National Semiconductor

Geode™ CS9210 Graphics Companion DSTN Controller

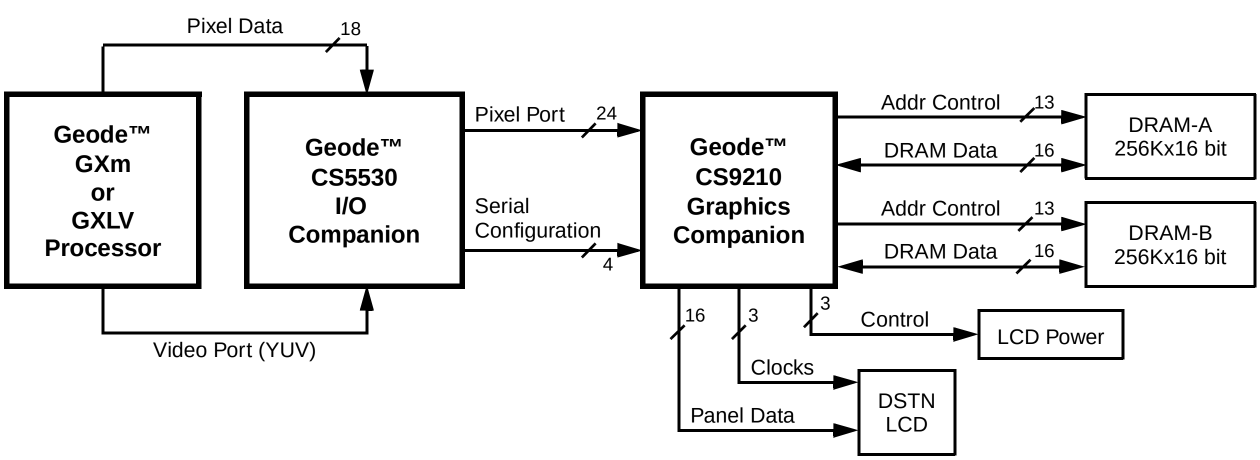
General Description

The CS9210 graphics companion is suitable for systems that use either the GXLV or GXm processor along with the CS5530 I/O companion; all members of the National Semiconductor® Geode™ family of products. The CS9210 converts the digital RGB output stream to the digital graphics input stream required by most industry standard DSTN color flat panel LCDs. It can drive all standard DSTN flat panels up to a 1024x768 resolution. The system connection example shows how the CS9210 interfaces with the rest of the system components.

Features

- 18-bit color support for digital pixel input
- 65 MHz pixel clock operation supports up to 1024x768 panels
- Simultaneous CRT and DSTN display with up to 75 Hz refresh rate
- 2X display refresh modes, up to 120 Hz
- Supports most SVGA DSTN panels and the VESA FPDI (Flat Panel Display Interface) Revision 1.0 Specification
- TFT panel support provided by use of one connector; allows a pass-through mode for the digital pixel input
- Programmable frame rate modulation (FRM), up to 32 levels
- Programmable dither, up to 16 levels
- Supports EDO memory, 16-bit interface
- Configuration via a serial programming interface
- Low-power, 3.3V operation
- 144-pin LQFP (Low-profile Quad Flat Pack)

Geode™ CS9210 System Connection Example



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1.0 Architecture Overview

The major functional blocks, as shown in Figure 1-1, of the Geode CS9210 graphics companion:

- Serial Interface
- Dither Memory
- FRM Memory
- Control Registers
- DSTN Formatter
- Display Controller
- DRAM Controller

