0 complement and Bus Strobe 0 (AGP transactions only). Provides timing for 4x data transfer mode on AD[15:0]. The agent that is providing the data drives this signal.
GDS1	T6	IO	Bus Strobe 1 (AGP transactions only). Provides timing for 2x data transfer mode on AD[31:16]. The agent that is providing the data drives this signal.
GDS1#	T5	IO	Bus Strobe 1 complement and Bus Strobe 1 (AGP transactions only). Provides timing for 4x data transfer mode on AD[31:16]. The agent that is providing the data drives this signal.
GBE[3:0]#	T3, V5, Y4, AB3	IO	Command/Byte Enable. AGP: These pins provide command information (different commands than for PCI) driven by the master (graphics controller) when requests are being enqueued using PIPE#. These pins provide valid byte information during AGP write transactions and are driven by the master. The target (this chip) drives these lines to "0000" during the return of AGP read data, but the state of these pins is ignored by the AGP master. PCI: Commands are driven with GFRM# assertion. Byte enables corresponding to supplied or requested data are driven on following clocks.
GFRM#	W2	IO	Frame (PCI transactions only). Assertion indicates the address phase of a PCI transfer. Negation indicates that one more data transfer is desired by the cycle initiator.
GIRDY#	W3	IO	Initiator Ready AGP: For write operations, the assertion of this pin indicates that the master is ready to provide <i>all</i> write data for the current transaction. Once this pin is asserted, the master is not allowed to insert wait states. For read operations, the assertion of this pin indicates that the master is ready to transfer a subsequent block of read data. The master is <i>never</i> allowed to insert a wait state during the initial block of a read transaction. However, it may insert wait states after each block transfers. PCI: Asserted when the initiator is ready for data transfer.
GTRDY#	Y2	IO	Target Ready: AGP: Indicates that the target is ready to provide read data for the entire transaction (when the transaction can complete within four clocks) or is ready to transfer a (initial or subsequent) block of data when the transfer requires more than four clocks to complete. The target is allowed to insert wait states after each block transfers on both read and write transactions. PCI: Asserted when the target is ready for data transfer.
GSTOP#	V4	IO	Stop (PCI transactions only). Asserted by the target to request the master to stop the current transaction.
GDSEL#	W5	IO	Device Select (PCI transactions only). This signal is driven by the VT82C694T when a PCI initiator is attempting to access main memory. It is an input when the VT82C694T is acting as PCI initiator. Not used for AGP cycles.

Note: Clocking of the AGP interface is performed with GCLK; see the clock pin group for descriptions of the clock pins.

Note: PCB Layout Guidelines (reference from AGP specification)

1. Total motherboard trace length 10" max, trace impedance = 65 ohms \pm 15 ohms, minimize signal crosstalk
2. Trace lengths within groups matched to within 2 inches or better
 - Groups are:
 - a. GDS0#, GDS0, GD15-0, GBE1-0#
 - b. GDS1#, GDS1, GD31-16, GBE3-2#
 - c. SBS#, SBS, SBA7-0

3. Ground isolation should be provided around GDS0#, GDS0, GDS1# and GDS1 to prevent crosstalk with GD[31:0]. Ideally ground traces should be provided adjacent to GDSn# on the same signal layer, but at a minimum wider spaces should be provided on either side (e.g., 16 mil spaces on either side of GDSn# if GDSn# signal traces are 8 mil).

AGP Bus Interface (continued)			
Signal Name	Pin #	IO	Signal Description
GPIPE#	M3	I	Pipelined Request. Asserted by the master (graphics controller) to indicate that a full-width request is to be enqueued by the target VT82C694T. The master enqueues one request each rising edge of GCLK while GPIPE# is asserted. When GPIPE# is deasserted no new requests are enqueued across the AD bus.
GRBF#	N6	I	Read Buffer Full. Indicates if the master (graphics controller) is ready to accept previously requested low priority read data. When GRBF# is asserted, the VT82C694T will not return low priority read data to the master.
GWBF#	M6	I	Write Buffer Full.
SBA[7:0]	P1, P2, P5, P4, N2, M1, M2, L2	I	SideBand Address. Provides an additional bus to pass address and command information from the master (graphics controller) to the target (the VT82C694T). These pins are ignored until enabled.
SBS	N3	I	Sideband Strobe. Provides timing for SBA[7:0] (driven by the master)
SBS#	M5	I	Sideband Strobe complement and SBS . Provides timing for SBA[7:0] (driven by the master) when 4x timing is supported.
ST[2:0]	M4, L1, L4	O	Status (AGP only). Provides information from the arbiter to a master to indicate what it may do. Only valid while GGNT# is asserted. 000 Indicates that previously requested low priority read or flush data is being returned to the master (graphics controller). 001 Indicates that previously requested high priority read data is being returned to the master. 010 Indicates that the master is to provide low priority write data for a previously enqueued write command. 011 Indicates that the master is to provide high priority write data for a previously enqueued write command. 100 Reserved. (arbiter must not issue, may be defined in the future). 101 Reserved. (arbiter must not issue, may be defined in the future). 110 Reserved. (arbiter must not issue, may be defined in the future). 111 Indicates that the master (graphics controller) has been given permission to start a bus transaction. The master may enqueue AGP requests by asserting PIPE# or start a PCI transaction by asserting GFRM#. ST[2:0] are always outputs from the VT82C694T and inputs to the master.
GREQ#	L5	I	Request. Master request for AGP.
GGNT#	L3	O	Grant. Permission is given to the master to use AGP.
GPAR	Y1	IO	AGP Parity. A single parity bit is provided over GD[31:0] and GBE[3:0].

Note: For PCI operation on the AGP bus, the following pins are not required:

- PERR# (parity and error reporting not required on transient data devices such as graphics controllers)
- LOCK# (no lock requirement on AGP)
- IDSEL (internally connected to AD16 on AGP-compliant masters)

Note: Separate system interrupts are not provided for AGP. The AGP connector provides interrupts via PCI bus INTA-B#.

Note: The AGP bus supports only one master directly (REQ[3:0]# and GNT[3:0]# are not provided). External logic is required to implement additional master capability. Note that the arbitration mechanism on the AGP bus is different from the PCI bus.

Note: A separate reset is not required for the AGP bus (RESET# resets both PCI and AGP buses)

Note: Two mechanisms are provided by the AGP bus to enqueue master requests: GPIPE# (to send addresses multiplexed on the AD lines) and the SBA port (to send addresses unmultiplexed). AGP masters implement one or the other or select one at initialization time (they are not allowed to change during runtime). Therefore only one of the two will be used and the signals associated with the other will not be used. Therefore the VT82C694T has an internal pullup on GRBF# to maintain it in the de-asserted state in case it is not implemented on the master device.

Clock / Reset Control																												
Signal Name	Pin #	I/O	Signal Description																									
HCLK	N23	I	Host Clock. This pin receives the host CPU clock (66 / 100 / 133 MHz). This clock is used by all VT82C694T logic that is in the host CPU domain.																									
PCLK	B2	I	<p>PCI Clock. This pin receives a buffered host clock divided-by-2, 3, or 4 to create 33 MHz. This clock is used by all of the VT82C694T logic that is in the PCI clock domain. This clock input must be 33 MHz maximum to comply with PCI specification requirements and must be synchronous with the host CPU clock, HCLK, with an HCLK:PCLK frequency ratio of 2:1, 3:1, or 4:1 as shown in the table below. The host CPU clock must lead the PCI clock by 2.0 ± 1.0 nsec.</p> <p><u>Typical Clock Frequency Combinations</u></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Rx68[1:0]</u></th> <th><u>Mode</u></th> <th><u>Host Clock</u></th> <th><u>AGP Clock</u></th> <th><u>PCI Clock</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>00</td> <td>2x</td> <td>66 MHz</td> <td>66 MHz</td> <td>33 MHz</td> </tr> <tr> <td>01</td> <td>3x</td> <td>100 MHz</td> <td>66 MHz</td> <td>33 MHz</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>4x</td> <td>133 MHz</td> <td>66 MHz</td> <td>33 MHz</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11</td> <td>Reserved</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Rx68[1:0]</u>	<u>Mode</u>	<u>Host Clock</u>	<u>AGP Clock</u>	<u>PCI Clock</u>	00	2x	66 MHz	66 MHz	33 MHz	01	3x	100 MHz	66 MHz	33 MHz	10	4x	133 MHz	66 MHz	33 MHz	11	Reserved			
<u>Rx68[1:0]</u>	<u>Mode</u>	<u>Host Clock</u>	<u>AGP Clock</u>	<u>PCI Clock</u>																								
00	2x	66 MHz	66 MHz	33 MHz																								
01	3x	100 MHz	66 MHz	33 MHz																								
10	4x	133 MHz	66 MHz	33 MHz																								
11	Reserved																											
GCLK	N5	I	AGP Clock. This pin receives the AGP bus clock (66 MHz). This clock is used by all VT82C694T logic that is in the AGP clock domain. The AGP clock must be synchronous / pseudo-synchronous to the host CPU clock (selectable as shown in the table above).																									
GCLKO	N4	O	AGP Clock Feedback.																									
DCLKO	AB21	O	DRAM Clock. Output from internal clock generator to the external clock buffer.																									
DCLKWR	AD25	I	DRAM Clock Input. Input from the external clock buffer.																									
DCLKRD / MAA14	AB22	I / O	DRAM Clock Input. No function (used for chip test). MAA14 if Rx69[5]=1.																									
RESET#	A6	I	Reset. Input from south bridge chip. When asserted, this signal resets the VT82C694T and sets all register bits to the default value. The same signal that connects to this pin may also be used (connected through an external inverter) to reset the ISA bus (if implemented). The rising edge of this signal is used to sample all power-up strap options (see HA25-27).																									
PWROK	AF3	I	Power OK.																									
CPURST#	B23	O	CPU Reset. CPU Reset output to the CPU.																									
CPURSTD#	M26	O	CPU Reset Delayed. Reset output delayed 2T from CPURST#. Used to enable an external LV244 buffer for fraction / ratio selection.																									
SUST#	AA12	I	Suspend Status. For implementation of the Suspend-to-DRAM feature. Connect to an external pullup to disable.																									

Power, Ground, and Test			
Signal Name	Pin #	I/O	Signal Description
VCC	(see pin list)	P	Power for Internal Logic (3.3V \pm 5%).
GND	(see pin list)	P	Ground
VSUS	AA11	P	Suspend Power (3.3V \pm 5%).
VCCA	N22, V6, Y21	P	Analog Power (3.3V \pm 5%). For internal clock logic.
GND A	M22, U7, W21	P	Analog Ground. For internal clock logic. Connect to main ground plane.
VCCQ	L6-L7, R3, R6-R7, W6, AA3, AA7, AE2	P	AGP 1.5V or 3.3V Power. 1.5V is used for AGP 4x transfer mode. 3.3V is used for AGP 2x mode.
VCCQQ	AD4	P	AGP Quiet Power.
GNDQQ	AD5		AGP Quiet Ground.
VTT	F11-F12, F15-F17, J18, K18, L18, L21, M24	P	CPU Interface Termination Voltage (1.5V \pm 10%).
GTLREF	E16, M23	P	CPU Interface GTL+ Voltage Reference. 2/3 VTT \pm 2%
AGPREF	N1	P	AGP Voltage Reference. 0.4 VCCQ (1.32V) when VCCQ is 3.3V and 0.5 VCCQ (0.75V) when VCCQ is 1.5V. Check the VT82C694T Design Guide for additional information. AGPREF for 3.3V signaling is generated internally by the VT82C694T. AGPREF for 1.5V signaling is generated on the motherboard.
PCOMP	AF2	I	Compensation. Connect to GND through a 60 ohm resistor.
TESTIN#	M25	I	Test Input. NAND tree / tristate mode test select.

