Specification
GAYLE
Gate array for A300/A500+

ALSO IN A1200

1 .O DESCRIPTION

GAYLE is a gate array IC used in the A'300 and related systems. It is packaged in an 84 pin plastic leaded chip carrier (PLCC) whose pinout is shown below. GAYLE is capable of operating a 68000 based Amiga computer with theECS chipset, and a processor clock speed of 7.16 Mhz. GAYLE provides the following functions:

- Address decoding and timing for system ROM
- Address decoding and timing for optional flash ROM
- Address decoding and timing for chip RAM
- Address decoding and timing for chip registers
- Address decoding and timing for 8520's (CIA's)
- Address decoding and timing for real time clock (RTC)
- Address decoding and timing for Credit card connector
- Address decoding and timing for IDE hard disk drive
- Address decoding and timing for COM200020 ArcNet chip
- Generation of ECLK clock signal
- Data buffer control
- System RESET logic
- Floppy glue

{ Insert pinout here }

1.1 CONFIGURATION

The device shall be configured as a standard 84 pin plastic leaded chip carrier with external dimensions as shown in Figure XX-x. Refer to figure x-x for connection diagram.

1.2 SOURCES

Refer to Approved Vendor List.

1.3 PIN DESCRIPTIONS

NUM	CLASS	NAME	DESCRIPTION
1	OUT	PE12	Program Voltage 12V Enable
2	OUT	PE5	Program Voltage 5V Enable
3	PWR	Gndl	Ground
4	TS	NOISE	Digital Audio
5	OUT	CC-RESET	Memory Card Reset
6	OUT	_CC_ENA	Memory Card Enable
7	OUT	_CC_REG	Memory Card "Register" Space
8	OUT	_CC_CEL	Memory Card Chip Enable Low byte
9	OUT	_CC_CEU	Memory Card Chip Enable High byte
10	OUT	E	CIA Phi 2
11	OUT	FLASH	Flash Memory Chip Enable
12	IN	_IDE_IRQ	IDE Drive Interrupt Request
13	OUT	_IDE_CS(1)	IDE Drive Chip Select 1
14	OUT	_IDE_CS(2)	IDE Drive Chip Select 2
15	OUT	-SPARE-CS	Spare Chip Select
16	OUT	_NET_CS	Network Controller Chip Select
17	OUT	_RTC_CS	Real Time Clock Chip Select
18	OUT	_IOWR	I/O Write Strobe
19	OUT	_IORD	I/O Read Strobe
20	PWR	vcc 1	+5V
21	OUT	_ROMEN	ROM Chip Enable
22	IN	C14M	14 MHz Clock In (master)
23	IN	CCK	CCK Clock IN (sync)
24	PWR	Gnd2	Ground
25	IN	XRDY	Expansion Bus Wait
26	IN	_OVR	Expansion Bus Decode Override
27	OC	_OEL	Chip->68000 Bus Buffer Enable
28	o c	_OEB	68000->Chip Bus Buffer Enable
29	IN	_DBR	Agnus Chip Data Bus Required
30	OUT	_BLS	Agnus Chip Blitter Slowdown
31	OUT	_REGEN	Agnus Chip Register Enable
32	OUT	_RAMEN	Agnus Chip RAM Enable
33	IN	_AS	68000 Address Strobe
34	IN	_UDS	68000 Upper Data Strobe
35	IN	_LDS	68000 Lower Data Strobe
36	IN	R_W	68000 Read/Write
37	TS	_DTACK	68000 Data Transfer Acknowledge
38	IN	_BGACK	68000 Bus Grand Acknowledge
39	o c	_HLT	68000 Halt
40	o c	_RST	68000 Reset
41	IN	A12	68000 Address Bit 12
42	IN	A13	68000 Address Bit 13
43	IN	A14	68000 Address Bit 14
44	IN	A15	68000 Address Bit 15
45	PWR	Gnd3	Ground
46	IN	A16	68000 Address Bit 16
47	IN	A17	68000 Address Bit 17
48	IN	A18	68000 Address Bit 18
49	IN	A19	68000 Address Bit 19
50	IN	A20	68000 Address Bit 20