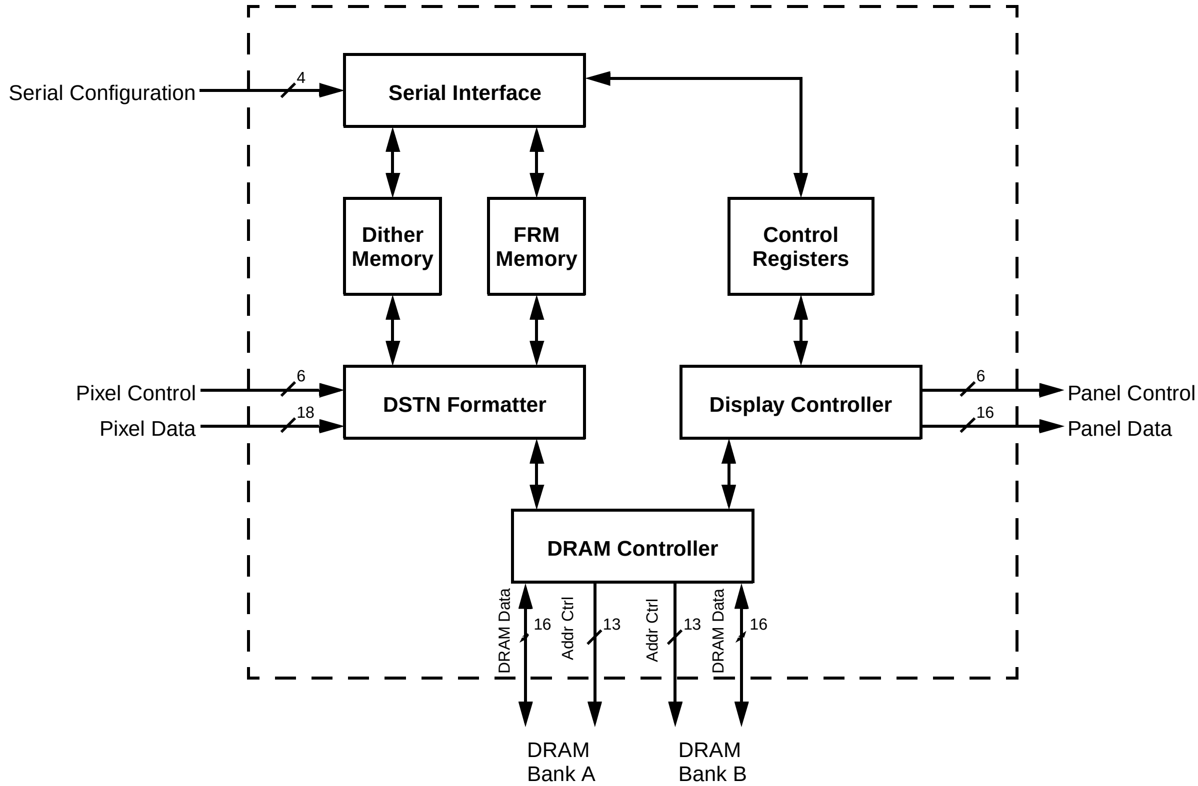


Figure 1-1. Internal Block Diagram

2.0 Signal Definitions

This section defines the signals and external interface of the Geode CS9210. Figure 2-1 shows the pins organized by their functional groupings (internal test and electrical pins are not shown).

2.1 PIN ASSIGNMENTS

The tables in this section use several common abbreviations. Table 2-1 lists the mnemonics and their meanings.

Figure 2-2 shows the pin assignment for the CS9210 with Tables 2-2 and 2-3 listing the pin assignments sorted by pin number and alphabetically by signal name, respectively.

In Section 2.2 “Signal Descriptions” a description of each signal within its associated functional group is provided.

Table 2-1. Pin Type Definitions

Mnemonic	Definition
I	Standard input pin.
I/O	Bidirectional pin.
O	Totem-pole output.
OD	Open-drain output structure that allows multiple devices to share the pin in a wired-OR configuration
PU	Pull-up resistor
PD	Pull-down resistor
smt	Schmitt Trigger
t/s	Tri-state signal
VDD (PWR)	Power pin.
VSS (GND)	Ground pin
#	The "#" symbol at the end of a signal name indicates that the active or asserted state occurs when the signal is at a low voltage level. When "#" is not present after the signal name, the signal is asserted when at a high voltage level.

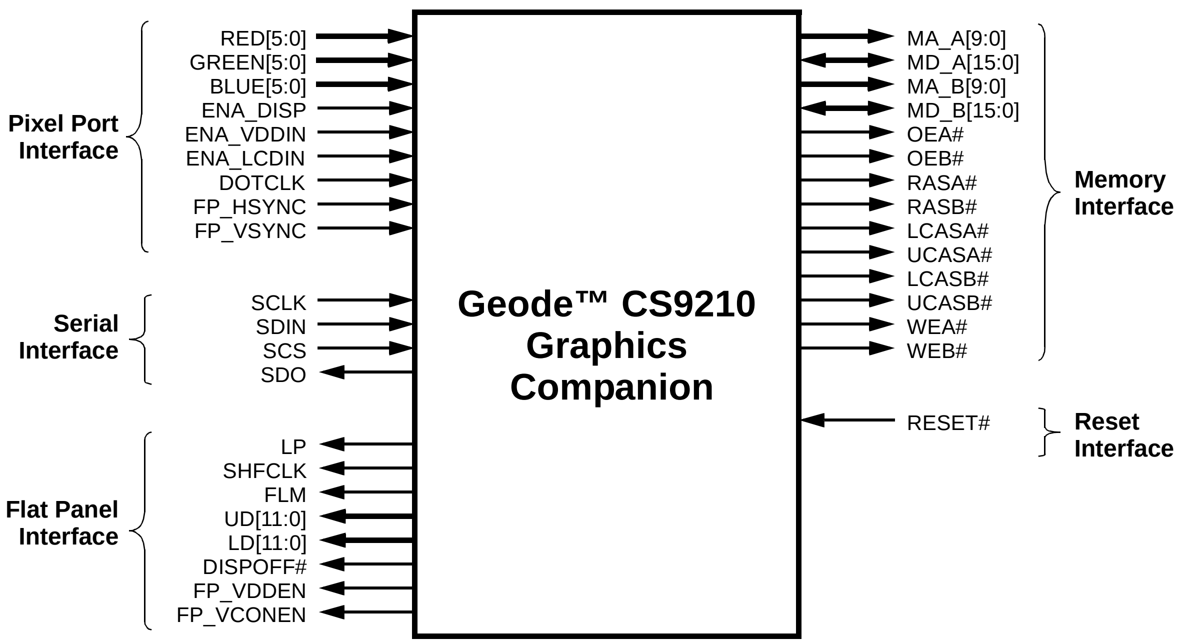


Figure 2-1. CS9210 Signal Groups

Signal Definitions (Continued)