REGISTERS

Register Overview

The following tables summarize the configuration and I/O registers of the VT82C694T. These tables also document the power-on default value (“Default”) and access type (“Acc”) for each register. Access type definitions used are RW (Read/Write), RO (Read/Only), “—” for reserved / used (essentially the same as RO), and RWC (or just WC) (Read / Write 1’s to Clear individual bits). Registers indicated as RW may have some read-only bits that always read back a fixed value (usually 0 if unused); registers designated as RWC or WC may have some read-only or read write bits (see individual register descriptions following these tables for details). All offset and default values are shown in hexadecimal unless otherwise indicated.

Table 4. VT82C694T Registers

VT82C694T I/O Ports

Port #	I/O Port	Default	Acc
22	PCI / AGP Arbiter Disable	00	RW
CFB-8	Configuration Address	0000 0000	RW
CFE-C	Configuration Data	0000 0000	RW

VT82C694T Device 0 Registers - Host Bridge
Header Registers

Offset	Configuration Space Header	Default	Acc
1-0	Vendor ID	1106	RO
3-2	Device ID	0691	RO
5-4	Command	0006	RW
7-6	Status	0210	WC
8	Revision ID (CD: V=8. CF: V=C)	Vn	RO
9	Program Interface	00	RO
A	Sub Class Code	00	RO
B	Base Class Code	06	RO
C	Reserved	00	—
D	Latency Timer	00	RW
E	Header Type	00	RO
F	Built In Self Test (BIST)	00	RO
13-10	Graphics Aperture Base	0000 0008	RW
14-27	Reserved	00	—
28-2B	Reserved	00	—
2D-2C	Subsystem Vendor ID	0000	W1
2F-2E	Subsystem ID	0000	W1
33-30	Reserved	00	—
37-34	Capability Pointer	0000 00A0	RO
3F-38	Reserved	00	—

Device-Specific Registers

Offset	Host CPU Protocol Control	Default	Acc
50	Request Phase Control	00	RW
51	Response Phase Control	00	RW
52	Dynamic Defer Timer	90	RW
53	Miscellaneous 1	03	RW
54	Miscellaneous 2	00	RW
55	Reserved	00	—

Offset	DRAM Control	Default	Acc
59-58	MA Map Type	0040	RW
5F-5A	DRAM Row Ending Address:		
5A	Bank 0 Ending (HA[31:24])	01	RW
5B	Bank 1 Ending (HA[31:24])	01	RW
5C	Bank 2 Ending (HA[31:24])	01	RW
5D	Bank 3 Ending (HA[31:24])	01	RW
5E	Bank 4 Ending (HA[31:24])	01	RW
5F	Bank 5 Ending (HA[31:24])	01	RW
56	Bank 6 Ending (HA[31:24])	01	RW
57	Bank 7 Ending (HA[31:24])	01	RW
60	DRAM Type	00	RW
61	ROM Shadow Control C0000-CFFFF	00	RW
62	ROM Shadow Control D0000-	00	RW
63	ROM Shadow Control E0000-FFFFF	00	RW
64	DRAM Timing for Banks 0.1	EC	RW
65	DRAM Timing for Banks 2.3	EC	RW
66	DRAM Timing for Banks 4.5	EC	RW
67	DRAM Timing for Banks 6.7	EC	RW
68	DRAM Control	00	RW
69	DRAM Clock Select	00	RW
6A	DRAM Refresh Counter	00	RW
6B	DRAM Arbitration Control	01	RW
6C	SDRAM Control	00	RW
6D	DRAM Control Drive Strength	00	RW
6E	ECC Control	00	RW
6F	ECC Status	00	RO

Device-Specific Registers (continued)

Offset	PCI Bus Control	Default	Acc
70	PCI Buffer Control	00	RW
71	CPU to PCI Flow Control 1	00	RW
72	CPU to PCI Flow Control 2	00	RW
73	PCI Master Control 1	00	RW
74	PCI Master Control 2	00	RW
75	PCI Arbitration 1	00	RW
76	PCI Arbitration 2	00	RW
77	Chip Test (do not program)	00	RW
78	PMU Control	00	RW
79	PMU Control	00	RW
7A	Miscellaneous Control 1	00	RW
7B	Miscellaneous Control 2	02	RW
7C-7D	Reserved	00	—
7E-7F	PLL Test Mode (do not program)	00	RW

Offset	GART/TLB Control	Default	Acc
83-80	GART/TLB Control	0000 0000	RW
84	Graphics Aperture Size	00	RW
85-87	Reserved (unassigned)	00	—
8B-88	Gr. Aperture TLB Base Register Base	0000 0000	RW
9F-8C	Reserved (unassigned)	00	—

Offset	AGP Control	Default	Acc
A0	AGP ID	02	RO
A1	AGP Next Item Pointer	00	RO
A2	AGP Specification Revision	20	RO
A3	Reserved (unassigned)	00	—
A7-A4	AGP Status	1F00 0203	RO
AB-A8	AGP Command	0000 0000	RW
AC	AGP Control	08	RW
AD	AGP Latency Timer	02	RW
AE	AGP Miscellaneous Control	00	RW
AF	Reserved	00	—
B0	AGP Compensation Control / Status	8x	RW
B1	AGP Drive Strength	63	RW
B2-BF	Reserved	00	—

Offset	Miscellaneous Control	Default	Acc
C0-DF	Reserved	00	—
E0	Miscellaneous Control	00	RW
E1-EF	Reserved	00	—
F7-F0	BIOS Scratch Registers	00	RW
F8	DRAM Arbitration Timer	00	RW
F9	VGA Timer	00	RW
FB-FA	Reserved	0000	RW
FC	Back-Door Control 1	00	RW
FD	Back-Door Control 2	00	RW
FF-FE	Back-Door Device ID	0000	RW

VT82C694T Device 1 - PCI-to-PCI Bridge
Header Registers

Offset	Configuration Space Header	Default	Acc
1-0	Vendor ID	1106	RO
3-2	Device ID	8598	RO
5-4	Command	0007	RW
7-6	Status	0220	WC
8	Revision ID	nn	RO
9	Program Interface	00	RO
A	Sub Class Code	04	RO
B	Base Class Code	06	RO
C	Reserved	00	—
D	Latency Timer	00	RW
E	Header Type	01	RO
F	Built In Self Test (BIST)	00	RO
17-10	Reserved	00	—
18	Primary Bus Number	00	RW
19	Secondary Bus Number	00	RW
1A	Subordinate Bus Number	00	RW
1B	Secondary Latency Timer	00	RO
1C	I/O Base	F0	RW
1D	I/O Limit	00	RW
1F-1E	Secondary Status	0000	RO
21-20	Memory Base	FFF0	RW
23-22	Memory Limit (Inclusive)	0000	RW
25-24	Prefetchable Memory Base	FFF0	RW
27-26	Prefetchable Memory Limit	0000	RW
3D-28	Reserved (unassigned)	00	—
3F-3E	PCI-to-PCI Bridge Control	00	RW

Device-Specific Registers

Offset	AGP Bus Control	Default	Acc
40	CPU-to-AGP Flow Control 1	00	RW
41	CPU-to-AGP Flow Control 2	00	RW
42	AGP Master Control	00	RW
43	AGP Master Latency Timer	00	RW
44	Back-Door Register Control	00	RW
45	Fast Write Control	72	RW
47-46	PCI-to-PCI Bridge Device ID	0000	RW
48-7F	Reserved	00	—
80	Capability ID	01	RO
81	Next Pointer	00	RO
82	Power Management Capabilities 1	02	RO
83	Power Management Capabilities 2	00	RO
84	Power Management Control / Status	00	RW
85	Power Management Status	00	RO
86	PCI-PCI Bridge Support Extensions	00	RO
87	Power Management Data	00	RO
88-FF	Reserved	00	—

Miscellaneous I/O

One I/O port is defined in the VT82C694T: Port 22.

Port 22 – PCI / AGP Arbiter Disable RW

- 7-2 **Reserved** always reads 0
- 1 **AGP Arbiter Disable**
 - 0 Respond to GREQ# signal.....default
 - 1 Do not respond to GREQ# signal
- 0 **PCI Arbiter Disable**
 - 0 Respond to all REQ# signalsdefault
 - 1 Do not respond to any REQ# signals, including PREQ#

This port can be enabled for read/write access by setting bit-7 of Device 0 Configuration Register 78.

Configuration Space I/O

All registers in the VT82C694T (listed above) are addressed via the following configuration mechanism:

Mechanism #1

These ports respond only to double-word accesses. Byte or word accesses will be passed on unchanged.

Port CFB-CF8 - Configuration Address RW

- 31 **Configuration Space Enable**
 - 0 Disabled..... default
 - 1 Convert configuration data port writes to configuration cycles on the PCI bus
- 30-24 **Reserved**always reads 0
- 23-16 **PCI Bus Number**
Used to choose a specific PCI bus in the system
- 15-11 **Device Number**
Used to choose a specific device in the system (devices 0 and 1 are defined for the VT82C694T)
- 10-8 **Function Number**
Used to choose a specific function if the selected device supports multiple functions (only function 0 is defined for the VT82C694T).
- 7-2 **Register Number (also called the "Offset")**
Used to select a specific DWORD in the VT82C694T configuration space
- 1-0 **Fixed**always reads 0

Port CFF-CFC - Configuration Data RW

Refer to PCI Bus Specification Version 2.1 for further details on operation of the above configuration registers.

Register Descriptions

Device 0 Header Registers - Host Bridge

All registers are located in PCI configuration space. They should be programmed using PCI configuration mechanism 1 through CF8 / CFC with bus number, function number, and device number equal to zero.

Device 0 Offset 1-0 - Vendor ID (1106h).....RO

15-0 ID Code (reads 1106h to identify VIA Technologies)

Device 0 Offset 3-2 - Device ID (0691h)RO

15-0 ID Code (reads 0691h to identify the VT82C694T)

Device 0 Offset 5-4 –Command (0006h).....RW

- 15-10 Reserved always reads 0
- 9 **Fast Back-to-Back Cycle Enable** RO
 - 0 Fast back-to-back transactions only allowed to the same agent.....default
 - 1 Fast back-to-back transactions allowed to different agents
- 8 **SERR# Enable** RO
 - 0 SERR# driver disabled.....default
 - 1 SERR# driver enabled
 (SERR# is used to report ECC errors).
- 7 **Address / Data Stepping**..... RO
 - 0 Device never does steppingdefault
 - 1 Device always does stepping
- 6 **Parity Error Response**..... RW
 - 0 Ignore parity errors & continue.....default
 - 1 Take normal action on detected parity errors
- 5 **VGA Palette Snoop**..... RO
 - 0 Treat palette accesses normally.....default
 - 1 Don't respond to palette accesses on PCI bus
- 4 **Memory Write and Invalidate Command**..... RO
 - 0 Bus masters must use Mem Write.....default
 - 1 Bus masters may generate Mem Write & Inval
- 3 **Special Cycle Monitoring**..... RO
 - 0 Does not monitor special cycles.....default
 - 1 Monitors special cycles
- 2 **Bus Master** RO
 - 0 Never behaves as a bus master
 - 1 Can behave as a bus masterdefault
- 1 **Memory Space** RO
 - 0 Does not respond to memory space
 - 1 Responds to memory space.....default
- 0 **I/O Space** RO
 - 0 Does not respond to I/O spacedefault
 - 1 Responds to I/O space

Device 0 Offset 7-6 – Status (0210h)RWC

- 15 **Detected Parity Error**
 - 0 No parity error detected..... default
 - 1 Error detected in either address or data phase. This bit is set even if error response is disabled (command register bit-6).write one to clear
- 14 **Signaled System Error (SERR# Asserted)**
 - always reads 0
- 13 **Signaled Master Abort**
 - 0 No abort received default
 - 1 Transaction aborted by the master write one to clear
- 12 **Received Target Abort**
 - 0 No abort received default
 - 1 Transaction aborted by the target write one to clear
- 11 **Signaled Target Abort** always reads 0
 - 0 Target Abort never signaled
- 10-9 **DEVSEL# Timing**
 - 00 Fast
 - 01 Medium always reads 01
 - 10 Slow
 - 11 Reserved
- 8 **Data Parity Error Detected**
 - 0 No data parity error detected default
 - 1 Error detected in data phase. Set only if error response enabled via command bit-6 = 1 and VT82C694T was initiator of the operation in which the error occurred.write one to clear
- 7 **Fast Back-to-Back Capable**..... always reads 0
- 6 **User Definable Features** always reads 0
- 5 **66MHz Capable**..... always reads 0
- 4 **Supports New Capability list** always reads 1
- 3-0 **Reserved** always reads 0

Device 0 Offset 8 - Revision ID (8nh or Cnh)..... RO

7-0 **Chip Revision Code**.....CD silicon reads 8nh (n = revision code)CE silicon reads Cnh

Device 0 Offset 9 - Programming Interface (00h)..... RO

7-0 **Interface Identifier** always reads 00

Device 0 Offset A - Sub Class Code (00h) RO

7-0 **Sub Class Code**.....reads 00 to indicate Host Bridge

Device 0 Offset B - Base Class Code (06h) RO

7-0 **Base Class Code**.. reads 06 to indicate Bridge Device

Device 0 Offset D - Latency Timer (00h)..... RW

Specifies the latency timer value in PCI bus clocks.