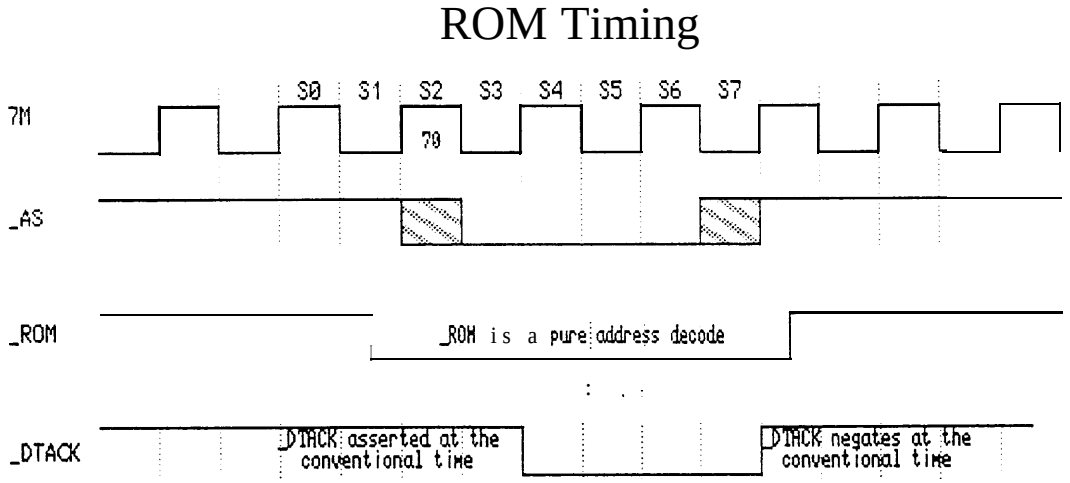
51	IN	A21	68000 Address Bit 21
52	IN	A22	68000 Address Bit 22
53	IN	A23	68000 Address Bit 23
54	IO	D7	68000 Data Bit 7
55	IO	D6	68000 Data Bit 6
56	IO	D5	68000 Data Bit 5
57	IO	D4	68000 Data Bit 4
58	IO	D3	68000 Data Bit 3
59	IO	D2	68000 Data Bit 2
60	IO	D1	68000 Data Bit 1
61	IO	DO	68000 Data Bit 0
62	PWR	vcc2	+5V
63	IN	_KBRESET	Keyboard Reset In
64	OUT	DKWEB	Floppy Write Enable Out
65	OUT	DKWDB	Floppy Write Data Out
66	PWR	Gnd4	Ground
67	OUT	MTRON	Floppy Motor On Out
68	OUT	MTRX	Floppy Motor Out
69	IN	D K W E	Floppy Write Enable In
70	IN	_DKWD	Floppy Write Data In
71	IN	_MTR	Floppy Motor In
72	IN	_SEL	Floppy Select In
73	OUT	-ODD-CIA	CIA Odd Chip Select
74	OUT	-EVEN-CIA	CIA Even Chip Select
75	IN	_CC_CD(1)	Memory. Card Card Detect 1
76	IN	_CC_CD(2)	Memory Card Card Detect 2
77	IN	_CC_BVD(1)	Memory Card Battery Voltage Detect 1
78	IN	_CC_BVD(2)	Memory Card Battery Voltage Detect 2
79	IN	CC_WP	Memory Card Write Protect
80	IN	_CC_BUSY_IREQ	Memory Card Busy/Interrupt Request
81	IN	-WAIT	Memory Card Wait
82	OC	_BERR	Bus Error Interrupt Request
83	o c	_INT6	High Priority Interrupt Request
84	o c	_INT2	Low Priority Interrupt Request

2.0 SYSTEM ROM

The onboard ROMs are selected in the address range from $0A80000 to $0B7FFFF, $OEOOOOO to $0E7FFFF, and $0F80000 to $OFFFFFF. The ROMs are also selected in the range from $0000000 to $01FFFFF when the internal overlay signal (OVL) is high (this allows the RESET vectors to be contained in the ROMs). The internal OVL signal becomes asserted at reset, and negates on the first write to CIA1 (address range of $BFD000 to $BFDFFF.

2.1 ROM Timing

ROM timing is shown below:



3.0 FLASH ROM

There is provision for an optional flash ROM device. The intent is that this is a possible replacement for a floppy disk drive in an extremely low end variant of the A300. The enable for the flash rom is called -FLASH-CE, and is active in the address range from $OAOOOOO to $0A7FFFF. This output is enabled when the proper data strobe is asserted, and the address is in range. Generation of _DTACK is identical to that for system ROM accesses.

3.0 CHIP RAM

Chip RAM cycles are generated during accesses to locations $0000000 to $0200000. When the internal OVL signal is asserted, ROM appears in this space instead of chip RAM (see section on ROM for further information on OVL).

3.1 Chip RAM Timing

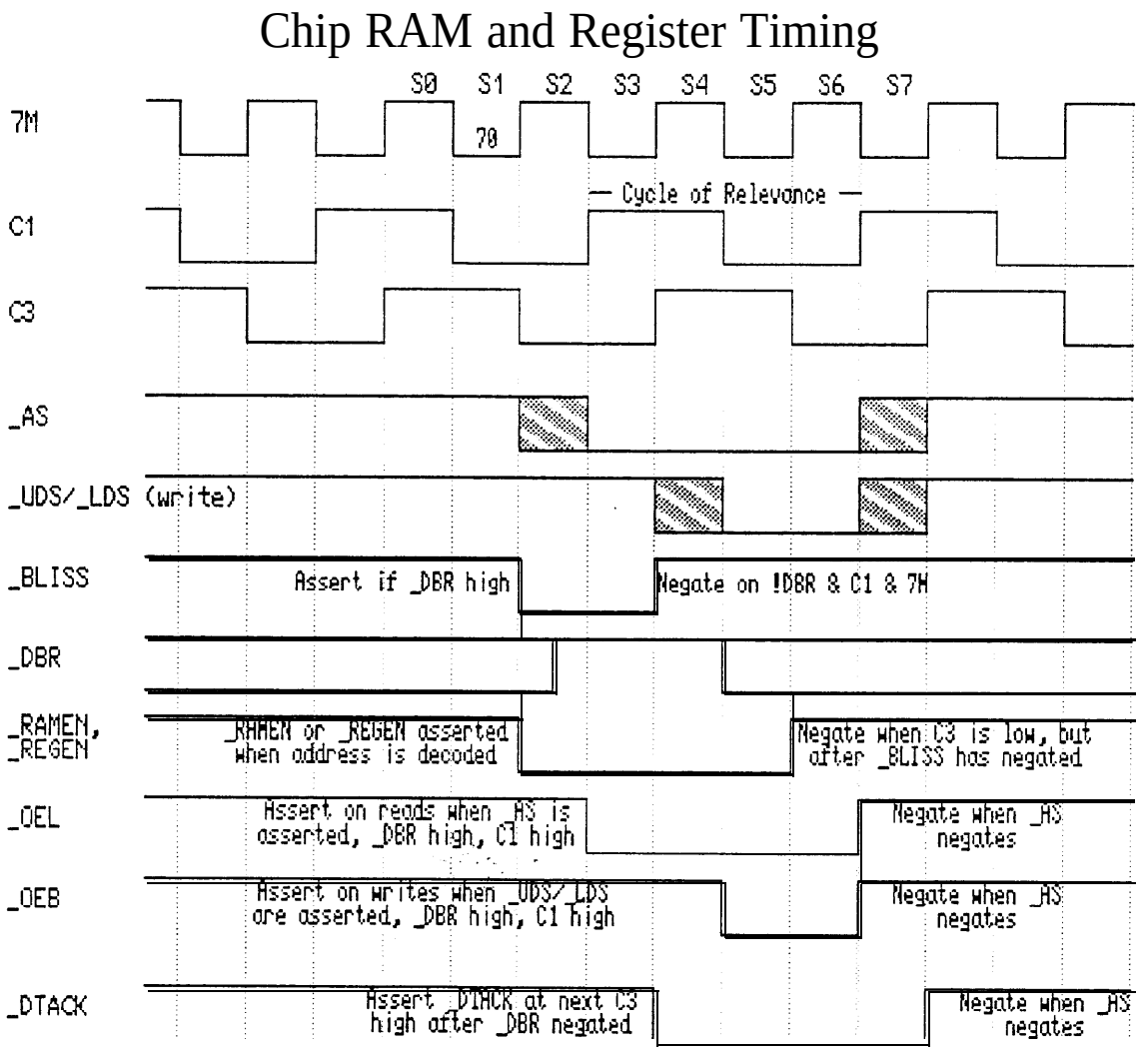
Timing for chip RAM cycles is given in the timing section of the Chip Register discussion (section 4.1). All timings given are equally valid for either chip registers or chip RAM.

