

Freescale Semiconductor, Inc.

M68EVB912D60/D March 1999

M68EVB912D60 EVALUATION BOARD USER'S MANUAL

2nd Edition

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Freescale Semiconductor, Inc. M68EVB912D60/D

* Cautionary Note *

EMC Information on M68EVB912D60

This product conforms with the protection requirements of Council Directive 89/336/EEC of 3 May 1989 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility.

(Directive 89/336/EEC amended by Directives 91/263/EEC, 92/31/EEC, 93/68/EEC, 93/97/EEC)

1) This is a Class A product.

In a domestic environment this product may cause radio interference in which case the user may be required to take adequate measures.

- 2) Anti-static precautions must be adhered to when using this product.
- 3) Connecting any signal cable to this product may affect its performance and also Cause interference with other apparatus in the immediate vicinity. If it is necessary to make any such connections suitable mitigating measures should be taken.



1. Introduction

This manual provides the necessary information for using the M68EVB912D60 Evaluation Board (EVB), an evaluation and debugging tool for the MC68HC912D60 Microcontroller Unit (MCU) device. The manual includes a general description of the EVB as well as configuration and set-up instructions

2. General Description and Features

The EVB can be used in conjunction with an appropriate debugger tool that uses the background debug mode, such as Motorola's (or Noral's) Serial Debug Interface (SDI), and compatible debug software such as Motorola's MCUez or P&E's SDBUG12.

The board consists of a 4 layer PCB which provides the interface and power connections to the MC68HC912D60 microcontroller (MCU).

Hardware features include the following:

- Single 5 V dc power supply connector
- RS-232C Interface
- BDM In connector providing interface to Background Debug Mode
- 16 MHz oscillator module
- Prototype expansion area for customised interfacing with the MCU
- Low-voltage inhibit protection
- CAN Physical Interface
- Chargepump for the supply of the flash programming voltage
- Bargraph LED to assist with debugging
- 8 way DIP switch to assist with debugging

The EVB is factory configured to start in single chip or special single chip mode. It is supplied with the flash EEPROM unprogrammed and can be run with an appropriate debugger, via the Background Debug Mode (BDM) interface.

The EVB features a prototype area, which allows custom interfacing with the MCU's I/O and bus lines. The MCU pins can be accessed via header footprints immediately adjacent to the MCU.

An on-board push-button switch, S2, allows the EVB hardware to be manually reset.

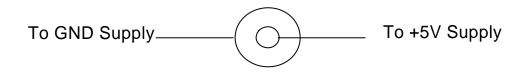
A CAN physical interface is provided on the board. This comprises of a Philips PCA82C250 CAN Interface controller.



3. Hardware Reference

3.1 Power Supply

The EVB requires an external +5 volt power supply for operation. Ideally this should be current limited to 200mA. Power is supplied to the EVB via the power socket, P6. A 2.5mm power plug has been included in the M68EVB912D60 kit to allow the user to power the EVB from a standard desktop power supply. To do this the user should solder insulated wires onto the two terminals of the power plug, and then connect the other ends of the wires up to their power supply. Great care should be taken to ensure that the 5 Volt supply is connected to the internal part of the power plug and the Gnd supply is connected to the external barrel of the power plug.



3.2 BDM In Connector

The EVB can be used in conjunction with a suitable Background Debug Mode (BDM) debugger interface, such as the SDI, and appropriate debugger software. The BDM input to the EVB is via jumper J16. Table 3-1 shows the pinout for J16.

3.3 MCU Operating Mode

Jumpers J24 and J25 allow the user to select which mode the MCU starts in after reset by controlling the state of the MODA and MODB pins. The default mode is to pull the MCU MODA and MODB pins to ground. This results in the MCU starting from reset in either Single Chip or Special Single Chip mode (dependant on the state of the BKGD pin).

The state of the MODA and MODB pins can also be set via the Noral SDI cable. When this option is used it is not necessary to install links on jumpers J24 and J25.

3.4 Clock

A 16 MHz oscillator module provides the clock signal to the MCU. Jumper J27 must be installed between pins 1 and 2 (factory default) to configure the clock signal correctly.

3.5 RS-232C Interface

An RS-232C interface is provided on the EVB through a 9 way D type connector, P1. Signal level translation between the MCU and P1 is provided by an MC145407 RS-232 interface IC (U3). This is connected to the TxD and RxD pins of the Serial Communications Interface (SCI) on the MC68HC912D60 via jumpers J11 (TxD) and J9 (RxD). As there are two serial communications interface modules supplied on the MCU, jumpers J9 and J11 can be used to select between them. The EVB has been configured to act as Data Circuit-terminating Equipment (DCE). Removing jumpers J8, J10 and J13 allows the user to disable this function if it is not required.



3.6 CAN Physical Interface

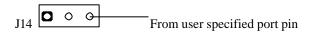
There is a CAN physical interface supplied on the M68EVB912D60. The CAN physical interface comprises a Philips PCA82C250 CAN Interface controller (U1). The TXD and RXD pins on the PCA82C250 are connected to the CANTX and CANRX pins on the MC68HC912D60 respectively. The CAN bus signals, CANH and CANL are available on jumper J1. Table 3-1 shows the pinout for J1.

3.7 Programming Operation

It is possible to configure the M68EVB912D60 as a programming tool. To do this the relevant programming adapter board has to be purchased (contact Motorola for further details). To configure the EVB as a programming tool, the adapter board has to be connected to the header strips on the EVB (when doing this care should be taken to ensure that the adapter board is installed with the correct polarity as failure to do so could result in damage to the device being programmed). It is also necessary to install the jumpers on header P8 in the PGMR position.