- 7-3 **Guaranteed Time Slice for CPU** default=0
- 2-0 **Reserved** (fixed granularity of 8 clks).. always read 0
Bits 2-1 are writeable but read 0 for PCI specification compatibility. The programmed value may be read back in Offset 75 bits 5-4 (PCI Arbitration 1).

Device 0 Host Bridge Header Registers (continued)

Device 0 Offset E - Header Type (00h).....RO

7-0 Header Type Code reads 00: single function

Device 0 Offset F - Built In Self Test (BIST) (00h)RO

7 BIST Supportedreads 0: no supported functions

6-0 Reserved always reads 0

Device 0 Offset 13-10 - Graphics Aperture Base

(00000008h) RW

31-28 Upper Programmable Base Address Bits def=0

27-20 Lower Programmable Base Address Bits def=0

These bits behave as if hardwired to 0 if the corresponding Graphics Aperture Size register bit (Device 0 Offset 84h) is 0.

27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	(This Register)
<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	(Gr Aper Size)
RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	1M
RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	0	2M
RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	0	0	4M
RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	0	0	0	8M
RW	RW	RW	RW	0	0	0	0	16M
RW	RW	RW	0	0	0	0	0	32M
RW	RW	0	0	0	0	0	0	64M
RW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	128M
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	256M

19-0 Reserved always reads 00008

Note: The locations in the address range defined by this register are prefetchable.

Device 0 Offset 2D-2C – Subsystem Vendor ID (0000h)R/W1

15-0 Subsystem Vendor ID default = 0

This register may be written once and is then read only.

Device 0 Offset 2F-2E – Subsystem ID (0000h) R/W1

15-0 Subsystem ID default = 0

This register may be written once and is then read only.

Device 0 Offset 37-34 - Capability Pointer (00000A0h)RO

Contains an offset from the start of configuration space.

31-0 AGP Capability List Pointer always reads A0h

Device 0 Configuration Registers - Host Bridge

These registers are normally programmed once at system initialization time.

Host CPU Control

Device 0 Offset 50 – Request Phase Control (00h).....RW

- 7 **CPU Hardwired IOQ (In Order Queue) Size**
Default per strap on pin MAB11#During reset. This register can be written 0 to restrict the chip to one level of IOQ.
0 1-Level
1 4-Level
- 6 **Read-Around-Write**
0 Disabledefault
1 Enable
- 5 **Reserved** always reads 0
- 4 **Defer Retry When HLOCK Active**
0 Disabledefault
1 Enable
Note: always set this bit to 1
- 3-1 **Reserved** always reads 0
- 0 **CPU / PCI Master Read DRAM Timing**
0 Start DRAM read after snoop complete.....def
1 Start DRAM read before snoop complete

Device 0 Offset 51 – Response Phase Control (00h)..... RW

- 7 **CPU Read DRAM 0ws for Back-to-Back Read Transactions**
0 Disable..... default
1 Enable
Setting this bit enables maximum read performance by allowing continuous 0 wait state reads for pipelined line reads. If this bit is not set, there will be at least 1T idle time between read transactions.
- 6 **CPU Write DRAM 0ws for Back-to-Back Write Transactions**
0 Disable..... default
1 Enable
Setting this bit enables maximum write performance by allowing continuous 0 wait state writes for pipelined line writes and sustained 3T single writes. If this bit is not set, there will be at least 1T idle time between write transactions.
- 5 **Reserved**always reads 0
- 4 **Fast Response (HIT/HITM sample 1T earlier)**
0 Disable..... default
1 Enable
- 3 **Non-Posted IOW**
0 Disable..... default
1 Enable
- 2-1 **Reserved**always reads 0
- 0 **Concurrent PCI Master / Host Operation**
0 Disable – the CPU bus will be occupied (BPRI asserted) during the entire PCI operation.... def
1 Enable – the CPU bus is only requested before ADS# assertion

Device 0 Offset 52 – Dynamic Defer Timer (90h) RW

- 7 GTL I/O Buffer Pullup**
..... default = inverse of MAB6# Strap
0 Disable
1 Enableno-strap default
The default value of this bit is determined by a strap on the MAB6# pin during reset.
- 6 RAW Write Retire Policy (After 2 Writes)**
0 Disabledefault
1 Enable
- 5 Quick Start Select** default = MAB10 Strap
0 Disableno-strap default
1 Enable
The default value of this bit is determined by a strap on the MAB10 pin during reset.
- 4-0 Snoop Stall Count**
00 Disable dynamic defer
01-1F Snoop stall count default = 10h

Device 0 Offset 53 – Miscellaneous 1 (03h) RW

- 7 HREQ**
0 Disable..... default
1 Enable
- 6 SDRAM Frequency Higher Than CPU Front Side Bus Frequency**
0 Disable..... default
1 Enable
Setting this bit enables the DRAM subsystem to run at a higher frequency than the CPU FSB frequency. When setting this bit, register bit Rx69[6] must also be set and only SDRAM type DIMM modules may be used. An EDO/SDRAM mix in the DRAM subsystem is not supported in this case.
- 5 PCI/AGP Master-to-CPU / CPU-to-PCI/AGP Slave Concurrency**
0 Disable..... default
1 Enable
- 4 HPRI Function**
0 Disable..... default
1 Enable
- 3 P6Lock Function**
0 Disable..... default
1 Enable
- 2 Line Write / Write Back Without Implicit Write Back Data**
0 Disable..... default
1 Enable
- 1 PCI Master Pipeline Access**
0 Disable
1 Enable default
- 0 Initialization of Fast Write Address Selection**
0 Tail
1 Head default

Device 0 Offset 54 – Miscellaneous 2 (00h) RW

- 7-6 Reserved (Do Not Program)**..... default = 0
- 5-3 Reserved** always reads 0
- 2 Zero Length Write**
0 Disable..... default
1 Enable.....this bit must be programmed to 1
- 1 Invalidate CPU Internal Cache on PCI Master Access**
0 Disable..... default
1 Enable
- 0 1-1-1-1 PMRDY for PCI Master Access**
0 Disable..... default
1 Enable

DRAM Control

These registers are normally set at system initialization time and not accessed after that during normal system operation. Some of these registers, however, may need to be programmed using specific sequences during power-up initialization to properly detect the type and size of installed memory (refer to the VIA Technologies VT82C694T BIOS porting guide for details).

Table 5. System Memory Map

Space	Start	Size	Address Range	Comment
DOS	0	640K	00000000-0009FFFF	Cacheable
VGA	640K	128K	000A0000-000BFFFF	Used for SMM
BIOS	768K	16K	000C0000-000C3FFF	Shadow Ctrl 1
BIOS	784K	16K	000C4000-000C7FFF	Shadow Ctrl 1
BIOS	800K	16K	000C8000-000CBFFF	Shadow Ctrl 1
BIOS	816K	16K	000CC000-000CFFFF	Shadow Ctrl 1
BIOS	832K	16K	000D0000-000D3FFF	Shadow Ctrl 2
BIOS	848K	16K	000D4000-000D7FFF	Shadow Ctrl 2
BIOS	864K	16K	000D8000-000DBFFF	Shadow Ctrl 2
BIOS	880K	16K	000DC000-000DFFFF	Shadow Ctrl 2
BIOS	896K	64K	000E0000-000EFFFF	Shadow Ctrl 3
BIOS	960K	64K	000F0000-000FFFFFFF	Shadow Ctrl 3
Sys Bus	1MB D Top	—	00100000-DRAM Top	Can have hole
Init	4G-64K	64K	FFFEFFFF-FFFFFFF	000Fxxxx alias

Device 0 Offset 59-58 - DRAM MA Map Type (0040h) RW

- 15-13 Bank 5/4 MA Map Type (see below)**
- 12 Reserved** (Bank 5/4 Virtual Channel Enable)... def=0

- 11-9 Bank 7/6 MA Map Type (see below)**
- 8 Reserved** (Bank 7/6 Virtual Channel Enable)... def=0

- 7-5 Bank 1/0 MA Map Type**
- 000 8-bit Column Address
- 001 9-bit Column Address
- 010 10-bit Column Address.....default
- 011 11-bit Column Address
- 100 12-bit Column Address (64Mb)
- 101 Reserved
- 11x Reserved
- Bank 0/1 MA Map Type (SDRAM)**
- 000 16Mbit SDRAMdefault
- 100 64Mbit SDRAM
- 101 Reserved
- 11x Reserved
- 4 Reserved** (Bank 1/0 Virtual Channel Enable)... def=0

- 3-1 Bank 3/2 MA Map Type (see above)**
- 0 Reserved** (Bank 3/2 Virtual Channel Enable)... def=0

Device 0 Offset 5F-5A – DRAM Row Ending Address:

- Offset 5A – Bank 0 Ending (HA[31:24]) (01h) RW**
- Offset 5B – Bank 1 Ending (HA[31:24]) (01h)..... RW**
- Offset 5C – Bank 2 Ending (HA[31:24]) (01h) RW**
- Offset 5D – Bank 3 Ending (HA[31:24]) (01h) RW**
- Offset 5E – Bank 4 Ending (HA[31:24]) (01h)..... RW**
- Offset 5F – Bank 5 Ending (HA[31:24]) (01h)..... RW**
- Offset 56 – Bank 6 Ending (HA[31:24]) (01h) RW**
- Offset 57 – Bank 7 Ending (HA[31:24]) (01h) RW**

Note : BIOS is required to fill the ending address registers for all banks even if no memory is populated. The endings have to be in incremental order.