4.0 CHIP REGISTERS

The chip registers are selected in the range from $0DFF000 to $0DFF1FF. Chip registers show up in user and supervisor data space.

4.1 Chip RAM and Register Timing

Timing is given on the following page. Note that timimng for chip RAM accesses is identical. A wait state is inserted when the access is from a DMA device.

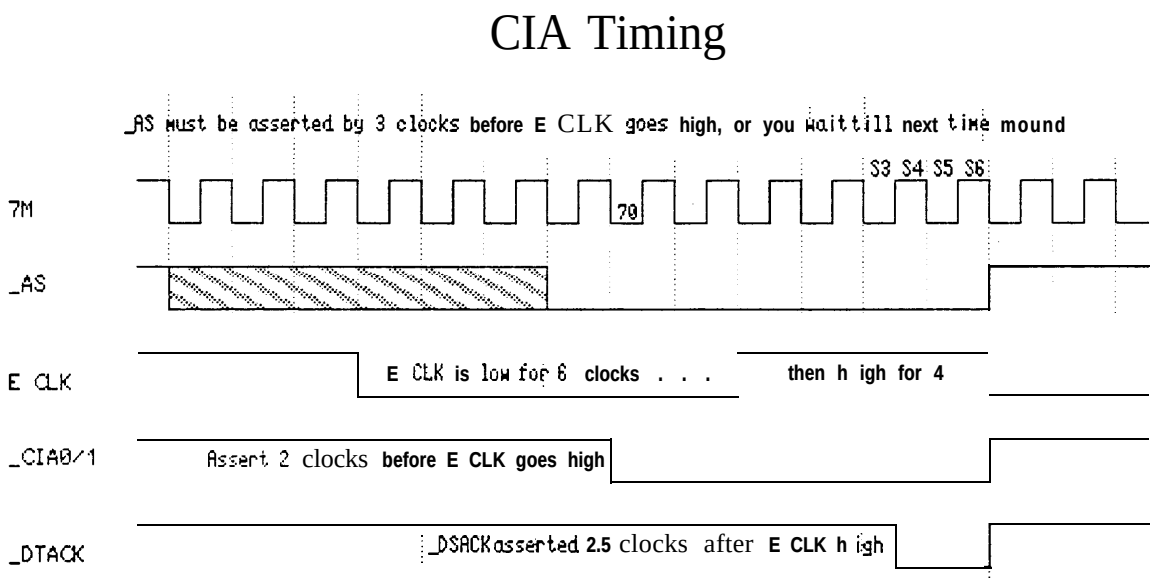


5.0 CIA'

The 8520 CIA's are selected in the address range from $0BF0000 to $OBFFFFF. ODD-CIA responds to addresses in this range in which address line 12 is low, with data appearing at odd addresses. The standard location to use in accesssing ODD-CIA is from $0BFE000 to $OBFEFFF. EVEN-CIA responds to addresses from $0BF0000 to $0BFFFFF in which address line 13 is low, with data appearing at even addresses. The standard location to use for accessing this CIA is from $0BFD000 to $OBFDFFF.

5.1 CIA timing

GAYLE provides synchronization of the processor to CIA accesses as well as generation of the E clock signal. Timing is shown below:



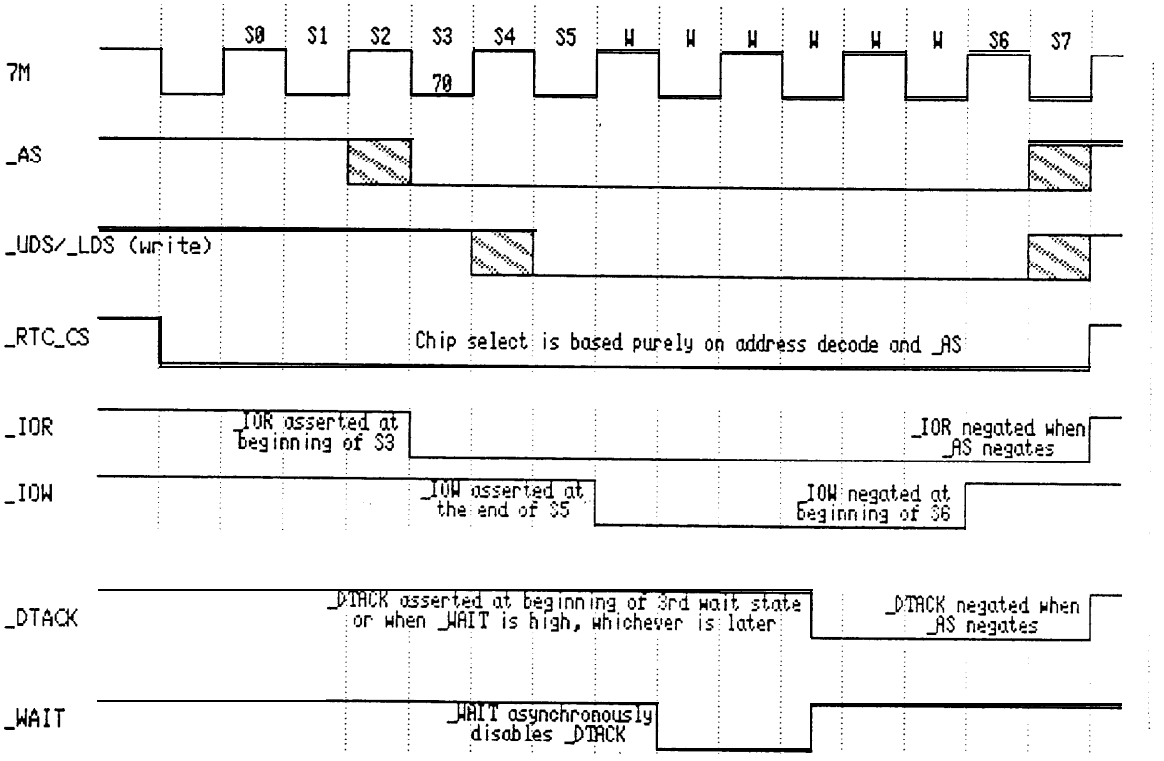
6.0 REAL-TIME CLOCK

The real-time clock (RTC) is selected in the address range from $ODCOOOO to $ODCFFF. The RTC appears in both user and supervisor spaces.

6.1 RTC Timing

The real-time clock timing is based on the Ricoh RP5C01 real-time clock chip. GAYLE's timing to the RTC is shown below:

Real Time Clock Timing



7.0 IDE HARD DRIVE

The IDE (AT) hard drive requires two mutually exclusive chip selects. Please see the chart below for address range in which each is active. The _IOW and _IOR signals have timing that is valid for IDE hard drives during these cycles.

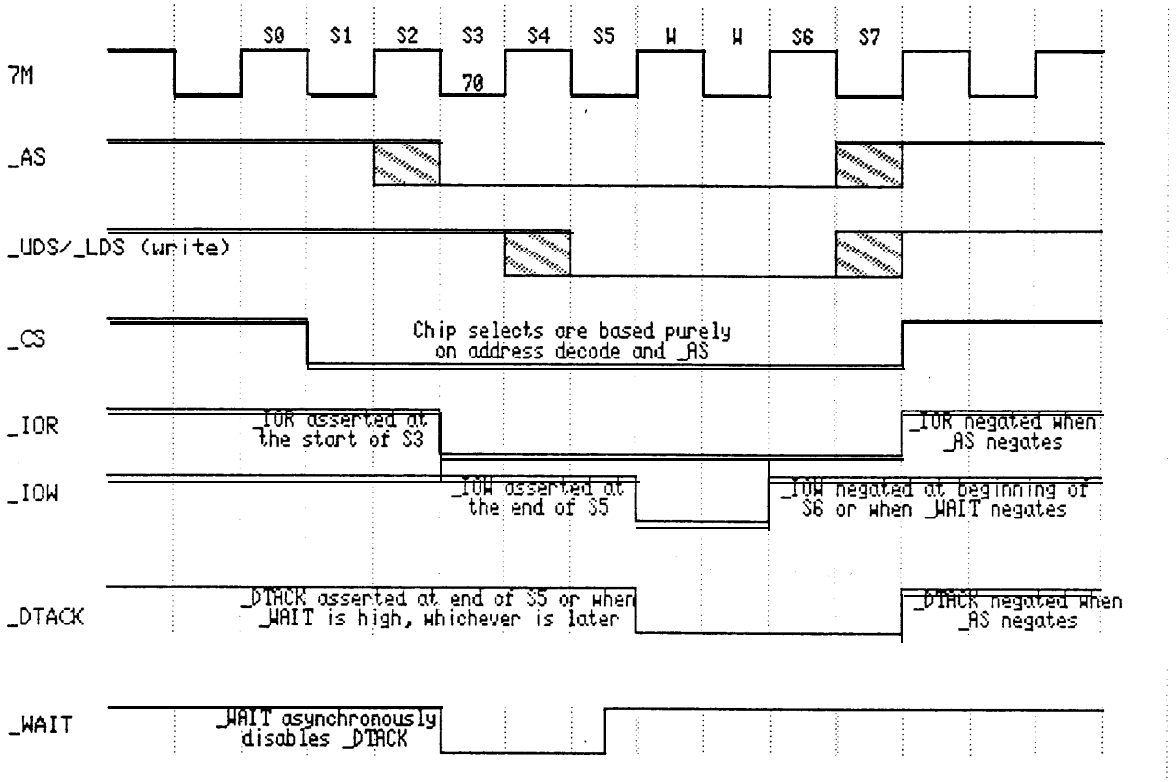
Data register accesses can be performed faster than control register accesses. Accesses to the control registers are called "8 bit accesses" while those to the data register are called "16 bit accesses". Show: oelow is a table that gives the chip select and access speed versus address range.