There are two possible ways of supplying the flash EEPROM programming voltage V_{FP} to the MCU, either via the MAX662 chargepump I.C. (U5), or via the SDI cable. The source of the flash EEPROM programming voltage can be selected via jumper J17.

There is an option for controlling the operation of the chargepump I.C. (U5). If there is no jumper link installed on Jumper J14, then the V_{FP} supply will be held at the level of V_{DD} . If a jumper link is installed on Jumper J14 then 12V will be supplied to the V_{FP} pin of the MCU. In addition to this there is an option which allows the user to control the operation of the chargepump I.C. via a port pin of their choice. To do this the user must connect a wire between the pad situated to the right hand side of Jumper J14 and the pad of the port pin they want to use as the controller. When this option is chosen the user must remove the jumper link from jumper J14.



3.8 Jumper Configuration

Table 3-1 summarises the jumper and header configurations for the EVB.

Key to Table 3-1



2 pin header with no jumper installed

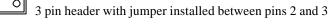


2 pin header with jumper installed



3 pin header with jumper installed between pins 1 and 2





- 3 pin header with no jumper installed



Table 3-1 - Jumper and Header Functions

(Default factory configurations shown as **bold type**)

Diagram	Pins	Description		
J1 - CAN Physical Interface Connector				
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	GND GND CANH CANH CANL CANL GND GND		
J2 - CAN1 Physical Interfac	ce Connector (N	Not fitted on D60EVB)		
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	GND GND CANH CANH CANL CANL GND GND		
J3 - VRH1 Voltage Select				
	In	Connects VRH1 pin to VCC		
J4 - CAN1 Physical Interface 120 Ohm termination impedance (Not fitted on D60EVB)				
	In	Connects 120 Ohm termination impedance to CAN1 bus		
J5 - CAN Physical Interface 120 Ohm termination impedance				
	In	Connects 120 Ohm termination impedance to CAN bus		
J6 - VRL1 Voltage Select				
	In	Connects VRL1 pin to GND		
J7 - Port G - Pull Up/Down Select (D60 Only)				
	1 - 2 2 - 3	Port G pulled to VCC via 47K Port G pulled to GND via 47K		



J8/J10/J13 - RS-232 Configuration (DCE)					
J13 🗖 O	In				
J8 D O	In				
J10 D O	In				
J9 - SCI RxD Module Select	J9 - SCI RxD Module Select				
PS0 O O PS2	PS0	Rxd0 connected to RS-232 Interface			
PS0 O O PS2	PS2	Rxd1 connected to RS-232 Interface			
J11 - SCI TxD Module Selec	et				
PS1 O O PS3	PS1	Txd0 connected to RS-232 Interface			
	PS3	Txd1 connected to RS-232 Interface			
J12 - VDDAD Supply					
ON O O OFF	ON	VDDAD pin connected to VCC			
ON O OFF	OFF	VDDAD pin connected to GND			
J14 - MAX662A Shutdown	Voltage Source	Select			
VFP O O	In	12V supplied to VFP pin			
ENABLE	Out	VFP pin held at VCC			
J15 – IDD Measurement					
	In	For factory test purposes only			
J16 - BDM In					
1 0 0 2	1	BKGD			
	2 3	GND No Connect			
5 0 0 6	4	*RESET			
	5	EXTVPP			
6 VCC J17 - VFP Source Select Image: Content of the second secon					
	LOUDE				
	ICVPP SDIVPP	VFP supplied from chargepump I.C. (U5) VFP supplied via Noral SDI cable			
J18 - VRL0 Voltage Select					
	In	Connects VRL0 pin to GND			



J19 - VRH0 Voltage Select	J19 - VRH0 Voltage Select				
	In	Connects VRH0 pin to VCC			
J20 - Noral SDI Connector	J20 - Noral SDI Connector				
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 2 3 4	MODA MODB GND ECLK			
J21 - VDDPLL Supply					
ON O O OFF	ON	VDDPLL pin connected to VCC			
	OFF	VDDPLL pin connected to GND			
J22 - D60 /DG128 Selection	Jumper				
DG128 O O D60	DG128	RAM standby voltage connected to VCC (DG128 only)			
	D60	Port H pull up/pull down select (D60 only)			
J23 - Port H - Pull Up/Down Select (D60 Only)					
	1 - 2	Port H pulled to VCC via 47K			
	2 - 3	Port H pulled to GND via 47K			
J24 - MODA Pull Up/Down Select					
	1 - 2	MODA pulled to VCC via 47K.			
	2 - 3	MODA pulled to GND via 47K.			
J25 - MODB Pull Up/Down Select					
	1 - 2	MODB pulled to VCC via 47K.			
	2 - 3	MODB pulled to GND via 47K.			
J26 - XTAL Select					
	Out	Connect external crystal circuit to XTAL pin			
J27 - EXTAL - Clock source select					
FROM C O FROM	1 - 2	Connect U6 (Osc. Module) output to EXTAL			
	2 - 3	Connect external crystal circuit to EXTAL			
J29 – PAD0 – Pull Up/Down Select (For future expansion)					
ON 🗖 o o OFF	ON	PAD0 pulled to VCC via 15K			
	OFF	PAD0 pulled to GND via 15K			



J30 – PAD1– Pull Up/Down Select (For future expansion)					
ON OFF	ON OFF	PAD1 pulled to VCC via 15K PAD1 pulled to GND via 15K			
P4 – Connection to Bargraph LED					
PB0 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	N N N N N N N	PB0 connected to LED PB1 connected to LED PB2 connected to LED PB3 connected to LED PB4 connected to LED PB5 connected to LED PB6 connected to LED PB7 connected to LED			
P8 – EVB/PGMR Selection Jumper					
EVB 0 0 0 PGMR	EVB EVB EVB EVB EVB EVB				