Device 0 Offset 60 – DRAM Type (00h) RW

- 7-6 DRAM Type for Bank 7/6**
- 00 Reserved..... default
- 01 Reserved
- 10 Reserved
- 11 SDRAM
- 5-4 DRAM Type for Bank 5/4default=FPG**
- 3-2 DRAM Type for Bank 3/2default=FPG**
- 1-0 DRAM Type for Bank 1/0default=FPG**

Table 6. Memory Address Mapping Table

MA:	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
16Mb (0xx)				11	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	Row Bits
				11	PC	24	23	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	Col Bits
64Mb (100)	25/2	24	13	12	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	11	23	x4: 10 col
2/4 bank x4, x8, x16;		24	13	12	PC	26	25	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	x8: 9 col
4-bank x32																x16: 8 col
																x32: 8 col

"PC" = "Precharge Control" (refer to SDRAM specifications)

16Mb 11x10, 11x9, and 11x8 configurations supported

64Mb x4: 12x10 4bank, 13x10 2bank
x8: 12x9 4bank, 13x9 2bank
x16: 12x8 4bank, 13x8 2bank
x32: 11x8 4bank

Device 0 Offset 61 - Shadow RAM Control 1 (00h).....RW

- 7-6 CC000h-CFFFh**
 - 00 Read/write disable.....default
 - 01 Write enable
 - 10 Read enable
 - 11 Read/write enable
- 5-4 C8000h-CBFFFh**
 - 00 Read/write disable.....default
 - 01 Write enable
 - 10 Read enable
 - 11 Read/write enable
- 3-2 C4000h-C7FFFh**
 - 00 Read/write disable.....default
 - 01 Write enable
 - 10 Read enable
 - 11 Read/write enable
- 1-0 C0000h-C3FFFh**
 - 00 Read/write disable.....default
 - 01 Write enable
 - 10 Read enable
 - 11 Read/write enable

Device 0 Offset 62 - Shadow RAM Control 2 (00h).....RW

- 7-6 DC000h-DFFFFh**
 - 00 Read/write disable.....default
 - 01 Write enable
 - 10 Read enable
 - 11 Read/write enable
- 5-4 D8000h-DBFFFh**
 - 00 Read/write disable.....default
 - 01 Write enable
 - 10 Read enable
 - 11 Read/write enable
- 3-2 D4000h-D7FFFh**
 - 00 Read/write disable.....default
 - 01 Write enable
 - 10 Read enable
 - 11 Read/write enable
- 1-0 D0000h-D3FFFh**
 - 00 Read/write disable.....default
 - 01 Write enable
 - 10 Read enable
 - 11 Read/write enable

Device 0 Offset 63 - Shadow RAM Control 3 (00h)..... RW

- 7-6 E0000h-EFFFh**
 - 00 Read/write disable default
 - 01 Write enable
 - 10 Read enable
 - 11 Read/write enable
- 5-4 F0000h-FFFFh**
 - 00 Read/write disable default
 - 01 Write enable
 - 10 Read enable
 - 11 Read/write enable
- 3-2 Memory Hole**
 - 00 None default
 - 01 512K-640K
 - 10 15M-16M (1M)
 - 11 14M-16M (2M)
- 1-0 SMI Mapping Control**

	<u>SMM</u>		<u>Non-SMM</u>	
	<u>Code</u>	<u>Data</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Data</u>
00	DRAM	DRAM	PCI	PCI
01	DRAM	DRAM	DRAM	DRAM
10	DRAM	PCI	PCI	PCI
11	DRAM	DRAM	DRAM	DRAM

Device 0 Offset 64 - DRAM Timing for Banks 0,1 (ECh)RW

Device 0 Offset 65 - DRAM Timing for Banks 2,3 (ECh)RW

Device 0 Offset 66 - DRAM Timing for Banks 4,5 (ECh)RW

Device 0 Offset 67 - DRAM Timing for Banks 6,7 (ECh)RW

SDRAM Settings for Registers 67-64

- 7 Precharge Command to Active Command Period**
 - 0 TRP = 2T
 - 1 TRP = 3T default
- 6 Active Command to Precharge Command Period**
 - 0 TRAS = 5T
 - 1 TRAS = 6T default
- 5-4 CAS Latency**
 - 00 1T
 - 01 2T
 - 10 3T default
 - 11 reserved
- 3 DIMM Type**
 - 0 Standard
 - 1 Registered default
- 2 ACTIVE Command to CMD Command Period**
 - 0 2T
 - 1 3T default
- 1-0 Bank Interleave**
 - 00 No Interleave default
 - 01 2-way
 - 10 4-way
 - 11 Reserved

Device 0 Offset 68 - DRAM Control (00h).....RW

- 7 SDRAM Open Page Control**
 - 0 Always precharge SDRAM banks when accessing EDO/FPG DRAMs.....default
 - 1 SDRAM banks remain active when accessing EDO/FPG banks
- 6 Bank Page Control**
 - 0 Allow only pages of the same bank active..def.
 - 1 Allow pages of different banks to be active
- 5 Reserved** always reads 0
- 4-3 Reserved (Do Not Program)** always reads 0
- 2 Burst Refresh**
 - 0 Disable.....default
 - 1 Enable (burst 4 times)
- 1 System Frequency Divider**..... RO
This bit is latched from MAB8# at the rising edge of RESET# (see table below).
- 0 System Frequency Divider**..... RO
This bit is latched from MAB12# at the rising edge of RESET#.
 - 00 CPU Frequency = 66 MHz
 - 01 CPU Frequency = 100 MHz
 - 1x CPU Frequency = 133 MHz

Note: See also Rx69[7-6]

Note: MD0 is internally pulled up for EDO detection.

Device 0 Offset 69 – DRAM Clock Select (00h)..... RW

- 7 CPU Operating Frequency Faster Than DRAM**
 - 0 CPU Same As or Equal to DRAM default
 - 1 CPU Faster Than DRAM by 33 MHz
- 6 DRAM Operating Frequency Faster Than CPU**
 - 0 DRAM Same As or Equal to CPU default
 - 1 DRAM Faster Than CPU by 33 MHz

<u>Rx68[1-0]</u>	<u>Rx69[7-6]</u>	<u>CPU / DRAM</u>
00	00	66 / 66 (def)
00	01	66 / 100†
01	10	100 / 66
01	00	100 / 100
01	01	100 / 133†
1x	10	133 / 100
1x	00	133 / 133

†Rx53[6] must also be set to 1 for DRAM > CPU

- 5 256Mbit DRAM Support**
 - 0 Disable (pin AB22 is DCLKRD) default
 - 1 Enable (pin AB22 is MAA14)
- 4 DRAM Controller Command Register Output**
 - 0 Disable..... default
 - 1 Enable
- 3 Fast DRAM Precharge for Different Bank**
 - 0 Disable..... default
 - 1 Enable
- 2 DRAM 4K Page Enable (for 64Mbit DRAM)**
 - 0 Disable..... default
 - 1 Enable
- 1 DIMM Type**
 - 0 Unbuffered default
 - 1 Registered
- 0 Reserved**always reads 0

Device 0 Offset 6A - Refresh Counter (00h)RW

- 7-0 Refresh Counter** (in units of 16 MCLKs)
 - 00 DRAM Refresh Disabled.....default
 - 01 32 MCLKs
 - 02 48 MCLKs
 - 03 64 MCLKs
 - 04 80 MCLKs
 - 05 96 MCLKs
 -

The programmed value is the desired number of 16-MCLK units minus one.

Device 0 Offset 6B - DRAM Arbitration Control (01h) RW

- 7-6 Arbitration Parking Policy**
 - 00 Park at last bus owner..... default
 - 01 Park at CPU side
 - 10 Park at AGP side
 - 11 Reserved
- 5 Fast Read to Write turn-around**
 - 0 Disable..... default
 - 1 Enable
- 4 Memory Module Configuration.....RO**
 - 0 Normal Operation..... default
 - 1 Unused Outputs Tristated (CSB#, DQMB, CKE, MAB, DCLKO)

This bit is latched from MAB7# at the rising edge of RESET#.
- 3 MD Bus Second Level Strength Control**
 - 0 Normal slew rate control default
 - 1 More slew rate control
- 2 CAS Bus Second Level Strength Control**
 - 0 Normal slew rate control default
 - 1 More slew rate control
- 1 Virtual Channel-DRAM Enable**
 - 0 Disable..... default
 - 1 Enable
- 0 Multi-Page Open**
 - 0 Disable (page registers marked invalid and no page register update which causes non page-mode operation)
 - 1 Enable default

Device 0 Offset 6C - SDRAM Control (00h).....RW

- 7-5 **Reserved** always reads 0
- 4 **CKE Configuration**
 - 0 Rx6B[4]=0 CSA = CSA, CSB = CSB,
CKE0=CKE0, CKE1 = CKE1
 - x Rx6B[4]=1 CSA = CSA, CSB = Float,
CSB = Float, MAB = Float,
CKE0 = CKE0, CKE1 = CKE0
 - 1 Rx6B[4]=0 CSA = CSA, CSB = CSB,
CKE3-2 = CSA7-6
CKE5-4 = CSB7-6
CKE1 = GCKE (Global CKE)
CKE0 = FENA (FET Enable)
- 3 **Fast TLB Lookup**
 - 0 Disabledefault
 - 1 Enable
- 2-0 **SDRAM Operation Mode Select**
 - 000 Normal SDRAM Mode.....default
 - 001 NOP Command Enable
 - 010 All-Banks-Precharge Command Enable
(CPU-to-DRAM cycles are converted
to All-Banks-Precharge commands).
 - 011 MSR Enable
CPU-to-DRAM cycles are converted to
commands and the commands are driven on
MA[14:0]. The BIOS selects an appropriate
host address for each row of memory such that
the right commands are generated on
MA[14:0].
 - 100 CBR Cycle Enable (if this code is selected,
CAS-before-RAS refresh is used; if it is not
selected, RAS-Only refresh is used)
 - 101 Reserved
 - 11x Reserved

Device 0 Offset 6D - DRAM Drive Strength (00h) RW

- 7 **ESDRAM Memory Type**
 - 0 Disable..... default
 - 1 Enable
- 6-5 **Delay DRAM Read Latch**
 - 00 No Delay default
 - 01 0.5 ns
 - 10 1.0 ns
 - 11 1.5 ns
- 4 **Memory Data Drive (MD, MECC)**
 - 0 6 mA default
 - 1 8 mA
- 3 **SDRAM Command Drive (SRAS#, SCAS#, SWE#)**
 - 0 16mA default
 - 1 24mA
- 2 **Memory Address Drive (MA, WE#)**
 - 0 16mA default
 - 1 24mA
- 1 **CAS# Drive**
 - 0 8 mA default
 - 1 12 mA
- 0 **RAS# Drive**
 - 0 16mA default
 - 1 24mA

Device 0 Offset 6E - ECC Control (00h)RW

- 7 ECC / EC Mode Select**
 - 0 ECC Checking and Reportingdefault
 - 1 ECC Checking, Reporting, and Correcting
- 6 Reserved** always reads 0
- 5 Enable SERR# on ECC / EC Multi-Bit Error**
 - 0 Don't assert SERR# for multi-bit errorsdef
 - 1 Assert SERR# for multi-bit errors
- 4 Enable SERR# on ECC / EC Single-Bit Error**
 - 0 Don't assert SERR# for single-bit errorsdef
 - 1 Assert SERR# for single-bit errors
- 3 ECC / EC Enable - Bank 7/6 (DIMM 3)**
 - 0 Disable (no ECC or EC for banks 7/6) ..default
 - 1 Enable (ECC or EC per bit-7)
- 2 ECC / EC Enable - Bank 5/4 (DIMM 2)**
 - 0 Disable (no ECC or EC for banks 5/4) ..default
 - 1 Enable (ECC or EC per bit-7)
- 1 ECC / EC Enable - Bank 3/2 (DIMM 1)**
 - 0 Disable (no ECC or EC for banks 3/2) ..default
 - 1 Enable (ECC or EC per bit-7)
- 0 ECC / EC Enable - Bank 1/0 (DIMM 0)**
 - 0 Disable (no ECC or EC for banks 1/0) ..default
 - 1 Enable (ECC or EC per bit-7)

Device 0 Offset 6F - ECC Status (00h)RWC

- 7 Multi-bit Error Detected** write of '1' resets
- 6-4 Multi-bit Error DRAM Bank**..... default=0
Encoded value of the bank with the multi-bit error.
- 3 Single-bit Error Detected** write of '1' resets
- 2-0 Single-bit Error DRAM Bank** default=0
Encoded value of the bank with the single-bit error.