A14	A13	A12	Address Range	Chip Select	Speed
0	0	0	$0DA0000 to $0DA0FFF	_CS1	8 bit
0	0	1	$0DA1000 to $0DA1FFF	_CS2	8 bit
0	1	0	$0DA2000 to $0DA2FFF	_CS1	16 bit
0	1	1	$0DA3000 to $0DA3FFF	_CS2	16 bit
1	0	X	$0DA4000 to $0DA5FFF	None	8 bit
1	1	X	$0DA6000 to $0DA7FFF	None	16 bit

7.1 IDE Timing

IDE timing is shown below:

IDE Drive Timing



7.3 IDE Register Map

The disk drive address lines DAO, DA1, and DA2 are expected to be connected to processor address lines A2, A3, and A4 respectively. When connected in this fashion, the following memory map results:

Addr on A1000+	Addr on AT	Valid Data	Read Function	Write Function
$0DA0018	3F6	8 bits	Alternate Status	'Device Control
$0DA001C	3F7	8 bits	Drive address	Not used
$0DA1004	1F1	8 bits	Error Register	Features
$0DA1008	1F2	8 bits	Sector Count	Sector Count
$0DA100C	1F3	8 bits	Sector Number	Sector Number
$0DA1010	1F4	8 bits	Cylinder Low	Cylinder Low
$0DA1014	1F5	8 bits	Cylinder High	Cylinder High
$0DA1018	1F6	8 bits	Drive/Head	Drive/Head
$0DA101C	1F7	8 bits	Status	Command
$0DA2000	1F0	16 bits	Data	Data

8.0 ARCNET

A chip select is provided for an SMC COM20020 ARCNET chip. The COM20020 interfaces directly to the processor for all other signals.

8.1 ArcNet Timing

Timing for the SMC COM20020 is shown below:

ArcNet Timing

{Insert timing diagram here}

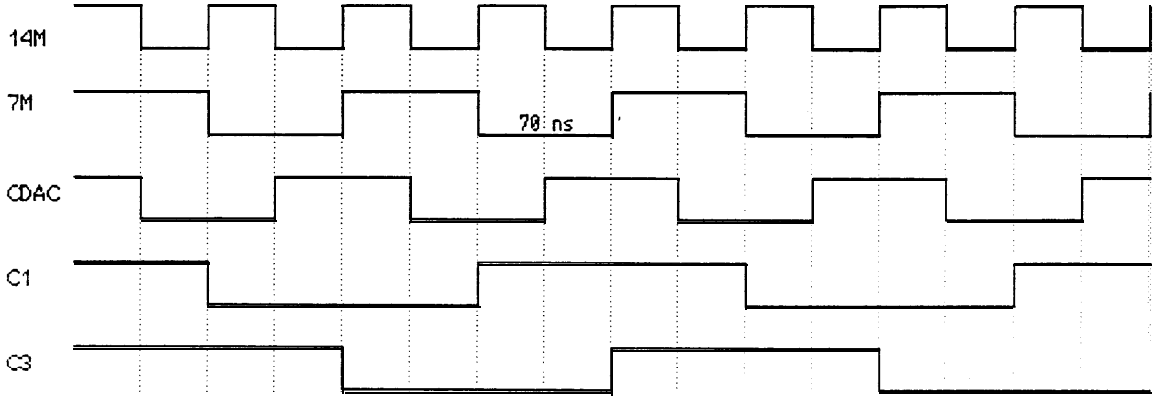
10.0 SYSTEM RESET LOGIC

The _KBRESET input drives the open collector outputs RESET an d -HALT low. No matter how short the pulse, GAYLE stretches the RESET and -HALT outputs to at least 560ns. When _RESETis driven low (either by GAYLE or externally), all internal states in GAYLE are reset, including the registers, which are all set to '0'.

11.0 SYSTEM CLOCKS

The system clocks expected by ANIMAL are shown below. Note that C3 is generated internally.

Clocks



12.0 FLOPPY GLUE

The floppy signals MTRON, MTRX, DKWDB, and DKWEB are generated by GAYLE. All of these signals are open collector outputs.

MTRON is the signal that tells the floppy motor to turn on. It is the _MTR input latched by the _SEL input. MTRON is guaranteed negated when RESET is asserted.

MTRX is the signal that tells the floppy motor to do what, George? It follows the _ MTR input except during reset when it is guaranteed negated.

DKWDB is a buffered version of the _DKWD signal.

DKWEB follows DKWE, except it is negated during reset.

13.0 BUFFER CONTROL

SHould this be folded in with other sections, or is there something special to say, George?

14.0 DTACK GENERATION

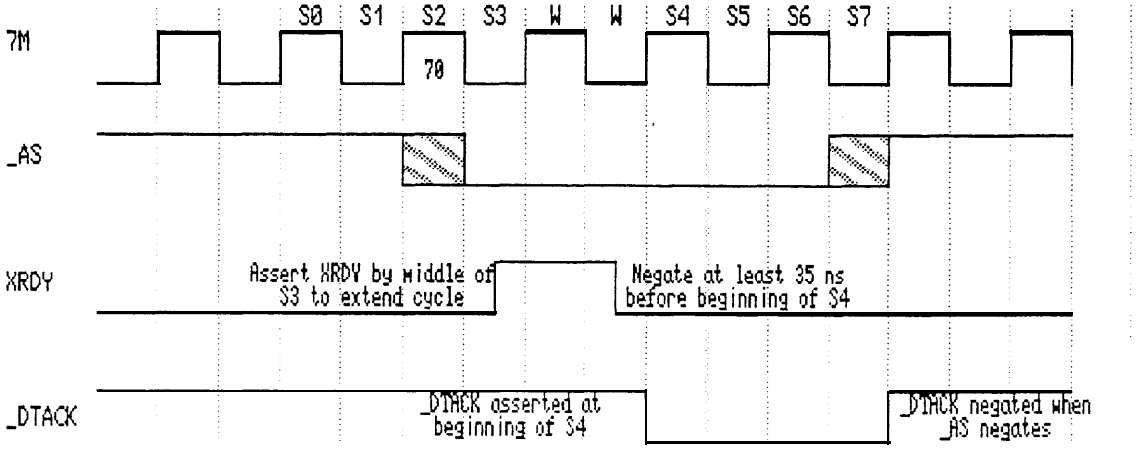
Automatic generation of the 68000 cycle termination signal, DTACK, is provided. GAYLE decodes addresses to determine timing for the DTACK signal. Timing for DTACK is given in many of the individual sections of this specification, but for any address ranges not covered in other sections (such as expansion space), DTACK works as follows:

1. If _OVR or XRDY are not asserted, DTACK is generated at the beginning of S4, guaranteeing a 4 clock cycle.
2. When _OVR is asserted, the _DTACK output is tristated, allowing the device that asserted _OVR to generate its own _DTACK.
3. If XRDY is asserted in time, generation of _DTACK is held off until XRDY is negated.

14.1 DTACK Timing

Timing for DTACK is shown below:

DTACK Timing



15.0 OVR AND XRDY SIGNALS

In addition to its function in overriding the generation of _DTACK, the _OVR signal can override address decoding in GAYLE. Thus it can be used to allow external devices to reside in address ranges that are normally reserved for motherboard devices, such as the credit card interface. Use of _OVR for this use basically requires that _OVR is asserted earlier than _AS. Address ranges where this is effective are shown below:

Address range	Normal cycle type	Cycle type with OVR
$A00000 -$A7FFFF	Flash ROM	zorro II
$A80000 -$B7FFFF	Workbench ROM	zorro II
$B80000 -$BEFFFF	Reserved for CDTV	Zorro II
$DB0000-$DB0000	External IDE drive	Zorro II
$DD0000-$DDFFFF	Reserved for DMA contr	ZOITO II
$EOOOOO-$E7FFFF	System ROM	zorro II
$F80000 -$FFFFFF	System ROM .	zorro II

Any address ranges where _OVR is legal, use of the XRDY signal to extend the cycle is also legal. Other address ranges ignore the XRDY signal.

16.0 CREDIT CARD INTERFACE

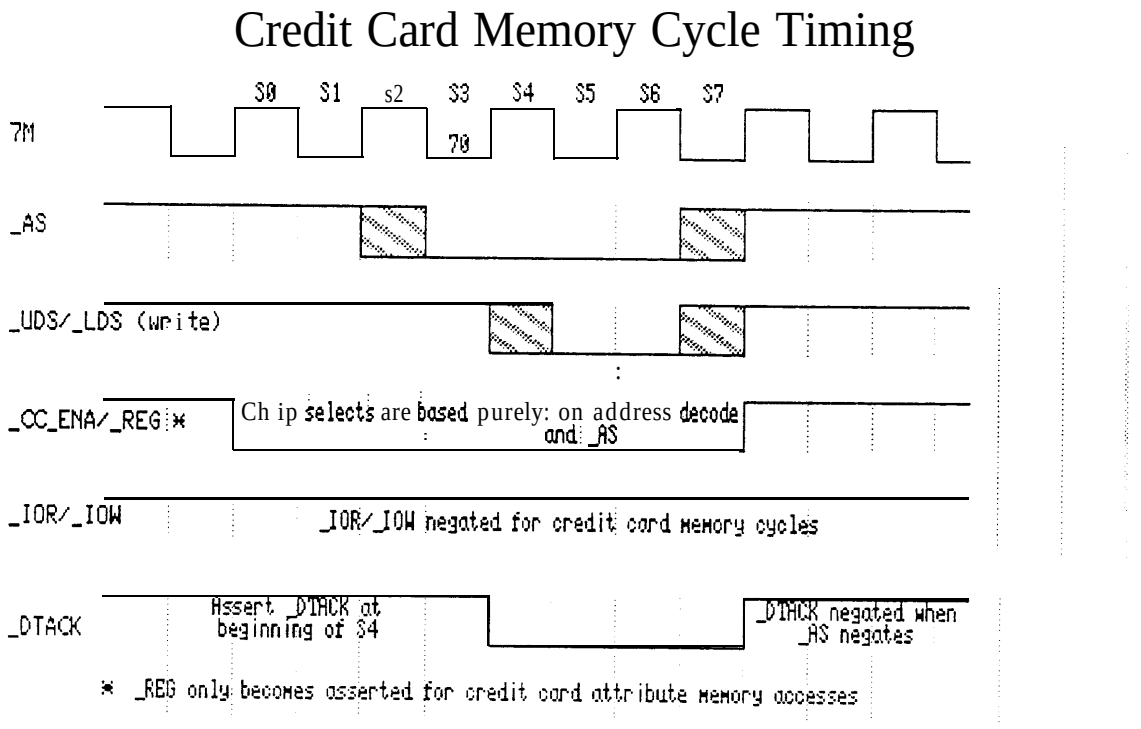
GAYLE includes a complete interface to the industry standard PCMCIA cartridge. Limited support of hot insertion and removal is included. GAYLE supports three different kinds of credit card cycles:

- Credit card memory cycles
- Credit card attribute memory cycles
- Credit card I/O cycles

16.1 Credit card memory cycles

These cycles are active during accesses of address $4000'00 to $8FFFFF while a credit card is inserted. Accesses from $400000 to $7FFFFF are to the credit card main memory. Accesses from $8000000 to $8FFFFF are to credit card attribute memory. Both types of cycles are identical, except credit card attribute cycles assert _CC_REG and _CC_ENA, while main memory cycles just assert _CC_ENA. This represents 4 MB of directly accessable main memory address space. The full 64MB of defined address space may be reached using the page registers in GAYLE. Currently GAYLE does not actually support these, but future versions may very well do so.