Error checking / correction may be enabled bank-pair by bank-pair (DIMM by DIMM) by using bits 0-2 above. Bank pairs must be populated with 72-bit memory to enable for EC or ECC since the additional data bits must be present in either case. For this reason, if 64-bit memory is populated in a particular bank pair, the corresponding bit 0-2 should be set to 0 to disable both EC and ECC for that bank pair. For those bank pairs that have 72-bit memory available (and have the corresponding bit 0-2 set), either EC or ECC may be selected via bit-7 above (i.e., all enabled bank pairs will use EC or all will use ECC).

If error checking / reporting only (EC) is selected, all read and write cycles will use normal timing. Partial writes (with EC or ECC enabled) will use read-modify-write cycles to maintain correct error correction codes in the additional 8 data bits. If EC and ECC are disabled for a particular bank pair, partial writes to that bank pair will use the byte enables to write only the selected bytes (using normal write cycles and cycle timing). If error correction (ECC) is selected, the first read of a transaction will always have one additional cycle of latency.

Bit-7	Bits 2-0	RMW	Error Checking	Error Correction
0/1	0	No	No	No
0	1	Yes	Yes	No
1	1	Yes	Yes	Yes

PCI Bus Control

These registers are normally programmed once at system initialization time.

Device 0 Offset 70 - PCI Buffer Control (00h)RW

- 7 CPU to PCI Post-Write**
 - 0 Disabledefault
 - 1 Enable
- 6 PCI Master to DRAM Post-Write**
 - 0 Disabledefault
 - 1 Enable
- 5 Reserved** always reads 0
- 4 PCI Master to DRAM Prefetch**
 - 0 Enabledefault
 - 1 Disable
- 3 Enhance CPU-to-PCI Write**
 - 0 Normal operationdefault
 - 1 Reduce 1 cycle when the CPU-to-PCI buffer becomes available after being full (PCI and AGP buses)
- 2 PCI Master Read Caching**
 - 0 Disabledefault
 - 1 Enable
- 1 Delay Transaction**
 - 0 Disabledefault
 - 1 Enable
- 0 Slave Device Stopped Idle Cycle Reduction**
 - 0 Normal Operationdefault
 - 1 Reduce 1 PCI idle cycle when stopped by a slave device (PCI and AGP buses)

Device 0 Offset 71 - CPU to PCI Flow Control 1 (00h). RW

- 7 Dynamic Burst**
 - 0 Disable..... default
 - 1 Enable (see note under bit-3 below)
- 6 Byte Merge**
 - 0 Disable..... default
 - 1 Enable
- 5 Reserved**always reads 0
- 4 PCI I/O Cycle Post Write**
 - 0 Disable..... default
 - 1 Enable
- 3 PCI Burst**
 - 0 Disable..... default
 - 1 Enable (bit7=1 will override this option)
- bit-7 bit-3 Operation**
 - 0 0 Every write goes into the write buffer and no PCI burst operations occur.
 - 0 1 If the write transaction is a burst transaction, the information goes into the write buffer and burst transfers are later performed on the PCI bus. If the transaction is not a burst, PCI write occurs immediately (after a write buffer flush).
 - 1 x Every write transaction goes to the write buffer; burstable transactions will then burst on the PCI bus and non-burstable won't. This is the normal setting.
- 2 PCI Fast Back-to-Back Write**
 - 0 Disable..... default
 - 1 Enable
- 1 Quick Frame Generation**
 - 0 Disable..... default
 - 1 Enable
- 0 1 Wait State PCI Cycles**
 - 0 Disable..... default
 - 1 Enable

Device 0 Offset 72 - CPU to PCI Flow Control 2 (00h) RWC

- 7 Retry Status**
 - 0 No retry occurreddefault
 - 1 Retry occurred..... **write 1 to clear**
- 6 Retry Timeout Action**
 - 0 Retry Forever (record status only)default
 - 1 Flush buffer for write or return all 1s for read
- 5-4 Retry Limit**
 - 00 Retry 2 timesdefault
 - 01 Retry 16 times
 - 10 Retry 4 times
 - 11 Retry 64 times
- 3 Clear Failed Data and Continue Retry**
 - 0 Flush the entire post-write buffer.....default
 - 1 When data is posting and master (or target) abort fails, pop the failed data if any, and keep posting
- 2 CPU Backoff on PCI Read Retry Failure**
 - 0 Disabledefault
 - 1 Backoff CPU when reading data from PCI and retry fails
- 1 Reduce 1T for FRAME# Generation**
 - 0 Disabledefault
 - 1 Enable
- 0 Reduce 1T for CPU read PCI slave**
 - 0 DisableDefault
 - 1 Enable

Device 0 Offset 73 - PCI Master Control 1 (00h)..... RW

- 7 Reserved**always reads 0
- 6 PCI Master 1-Wait-State Write**
 - 0 Zero wait state TRDY# response default
 - 1 One wait state TRDY# response
- 5 PCI Master 1-Wait-State Read**
 - 0 Zero wait state TRDY# response default
 - 1 One wait state TRDY# response
- 4 Reserved**always reads 0
- 3 Assert STOP# after PCI Master Write Timeout**
 - 0 Disable..... default
 - 1 Enable
- 2 Assert STOP# after PCI Master Read Timeout**
 - 0 Disable..... default
 - 1 Enable
- 1 LOCK# Function**
 - 0 Disable..... default
 - 1 Enable
- 0 PCI Master Broken Timer Enable**
 - 0 Disable..... default
 - 1 Enable. Force into arbitration when there is no FRAME# 16 PCICLK's after the grant.

Device 0 Offset 74 - PCI Master Control 2 (00h)..... RW

- 7 PCI Master Read Prefetch by Enhance Command**
 - 0 Always Prefetch default
 - 1 Prefetch only if Enhance command
- 6 Reserved (Do Not Program)**..... default = 0
- 5 Reserved**always reads 0
- 4 Dummy Request**..... default = 0
- 3 PCI Delay Transaction Timeout**
 - 0 Disable..... default
 - 1 Enable
- 2 Backoff CPU Immediately on CPU-to-AGP**
 - 0 Disable..... default
 - 1 Enable
- 1-0 CPU/PCI Master Latency Timer Control**
 - 00 AGP master reloads MLT timer default
 - 01 AGP master falling edge reloads MLT timer
 - 10 AGP master rising edge resets timer to 00 and AGP master falling edge reloads MLT timer
 - 11 Reserved (do not program)

Device 0 Offset 75 - PCI Arbitration 1 (00h).....RW

- 7 Arbitration Mechanism**
 - 0 PCI has priority.....default
 - 1 Fair arbitration between PCI and CPU
- 6 Arbitration Mode**
 - 0 REQ-based (arbitrate at end of REQ#) ..default
 - 1 Frame-based (arbitrate at FRAME# assertion)
- 5-4 Latency Timer**..... read only, reads Rx0D bits 2:1
- 3-0 PCI Master Bus Time-Out**
(force into arbitration after a period of time)
 - 0000 Disabledefault
 - 0001 1x32 PCICLKs
 - 0010 2x32 PCICLKs
 - 0011 3x32 PCICLKs
 - 0100 4x32 PCICLKs
 -
 - 1111 15x32 PCICLKs

Device 0 Offset 76 - PCI Arbitration 2 (00h) RW

- 7 PCI CPU-to-PCI Post-Write Retry Failed**
 - 0 Continue retry attempt..... default
 - 1 Go to arbitration
- 6 CPU Latency Timer Bit-0**.....RO
 - 0 CPU has at least 1 PCLK time slot when CPU has PCI bus
 - 1 CPU has no time slot
- 5-4 Master Priority Rotation Control**
 - 0x Grant to CPU after every PCI master grant.....
..... def=00
 - 10 Grant to CPU after every 2 PCI master grants
 - 11 Grant to CPU after every 3 PCI master grants

With setting 01, the CPU will always be granted access after the current bus master completes, no matter how many PCI masters are requesting. With setting 10, if other PCI masters are requesting during the current PCI master grant, the highest priority master will get the bus after the current master completes, but the CPU will be guaranteed to get the bus after that master completes. With setting 11, if other PCI masters are requesting, the highest priority will get the bus next, then the next highest priority will get the bus, then the CPU will get the bus. In other words, with the above settings, even if multiple PCI masters are continuously requesting the bus, the CPU is guaranteed to get access after every master grant (01), after every other master grant (10) or after every third master grant (11).
- 3-2 REQn# to REQ4# Mapping**
 - 00 REQ4#..... default
 - 01 REQ0#
 - 10 REQ1#
 - 11 REQ2#
- 1 Allow Backoff for CPU-to-PCI Quadword and High Doubleword Read Access to PCI slave**
 - 0 Disable..... default
 - 1 Enable
- 0 REQ4# is High Priority Master**
 - 0 Disable..... default
 - 1 Enable

Device 0 Offset 77 - Chip Test Mode (00h) RW

- 7 Reserved (no function)**.....always reads 0
- 6-0 Reserved (do not use)**..... default=0

Device 0 Offset 78 - PMU Control I (00h).....RW

- 7 I/O Port 22 Access**
 - 0 CPU access to I/O address 22h is passed on to the PCI bus.....default
 - 1 CPU access to I/O address 22h is processed internally
- 6 Suspend Refresh Type**
 - 0 CBR Refresh.....default
 - 1 Self Refresh
- 5 Reserved** always reads 0
- 4 Dynamic Clock Control**
 - 0 Normal (clock is always running).....default
 - 1 Clock to various internal functional blocks is disabled when those blocks are not being used
- 3 Reserved** always reads 0
- 2 GSTOP# Assertion**
 - 0 Disable (GSTOP# is always high).....default
 - 1 Enable (GSTOP# could be low)
- 1 Reserved** always reads 0
- 0 Memory Clock Enable (CKE) Function**
 - 0 CKE Function Disable.....default
 - 1 CKE Function Enable

Device 0 Offset 79 - PMU Control 2 (00h).....RW

- 7 Cache Controller Module Clock Dynamic Stop**
 - 0 Disable.....default
 - 1 Enable
- 6 DRAM Controller Module Clock Dynamic Stop**
 - 0 Disable.....default
 - 1 Enable
- 5 AGP Controller Module Clock Dynamic Stop**
 - 0 Disable.....default
 - 1 Enable
- 4 PCI Controller Module Clock Dynamic Stop**
 - 0 Disable.....default
 - 1 Enable
- 3 Pseudo Power Good**
 - 0 Disable.....default
 - 1 Enable
- 2 Indicate SIO Request to DRAM Controller**
 - 0 Disable.....default
 - 1 Enable
- 1-0 Reserved** always reads 0

Device 0 Offset 7A – Miscellaneous Control 1 (00h) RW

- 7 No Time-Out Arbitration for Consecutive Frame Accesses**
 - 0 Enable..... default
 - 1 Disable
- 6-5 Reserved**always reads 0
- 4 Invalidate PCI / AGP Buffered (Cached) Read Data for CPU to PCI / AGP Accesses**
 - 0 Enable..... default
 - 1 Disable
- 3 Background PCI-to-PCI Write Cycle Mode**
 - 0 Disable..... default
 - 1 Enable
- 2-1 Reserved**always reads 0
- 0 South Bridge PCI Master Force Timeout When PCI Master Occupancy Timer Is Up**
 - 0 Disable..... default
 - 1 Enable

Device 0 Offset 7B – Miscellaneous Control 2 (02h) RW

- 7-2 Reserved**always reads 0
- 1 PCI Master Access PMRDY Select**
 - 0 Tail
 - 1 Head default
- 0 PCI Bus Operating Freq.....strapped from MAB5#**
 - 0 33 MHz..... default
 - 1 66 MHz

Device 0 Offset 7E – PLL Test Mode (00h)..... RW

- 7-6 Reserved (status)**RO
- 5-0 Reserved (do not use)**..... default=0

Device 0 Offset 7F – PLL Test Mode (00h)..... RW

- 7-0 Reserved (do not use)**..... default=0

GART / Graphics Aperture Control

The function of the Graphics Address Relocation Table (GART) is to translate virtual 32-bit addresses issued by an AGP device into 4K-page based physical addresses for system memory access. In this translation, the upper 20 bits (A31-A12) are remapped, while the lower 12 address bits (A11-A0) are used unchanged.

A one-level fully associative lookup scheme is used to implement the address translation. In this scheme, the upper 20 bits of the virtual address are used to point to an entry in a page table located in system memory. Each page table entry contains the upper 20 bits of a physical address (a "physical page" address). For simplicity, each page table entry is 4 bytes. The total size of the page table depends on the GART range (called the "aperture size") which is programmable in the VT82C694T.

This scheme is shown in the figure below.

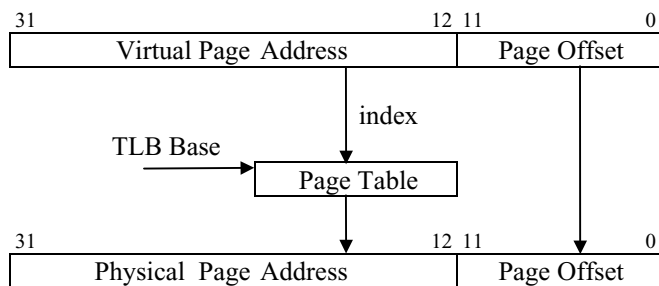


Figure 3. Graphics Aperture Address Translation

Since address translation using the above scheme requires an access to system memory, an on-chip cache (called a "Translation Lookaside Buffer" or TLB) is utilized to enhance performance. The TLB in the VT82C694T contains 16 entries. Address "misses" in the TLB require an access of system memory to retrieve translation data. Entries in the TLB are replaced using an LRU (Least Recently Used) algorithm.

Addresses are translated only for accesses within the "Graphics Aperture" (GA). The Graphics Aperture can be any power of two in size from 1MB to 256MB (i.e., 1MB, 2MB, 4MB, 8MB, etc). The base of the Graphics Aperture can be anywhere in the system virtual address space on an address boundary determined by the aperture size (e.g., if the aperture size is 4MB, the base must be on a 4MB address boundary). The Graphics Aperture Base is defined in register offset 10 of device 0. The Graphics Aperture Size and TLB Table Base are defined in the following register group (offsets 84 and 88 respectively) along with various control bits.

Device 0 Offset 83-80 - GART/TLB Control (0000000h) RW

- 31-16 **Reserved** always reads 0
- 15-8 **Reserved (test mode status)** RO

- 7 **Flush Page TLB**
 - 0 Disabledefault
 - 1 Enable

- 6-4 **Reserved (always program to 0)**..... RW

- 3 **PCI Master Address Translation for GA Access**
 - 0 Addresses generated by PCI Master accesses of the Graphics Aperture will not be translateddefault
 - 1 PCI Master GA addresses will be translated
- 2 **AGP Master Address Translation for GA Access**
 - 0 Addresses generated by AGP Master accesses of the Graphics Aperture will not be translateddefault
 - 1 AGP Master GA addresses will be translated
- 1 **CPU Address Translation for GA Access**
 - 0 Addresses generated by CPU accesses of the Graphics Aperture will not be translateddef
 - 1 CPU GA addresses will be translated
- 0 **AGP Address Translation for GA Access**
 - 0 Addresses generated by AGP accesses of the Graphics Aperture will not be translateddef
 - 1 AGP GA addresses will be translated

Note: For any master access to the Graphics Aperture range, snoop will not be performed.

Device 0 Offset 84 - Graphics Aperture Size (00h)..... RW

- 7-0 **Graphics Aperture Size**
 - 11111111 1M
 - 11111110 2M
 - 11111100 4M
 - 11111000 8M
 - 11110000 16M
 - 11100000 32M
 - 11000000 64M
 - 10000000 128M
 - 00000000 256M

Offset 8B-88 - GA Translation Table Base (0000000h) RW

- 31-12 **Graphics Aperture Translation Table Base.**
Pointer to the base of the translation table in system memory used to map addresses in the aperture range (the pointer to the base of the "Directory" table).
 - 11-3 **Reserved**always reads 0
 - 2 **TLB Flush Timing**
 - 0 TLB Flush Will Delay Until DRAM Is Idle default
 - 1 TLB Flush Is A Static Value
 - 1 **Graphics Aperture Enable**
 - 0 Disable..... default
 - 1 Enable
- Note: To disable the Graphics Aperture, set this bit to 0 and set all bits of the Graphics Aperture Size to 0. To enable the Graphics Aperture, set this bit to 1 and program the Graphics Aperture Size to the desired aperture size.
- 0 **Reserved**always reads 0

AGP Control

Device 0 Offset A3-A0 - AGP Capability Identifier (0020C002h)RO

- 31-24 **Reserved** always reads 00h
- 23-20 **Major Specification Revision** always reads 2h
Major rev of AGP spec that device conforms to (2.x)
- 19-16 **Minor Specification Revision** always reads 0h
Minor rev # of AGP spec that device conforms to
- 15-8 **Pointer to Next Item** always reads C0 (last item)
- 7-0 **AGP ID** .. (always reads 02 to indicate it is AGP)

Device 0 Offset A7-A4 - AGP Status (1F000203h).....RO

- 31-24 **Maximum AGP Requests**..... always reads 1F†
Max # of AGP requests the device can manage (32)
† See also RxFC[1] and RxFD[4-0]
- 23-10 **Reserved**always reads 0s
- 9 **Supports SideBand Addressing** always reads 1
- 8-6 **Reserved**always reads 0s
- 5 **4G Supported** (can be written at RxAE[5]..... def=0
- 4 **Fast Wr Supported** (can be written at AE[4] .. def=0
- 3 **Reserved**always reads 0s
- 2 **4X Rate Supported** (can be written at AE[2]) . def=0
- 1 **2X Rate Supported** (can be written at AC[3]) . def=1
- 0 **1X Rate Supported** always reads 1

Device 0 Offset AB-A8 - AGP Command (00000000h). RW

- 31-24 **Request Depth** (reserved for target) . always reads 0s
- 23-10 **Reserved** always reads 0s
- 9 **SideBand Addressing Enable**
0 Disable..... default
1 Enable
- 8 **AGP Enable**
0 Disable..... default
1 Enable
- 7-6 **Reserved** always reads 0s
- 5 **4G Enable**
0 Disable..... default
1 Enable
- 4 **Fast Write Enable**
0 Disable..... default
1 Enable
- 3 **Reserved** always reads 0s
- 2 **4X Mode Enable**
0 Disable..... default
1 Enable
- 1 **2X Mode Enable**
0 Disable..... default
1 Enable
- 0 **1X Mode Enable**
0 Disable..... default
1 Enable

Device 0 Offset AC - AGP Control (08h).....RW

- 7 AGP Disable** RO
 - 0 Enabledefault
 - 1 Disable

This bit is latched from MAB9# at the rising edge of RESET#.
- 6 AGP Read Synchronization**
 - 0 Disabledefault
 - 1 Enable
- 5 AGP Read Snoop DRAM Post-Write Buffer**
 - 0 Disabledefault
 - 1 Enable
- 4 GREQ# Priority Becomes Higher When Arbiter is Parked at AGP Master**
 - 0 Disabledefault
 - 1 Enable
- 3 2X Rate Supported** (read also at RxA4[1])
 - 0 Not supported
 - 1 Supporteddefault
- 2 LPR In-Order Access (Force Fence)**
 - 0 Fence/Flush functions not guaranteed. AGP read requests (low/normal priority and high priority) may be executed before previously issued write requests.default
 - 1 Force all requests to be executed in order (automatically enables Fence/Flush functions). Low (i.e., normal) priority AGP read requests will never be executed before previously issued writes. High priority AGP read requests may still be executed prior to previously issued write requests as required.
- 1 AGP Arbitration Parking**
 - 0 Disabledefault
 - 1 Enable (GGNT# remains asserted until either GREQ# de-asserts or data phase ready)
- 0 AGP to PCI Master or CPU to PCI Turnaround Cycle**
 - 0 2T or 3T Timingdefault
 - 1 1T Timing

Device 0 Offset AD – AGP Latency Timer (02h)..... RW

- 7-5 Reserved**always reads 0
- 4 Choose First or Last Ready of DRAM**
 - 0 Last ready chosen default
 - 1 First ready chosen
- 3-0 AGP Data Phase Latency Timer**..... default = 02h

Device 0 Offset AE – AGP Miscellaneous Control (00h)RW

- 7-6 Reserved**always reads 0
- 5 4G Supported**
 - 0 4G not supported default
 - 1 4G supported
- 4 Fast Write Supported**
 - 0 Fast Write not supported default
 - 1 Fast Write supported
- 3 Reserved**always reads 0
- 2 4x Rate Supported**
 - 0 4x Rate not supported..... default
 - 1 4x Rate supported
- 1-0 Reserved**always reads 0

Device 0 Offset B0 – AGP Pad Control / Status (8xh)...RW

- 7 **AGP 4x Strobe VREF Control**
 - 0 STB VREF is STB# and vice versa
 - 1 STB VREF is AGPREFdefault
- 6 **AGP 4x Strobe & GD Pad Drive Strength**
 - 0 Drive strength set to compensation circuit defaultdefault
 - 1 Drive strength controlled by RxB1[7-0]
- 5-3 **AGP Compensation Circuit N Control Output RO**
- 2-0 **AGP Compensation Circuit P Control Output.RO**

Device 0 Offset B1 – AGP Drive Strength (63h)RW

- 7-4 **AGP Output Buffer Drive Strength N Ctrl... def=6**
- 3-0 **AGP Output Buffer Drive Strength P Ctrl ... def=3**

Device 0 Offset B2 – AGP Pad Drive / Delay Control ...RW

- 7 **GD/GBE/GDS, SBA/SBS Control**
 - 1.5V (Bit-1 = 0)
 - 0 SBA/SBS = no capdefault
 - GD/GBE/GDS = no cap
 - 1 SBA/SBS = no cap
 - GD/GBE/GDS = **cap**
 - 3.3V (Bit-1 = 1)
 - 0 SBA/SBS = **cap**default
 - GD/GBE/GDS = no cap
 - 1 SBA/SBS = **cap**
 - GD/GBE/GDS = **cap**
 - 6-5 **Reserved** always reads 0
 - 4 **GD[31-16] Staggered Delay**
 - 0 Nonedefault
 - 1 GD[31:16] delayed by 1 ns
 - 3-1 **Reserved** always reads 0
 - 0 **GDS Output Delay**
 - 0 Nonedefault
 - 1 GDS[1-0] & GDS[1-0]# delayed by 0.4 ns
- Note: GDS1 & GDS1# will be delayed an additional 1ns if bit-4 = 1

Device 0 Offset E0 – Miscellaneous Control (00h)..... RW

- 7-1 **Reserved** always reads 0
- 0 **Latch DRAM Data Using**
 - 0 Internal DRAM DCLKdefault
 - 1 External Feedback DRAM DCLK

Device 0 Offset F7-F0 – BIOS Scratch Registers..... RW

- 7-0 **No hardware function**..... default = 0

Device 0 Offset F8 – DRAM Arbitration Timer (00h).. RW

- 7-4 **AGP Timer** default = 0
- 3-0 **Host CPU Timer**..... default = 0

Device0 Offset F9 – VGA Timer (00h) RW

- 7-4 **VGA High Priority Timer** default = 0
- 3-0 **VGA Timer** default = 0

Device 0 Offset FC – Back Door Control 1 (00h) RW

- 7-4 **Priority Timer** default = 0
- 3-2 **Reserved (Do Not Program)**..... default = 0
- 1 **Back-Door Max # of AGP Requests** default = 0
 - 0 Read of RxA7 always returns a value of 7.. def
 - 1 Read of RxA7 returns the value programmed in RxFD[2-0]
- 0 **Back-Door Device ID Enable** default = 0
 - 0 Use Rx3-2 value for Rx3-2 readback.... default
 - 1 Use RxFE-FF Back-Door Device ID for Rx3-2 read

Device 0 Offset FD – Back-DoorControl 2 (00h)..... RW

- 7-5 **Reserved** always reads 0
- 4-0 **Max # of AGP Requests**..... default = 0
(see also RxA7 and RxFC[1])

Device 0 Offset FF-FE – Back-Door Device ID (0000h) RW

- 15-0 **Back-Door Device ID** default=00

Device 1 Header Registers - PCI-to-PCI Bridge

All registers are located in PCI configuration space. They should be programmed using PCI configuration mechanism 1 through CF8 / CFC with bus number of 0 and function number equal to 0 and device number equal to one.