16.2 Credit card memory cycle timing



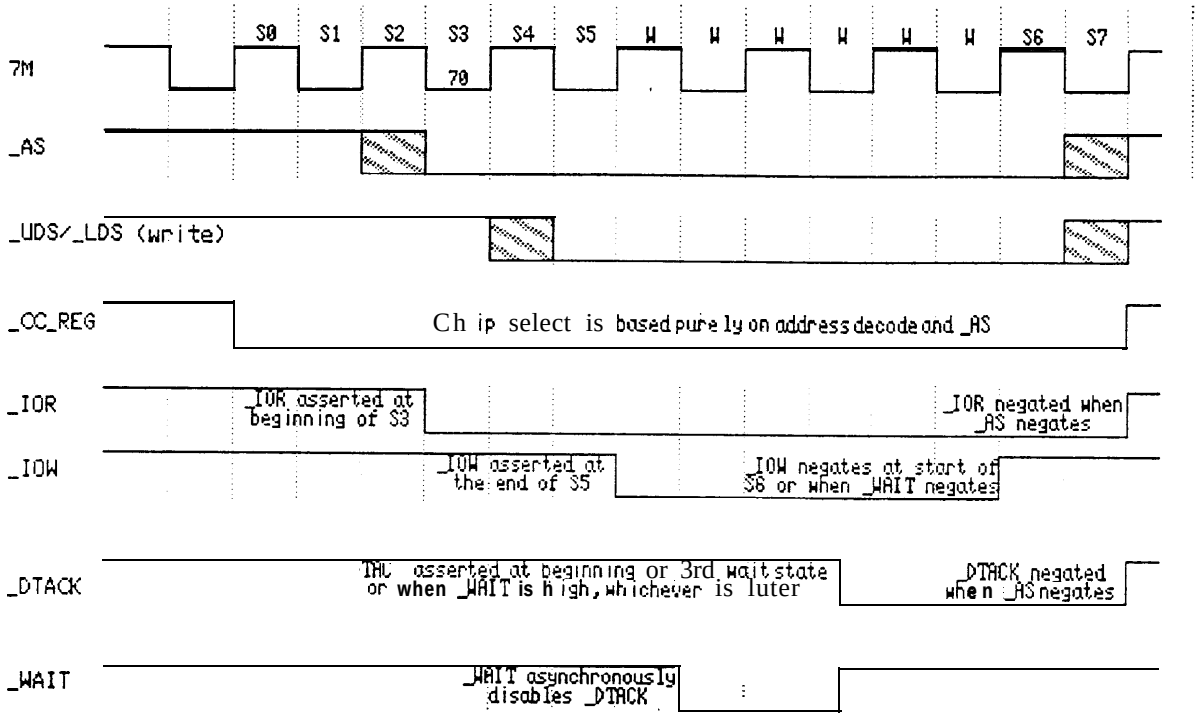
16.3 Credit card I/O cycles

Credit card I/O cycles occur during accesses to $900000 to $9FFFFF while a credit card is inserted.

16.4 Credit card I/O timing

Timing for credit card I/O cycles is shown below:

Credit Card I/O Cycle Timing



17.0 Test Mode

If _OVR is asserted at the rising edge of _KBRESET, a test mode is entered in which the E clock state counters reset to a known condition.

18.0 SPARE chip select

A spare chip select is provided. It is asserted on any access to locations $D80000 to $D8FFFF. Timing is similar to the ARCNET chip select.

19.0 GAYLE Registers

Four registers are included that facilitate support of the cartridge slot and IDE interrupt management. All registers are set to zero at reset time. These registers are shown on the following two pages:

Address $DA8000

Bit 15	Bit 14	Bit 17	Bit 17	Bit 11	Bit 10	Bit 9	Bit 8
IDE int status	CC det status	BVD2/DA status	BVD1/SC status	WR enable status	BSY/IRQ status	Dig Aud enable	c c disable

Bit 8: Allows the software to disable the credit card interface altogether. Writing a value of '1' disables the credit card interface, '0' allows it to become enabled (having no credit card installed also disables the interface. Disabling the credit card interface includes disabling address decoding for the credit card areas, makes the credit card inputs appear to be in the inactive state, and inhibits status change interrupts.

Bit 9: Enable for the credit card digital audio output. Writing a ' 1' enables connecting the credit card digital audio to the amiga audio and disables the BVD2 input to the interrupt request logic.

Bits 10-15: Each represent an external line. Reading any of these allows the software to determine the current state of the specified line. Writing a value of 1 to any of these bits allows the software to force GAYLE to behave as if the specified line is asserted (including returning a '1' when this register is read). If the credit card is not inserted, or if the CC disable bit is asserted, the credit card lines will all appear to be negated, although any lines that the software has written a '1' to will still read back as a ' 1'. The external lines are as follows:

IDE int	Interrupt output of the IDE drive; this bit is high whenever the IDE drive is generating an interrupt
CC det	Credit card detect: this bit is high whenever a credit card is present
BVD2/DA	Battery voltage detect 2 / Digital audio
BVD1/SC	Battery voltage detect 1 / Credit card (internal) status change
WR enable	Write enable; this bit is high when the credit card is write enabled. When low writes are inhibited.
BSY/IRQ	Credit card busy/Interrupt request

Address SDA9000

Bit 15	Bit 14	Bit 13	Bit 12	Bit 11	Bit 10	Bit 9	Bit 8
IDE int change	CC det change	BVD2/DA change	BVD1/SC change	WR prot change	BSY/IRQ change	Reset on CC status change	Berr on access after stat change

Bit 8: Allows the software to tell GAYLE to generate a reset whenever the credit card detect status line has changed (i.e. the credit card has been inserted/removed).