Device 1 Offset 1-0 - Vendor ID (1106h).....RO

15-0 ID Code (reads 1106h to identify VIA Technologies)

Device 1 Offset 3-2 - Device ID (8598h)RO

15-0 ID Code (reads 8598h to identify the VT82C694T PCI-to-PCI Bridge device)

Device 1 Offset 5-4 – Command (0007h).....RW

- 15-10 Reserved always reads 0
- 9 Fast Back-to-Back Cycle Enable RO
 - 0 Fast back-to-back transactions only allowed to the same agent.....default
 - 1 Fast back-to-back transactions allowed to different agents
- 8 SERR# Enable RO
 - 0 SERR# driver disabled.....default
 - 1 SERR# driver enabled
(SERR# is used to report ECC errors).
- 7 Address / Data Stepping..... RO
 - 0 Device never does steppingdefault
 - 1 Device always does stepping
- 6 Parity Error Response..... RW
 - 0 Ignore parity errors & continue.....default
 - 1 Take normal action on detected parity errors
- 5 VGA Palette Snoop (Not Supported) RO
 - 0 Treat palette accesses normally.....default
 - 1 Don't respond to palette writes on PCI bus (10-bit decode of I/O addresses 3C6-3C9 hex)
- 4 Memory Write and Invalidate Command RO
 - 0 Bus masters must use Mem Write.....default
 - 1 Bus masters may generate Mem Write & Inval
- 3 Special Cycle Monitoring RO
 - 0 Does not monitor special cycles.....default
 - 1 Monitors special cycles
- 2 Bus Master RW
 - 0 Never behaves as a bus master
 - 1 Enable to operate as a bus master on the primary interface on behalf of a master on the secondary interfacedefault
- 1 Memory Space RW
 - 0 Does not respond to memory space
 - 1 Enable memory space accessdefault
- 0 I/O Space RW
 - 0 Does not respond to I/O space
 - 1 Enable I/O space accessdefault

Device 1 Offset 7-6 - Status (Primary Bus) (0220h)RWC

- 15 Detected Parity Error always reads 0
- 14 Signaled System Error (SERR#) always reads 0
- 13 Signaled Master Abort
 - 0 No abort received default
 - 1 Transaction aborted by the master with Master-Abort (except Special Cycles)..... write 1 to clear
- 12 Received Target Abort
 - 0 No abort received default
 - 1 Transaction aborted by the target with Target-Abort write 1 to clear
- 11 Signaled Target Abort always reads 0
- 10-9 DEVSEL# Timing
 - 00 Fast
 - 01 Medium always reads 01
 - 10 Slow
 - 11 Reserved
- 8 Data Parity Error Detected always reads 0
- 7 Fast Back-to-Back Capable always reads 0
- 6 User Definable Features always reads 0
- 5 66MHz Capable always reads 1
- 4 Supports New Capability list always reads 0
- 3-0 Reserved always reads 0

Device 1 Offset 8 - Revision ID (00h)..... RO

7-0 VT82C694T Chip Revision Code (00=First Silicon)

Device 1 Offset 9 - Programming Interface (00h)..... RO

This register is defined in different ways for each Base/Sub-Class Code value and is undefined for this type of device.

7-0 Interface Identifier always reads 00

Device 1 Offset A - Sub Class Code (04h) RO

7-0 Sub Class Code..reads 04 to indicate PCI-PCI Bridge

Device 1 Offset B - Base Class Code (06h) RO

7-0 Base Class Code.. reads 06 to indicate Bridge Device

Device 1 Offset D - Latency Timer (00h)..... RO

7-0 Reserved always reads 0

Device 1 Offset E - Header Type (01h)..... RO

7-0 Header Type Code reads 01: PCI-PCI Bridge

Device 1 Offset F - Built In Self Test (BIST) (00h)..... RO

- 7 BIST Supported reads 0: no supported functions
- 6 Start Test write 1 to start but writes ignored
- 5-4 Reserved always reads 0
- 3-0 Response Code.....0 = test completed successfully

Device 1 Offset 18 - Primary Bus Number (00h).....RW

7-0 Primary Bus Number default = 0
This register is read write, but internally the chip always uses bus 0 as the primary.

Device 1 Offset 19 - Secondary Bus Number (00h).....RW

7-0 Secondary Bus Number..... default = 0
Note: AGP must use these bits to convert Type 1 to Type 0.

Device 1 Offset 1A - Subordinate Bus Number (00h)....RW

7-0 Primary Bus Number default = 0
Note: AGP must use these bits to decide if Type 1 to Type 1 command passing is allowed.

Device 1 Offset 1B – Secondary Latency Timer (00h)....RO

7-0 Reserved always reads 0

Device 1 Offset 1C - I/O Base (f0h).....RW

7-4 I/O Base AD[15:12]..... default = 1111b
3-0 I/O Addressing Capability default = 0

Device 1 Offset 1D - I/O Limit (00h)RW

7-4 I/O Limit AD[15:12] default = 0
3-0 I/O Addressing Capability default = 0

Device 1 Offset 1F-1E - Secondary Status (0000h)RO

15-0 Reserved always reads 0

Device 1 Offset 21-20 - Memory Base (fff0h).....RW

15-4 Memory Base AD[31:20].....default = FFFh
3-0 Reserved always reads 0

Device 1 Offset 23-22 - Memory Limit (Inclusive) (0000h) RW

15-4 Memory Limit AD[31:20] default = 0
3-0 Reserved always reads 0

Device 1 Offset 25-24 - Prefetchable Memory Base (fff0h) RW

15-4 Prefetchable Memory Base AD[31:20]default = FFFh
3-0 Reserved always reads 0

Device 1 Offset 27-26 - Prefetchable Memory Limit (0000h)RW

15-4 Prefetchable Memory Limit AD[31:20].....
..... default = 0
3-0 Reserved always reads 0

Device 1 Offset 3F-3E – PCI-to-PCI Bridge Control (0000h) RW

15-4 Reserved always reads 0

3 VGA-Present on AGP

0 Forward VGA accesses to PCI Bus..... default
1 Forward VGA accesses to AGP Bus

Note: VGA addresses are memory A0000-BFFFFh and I/O addresses 3B0-3BBh, 3C0-3CFh and 3D0-3DFh (10-bit decode). "Mono" text mode uses B0000-B7FFFh and "Color" Text Mode uses B8000-BFFFFh. Graphics modes use Axxxxh. Mono VGA uses I/O addresses 3Bx-3Cxh and Color VGA uses 3Cx-3Dxh. If an MDA is present, a VGA will not use the 3Bxh I/O addresses and B0000-B7FFFh memory space; if not, the VGA will use those addresses to emulate MDA modes.

2 Block / Forward ISA I/O Addresses

0 Forward all I/O accesses to the AGP bus if they are in the range defined by the I/O Base and I/O Limit registers (device 1 offset 1C-1D)
..... default

1 Do not forward I/O accesses to the AGP bus that are in the 100-3FFh address range even if they are in the range defined by the I/O Base and I/O Limit registers.

1-0 Reserved always reads 0

Device 1 Configuration Registers - PCI-to-PCI Bridge

AGP Bus Control

Device 1 Offset 40 - CPU-to-AGP Flow Control 1 (00h)RW

- 7 CPU-AGP Post Write**
 - 0 Disabledefault
 - 1 Enable
- 6 CPU-AGP Dynamic Burst**
 - 0 Disabledefault
 - 1 Enable
- 5 CPU-AGP One Wait State Burst Write**
 - 0 Disabledefault
 - 1 Enable
- 4 AGP to DRAM Prefetch**
 - 0 Disabledefault
 - 1 Enable
- 3 CPU to AGP Post Write Halt**
 - 0 Disabledefault
 - 1 Enable
- 2 MDA Present on AGP**
 - 0 Forward MDA accesses to AGPdefault
 - 1 Forward MDA accesses to PCI

Note: Forward despite IO / Memory Base / Limit

Note: MDA (Monochrome Display Adapter) addresses are memory addresses B0000h-B7FFFh and I/O addresses 3B4-3B5h, 3B8-3BAh, and 3BFh (10-bit decode). 3BC-3BE are reserved for printers.

Note: If Rx3E bit-3 is 0, this bit is a don't care (MDA accesses are forwarded to the PCI bus).
- 1 AGP Master Read Caching**
 - 0 Disabledefault
 - 1 Enable
- 0 AGP Delay Transaction**
 - 0 Disabledefault
 - 1 Enable

Device 1 Offset 41 - CPU-to-AGP Flow Control 2 (00h) RW

- 7 Retry Status**
 - 0 No retry occurred default
 - 1 Retry Occurred**write 1 to clear**
- 6 Retry Timeout Action**
 - 0 No action taken except to record status..... def
 - 1 Flush buffer for write or return all 1s for read
- 5-4 Retry Count**
 - 00 Retry 2, backoff CPU default
 - 01 Retry 4, backoff CPU
 - 10 Retry 16, backoff CPU
 - 11 Retry 64, backoff CPU
- 3 Post Write Data on Abort**
 - 0 Flush entire post-write buffer on target-abort or master abort..... default
 - 1 Pop one data output on target-abort or master-abort
- 2 CPU Backoff on AGP Read Retry Timeout**
 - 0 Disable..... default
 - 1 Enable
- 1-0 Reserved**always reads 0

Device 1 Offset 42 - AGP Master Control (00h)..... RW

- 7 Read Prefetch for Enhance Command**
 - 0 Always Perform Prefetch default
 - 1 Prefetch only if Enhance Command
- 6 AGP Master One Wait State Write**
 - 0 Disable..... default
 - 1 Enable
- 5 AGP Master One Wait State Read**
 - 0 Disable..... default
 - 1 Enable
- 4 Extend AGP Internal Master for Efficient Handling of Dummy Request Cycles**
 - 0 Disable..... default
 - 1 Enable

This bit is normally set to 1.
- 3 AGP Delay Transaction Timeout**
 - 0 Disable..... default
 - 1 Enable
- 2 Prefetch Disable when Delay Transaction Occured**
 - 0 Normal operation..... default
 - 1 Disable prefetch when doing fast response to the previous delay transaction or doing read caching
- 1 Reserved**always reads 0
- 0 Shorten AGP Master to TRFCTL**
 - 0 Disable..... default
 - 1 Enable

Table 7. VGA/MDA Memory/IO Redirection

<u>3E[3]</u>	<u>40[2]</u>	<u>VGA</u>	<u>MDA</u>	<u>Axxxx,</u>	<u>B0000</u>	<u>3Cx,</u>	
<u>VGA</u>	<u>MDA</u>	<u>is</u>	<u>is</u>	<u>B8xxx</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3Dx</u>	<u>3Bx</u>
<u>Pres.</u>	<u>Pres.</u>	<u>on</u>	<u>on</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>B7FFF</u>	<u>I/O</u>	<u>I/O</u>
0	-	PCI	PCI	PCI	PCI	PCI	PCI
1	0	AGP	AGP	AGP	AGP	AGP	AGP
1	1	AGP	PCI	AGP	PCI	AGP	PCI