Bit 9: Causes a bus error to be generated on any access to the credit card area after the credit card detect status line has changed.

Bits 10-15: Are the same signals as at address SDA8000, but the register at SDAAOOO tells you when any of these bits has changed value. The bit remains high (and the interrupt line remains active) until a '0' is written to that bit. Writing a '1' will cause a bit to be unchanged.

Address $DAA000

Bit 15	Bit 14	Bit 13	Bit 13	Bit 11	Bit 10	Bit 9	Bit 8
IDE int int2 enable	CC det int6 enable	BVD2/DA int enable	BVD1/SC int enable	WRenable in2 enable	BSY/IRQ int enable	BVD/DA/SC int level	BSY/IRQ int level

Bit 8: Sets the interrupt level that is generated when the BSY/IRQ (bit 10) status line changes state, a '1' indicates in6t should be generated, a '0' indicates int2,

Bit 9: Similar to bit 8, except it is for the BVD (bits 12 and 13) inputs.

Bit 10: Enables interrupt on status change of the BSY/IRQ line of the credit card interface. The interrupt level that is generated is programmed by bit 8.

Bit 11: Enables generation of an int2 on status change of the write enable line of the credit card interface.

Bit 12: Enables interrupt on status change of the BVDl/SC line of the credit card interface. The interrupt level that is generated is programmed by bit 9.

Bit 13: Enables interrupt on status change of the BVD2/DA line of the credit card interface. The interrupt level that is generated is programmed by bit 9.

Bit 14: Enables generation of an int6 on status change of the credit card detect lines of the credit card interface.

Bit 15: Enables generation of an int3 on status change of the interrupt line of the IDE interface.

Address $DAB000

Bit 15	Bit 14	Bit 13	Bit 12	Bit 11	Bit 10	Bit 9	Bit 8
Page reg 25	Page reg 24	Page reg 23	Page reg 22	Slow mem	Delay write	Program 12v	Program 5V

Bit 8: Enables the programmable 5 volt output. Setting both bit 8 and bit 9 together asserts the credit card reset signal. Note: Credit card not inserted or disabled forces the programmable 5 volt output to zero.

Bit 9: Enabies the programmable 12 volt output. Setting both bit 8 and bit 9 together asserts the credit card reset signal. Note: Credit card not inserted or disabled forces the programmable 12 volt output to zero.

Bit 10: Enables a mode where the credit card WAIT signal is looked at during writes (it is always looked at during reads). In a 68000 this necessitates insterting a wait state. When set to zero, zero wait state cycles are run.

Bit 11: Enables 1.2 us memory cycles (instead of the normal 560ns).

Bits 12 -15: Are for the currently unimplemented credit card page registers. You can tell they are unimplemented because they do not read back what is written.

17.0 MEMORY MAP

0000000 to 01FFFFF	2MB	Chip RAM (or system ROM in overlay)
0200000 to 03FFFFF	2MB	Zorro II expansion space
0400000 to 07FFFFF	4MB	Credit Card memory if CC present (ZII otherwise)
0800000 to 08FFFFF	1MB	Credit Card attributes if CC present (ZII otherwise)
0900000 to 09FFFFF	1MB	Credit Card I/O if CC present (ZII otherwise)
OAOOOOO to 0A7FFFF	512 KB	Flash ROM
OA80000 to 0B7FFFF	1 MB	System ROM selected (optional workbench ROM)
0B80000 to OBEFFFF	448 KB	Not used (Reserved for CDTV)
OBFOOOO to OBFFFFF	64 KB	CIA's (See section on CIA's for more detail)
OCOOOOO to 0D7FFFF	1.5 MB	COO000 Memory
OD80000 to 0D8FFFF	64 KB	SPARE chip select
OD90000 to 0D9FFFF	64 KB	ARCNET chip select
ODAOOOO to 0DA3FFF	16KB	IDE drive (see section on IDE for register map)
0DA4000to 0DA4FFFF	16 KB	IDE reserved
0DA8000to ODAFFFF	32 KB	Credit Card & IDE configuration registers
0DB0000 to ODBFFFF	64 KB	Not used (Reserved for external IDE)
ODCOOOO to ODCFFFF	64 KB	Real time clock
ODD0000 to ODDFFFF	64 KB	RESERVED for DMA controller
ODE0000 to ODEFFFF	64 KB	Not Used
ODFOOOO to ODFFFFF	64 KB	Chip registers (shadowed 8 times)
OE00000 to 0E7FFFF	512 KB	System ROM (1st half if 1MB ROM)
OE80000 to OEFFFFF	512 KB	Configuration and I/O card space
OF00000 to 0F7FFFF	512 KB	Cartridge space
OF80000 to OFFFFFF	512 KB	System ROM (2nd half if 1MB ROM)

18.0 PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS

18.1 Marking

Devices shall be marked with Commodore part number plus a copyright notice as follows:
1990 CBM.

18.2 Packaging

The interconnected circuitry shall be contained in a standard 84-pin plastic leaded chip carrier with exterminal dimensions shown in Figure XX-X.

19.0 PROCESS QUALIFICATION TESTS

Integrated circuitrs supplied to the requirements of this specification shall meet the requiremtnes of Engineering Policy No. 1.02.008, whatever that is. Supporting doucmentation shall be supplied by vendor upon request.

19.1 Environmental test conditions

Devices shall comply with blah blah blah