Device 1 Offset 43 - AGP Master Latency Timer (00h) RW

- 7-4 Host to AGP Time slot**
 - 0 Disable (no timer)default
 - 1 16 GCLKs
 - 2 32 GCLKs
 -
 - F 128 GCLKs
- 3-0 AGP Master Time Slot**
 - 0 Disable (no timer)default
 - 1 16 GCLKs
 - 2 32 GCLKs
 -
 - F 128 GCLKs

Device 1 Offset 44 – Backdoor Register Control (00h).RW

- 7-5 Reserved** always reads 0

CD Silicon:

- 4-1 Reserved (CD)**..... always reads 0

CE Silicon:

- 4 Rx1F-1E Reflect Status in Rx7-6 (CE)**
 - 0 Rx1F-1E always read 0default
 - 1 Rx1F-1E read same as Rx7-6
- 3 Back Door Register for Rx83[2], D2 Support (CE)**
 - 0 Disabledefault
 - 1 Enable
- 2 Back Door Register for Rx83[1], D1 Support (CE)**
 - 0 Disabledefault
 - 1 Enable
- 1 Back Door Register for Rx82[5], Device Specific Initialization (CE)**
 - 0 Disabledefault
 - 1 Enable
- 0 Back Door Register for AGP Device ID**
 - 0 Disabledefault
 - 1 Enable

Device 1 Offset 45 – Fast Write Control (72h)..... RW

- 7 Force Fast Write Cycle to be QW Aligned**
(if Rx45[6] = 0)
 - 0 Disable..... default
 - 1 Enable
- 6 Merge Multiple CPU Transactions Into One Fast Write Burst Transaction**
 - 0 Disable
 - 1 Enable..... default
- 5 Merge Multiple CPU Write Cycles To Memory Offset 23-20 Into Fast Write Burst Cycles**
(if Rx45[6] = 0)
 - 0 Disable
 - 1 Enable..... default
- 4 Merge Multiple CPU Write Cycles To Prefetchable Memory Offset 27-24 Into Fast Write Burst Cycles** (if Rx45[6] = 0)
 - 0 Disable
 - 1 Enable..... default
- 3 Reserved**always reads 0
- 2 Fast Write Burst 4T Max (No Slave Flow Control)**
 - 0 Disable..... default
 - 1 Enable
- 1 Fast Write Fast Back to Back**
 - 0 Disable
 - 1 Enable..... default
- 0 Fast Write Initial Block 1 Wait State**
 - 0 Disable..... default
 - 1 Enable

Bits	Address	Address	Fast Write Cycle Alignment
7-4	in Mem1	in Mem2	
x1xx	-	-	QW aligned, burstable
0000	-	-	DW aligned, nonburstable
x010	0	0	n/a
0010	0	1	DW aligned, non-burstable
x010	1	-	QW aligned, burstable
x001	0	0	n/a
x001	-	1	QW aligned, burstable
0001	1	0	DW aligned, non-burstable
x011	0	0	n/a
x011	1	-	QW aligned, burstable
x011	0	1	QW aligned, burstable
1000	-	-	QW aligned, non-burstable
1010	0	1	QW aligned, non-burstable
1001	1	0	QW aligned, non-burstable

Device 1 Offset 47-46 – PCI-to-PCI Bridge Device ID ..RW

15-0 PCI-to-PCI Bridge Device ID default = 0000

Device 1 Offset 80 – Capability ID (01h)..... RO

7-0 Capability ID always reads 01h

Device 1 Offset 81 – Next Pointer (00h)..... RO

7-0 Next Pointer: Null always reads 00h

Device 1 Offset 82 – Power Mgmt Capabilities 1 (02h).. RO

7-0 Power Mgmt Capabilities always reads 02h

Device 1 Offset 83 – Power Mgmt Capabilities 2 (00h).. RO

7-0 Power Mgmt Capabilities always reads 00h

Device 1 Offset 84 – Power Mgmt Ctrl/Status (00h) RW

7-2 Reserved always reads 0

1-0 Power State

00 D0 default

01 -reserved-

10 -reserved-

11 D3 Hot

Device 1 Offset 85 – Power Mgmt Status (00h) RO

7-0 Power Mgmt Status default = 00

Device 1 Offset 86 – P2P Br. Support Extensions (00h). RO

7-0 P2P Bridge Support Extensions default = 00

Device 1 Offset 87 – Power Management Data (00h)..... RO

7-0 Power Management Data default = 00

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
Case operating temperature	0	85	°C
Storage temperature	-55	125	°C
Input voltage	-0.5	5.5	Volts
Output voltage ($V_{CC} = 3.1 - 3.6V$)	-0.5	$V_{CC} + 0.5$	Volts

Note: Stress above the conditions listed may cause permanent damage to the device. Functional operation of this device should be restricted to the conditions described under operating conditions.

DC Characteristics

$T_C=0-85^{\circ}C$, $V_{CC}=3.3V\pm 5\%$, $GND=0V$

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit	Condition
V_{IL}	Input low voltage	-0.50	0.8	V	
V_{IH}	Input high voltage	2.0	$V_{CC}+0.5$	V	
V_{IU}	Input max undershoot	-1.0	-1.5	V	Duration 2ns max
V_{IO}	Input max overshoot	$V_{CC}+1.0$	$V_{CC}+1.5$	V	Duration 2ns max
V_{OL}	Output low voltage	-	0.45	V	$I_{OL}=4.0mA$
V_{OH}	Output high voltage	2.4	-	V	$I_{OH}=-1.0mA$
I_{IL}	Input leakage current	-	+/-10	uA	$0 < V_{IN} < V_{CC}$
I_{OZ}	Tristate leakage current	-	+/-20	uA	$0.45 < V_{OUT} < V_{CC}$

Power Characteristics

$T_C=0-85^{\circ}C$, $V_{CC}=3.3V\pm 5\%$, $GND=0V$

Symbol	Parameter	Typ	Max	Unit	Condition
I_{CC}	Power Supply Current – VCC			mA	Max operating frequency
I_{SUS}	Power Supply Current – VSUS			mA	Max operating frequency
I_{CCA}	Power Supply Current – VCCA			mA	Max operating frequency
I_{CCQ}	Power Supply Current – VCCQ			mA	Max operating frequency
I_{TT}	Power Supply Current – VTT			mA	Max operating frequency
I_{GTLREF}	Power Supply Current – GTLREF			uA	Max operating frequency
I_{AGPREF}	Power Supply Current – AGPREF			uA	Max operating frequency
P_D	Power Dissipation		3.5	W	Max operating frequency

AC Timing Specifications

AC timing specifications provided are based on external zero-pf capacitance load. Min/max cases are based on the following table:

Table 8. AC Timing Min / Max Conditions

Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
3.3V Power (VCC, VSUS, VCCA)	3.135	3.465	Volts
Case Temperature	0	85	°C

Drive strength for each output pin is programmable. See Rx6D for details.

Table 9. AC Timing – Host CPU Interface

Signal	Min Delay	Max Delay	Setup	Hold	Unit
HA# Bus					ns
HD# Bus					ns
ADS#					ns
BNR#					ns
DBSY#					ns
DRDY#					ns
HIT#					ns
HITM#					ns
HLOCK#					ns
HREQ# Bus					ns
BPRI#					ns
DEFER#					ns
HTRDY#					ns
RS# Bus					ns

Table 10. AC Timing – DRAM Interface

Signal	Min Delay	Max Delay	Setup	Hold	Unit
MD Bus					ns
MECC Bus					ns
CKE Bus					ns
MAA Bus					ns
MAB# Bus					ns
CSA# Bus					ns
CSB# Bus					ns
DQMA Bus					ns
DQMB Bus					ns
SRAS# Bus					ns
SCAS# Bus					ns
SWE# Bus					ns

MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

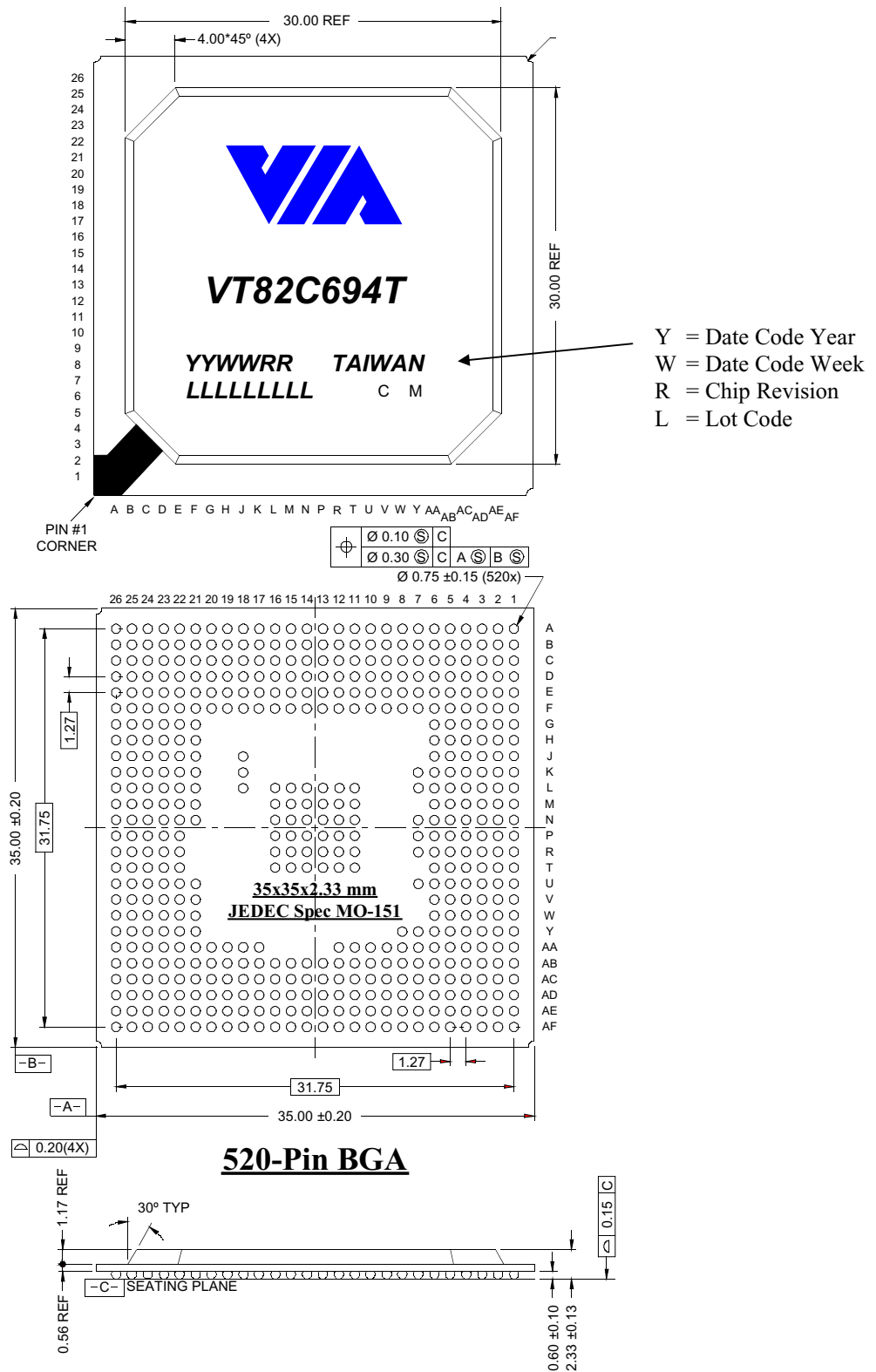


Figure 4. Mechanical Specifications - 520-Pin Ball Grid Array Package