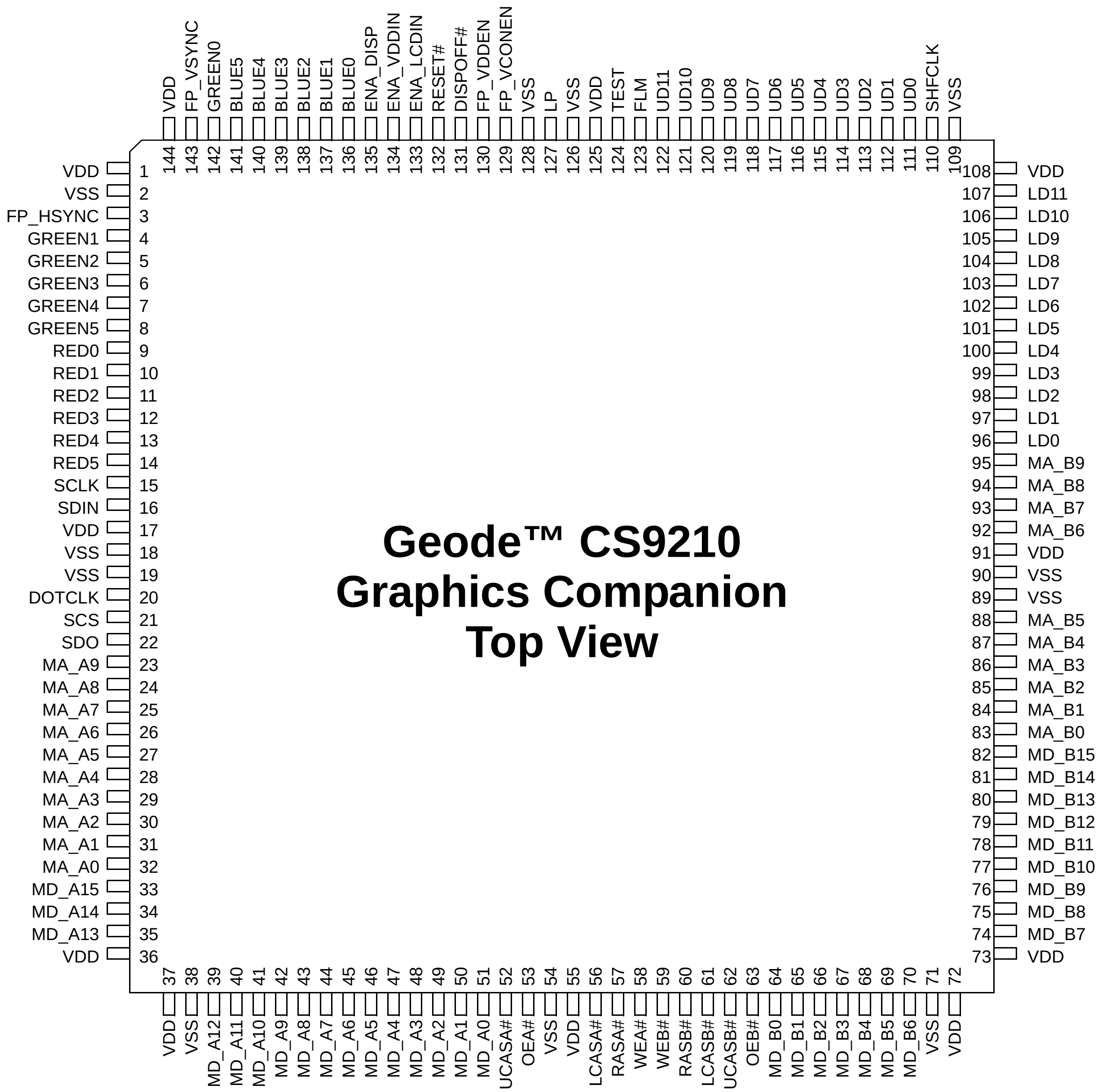


Figure 2-2. 144-Pin LQFP Pin Assignment Diagram
Order Number: CS9210-VNG

Signal Definitions (Continued)

Table 2-2. Pin Assignments - Sorted by Pin Number

Pin No.	Signal Name	Type	Drive (mA)
1	VDD	PWR	--
2	VSS	GND	--
3	FP_HSYNC	I	--
4	GREEN1	I	--
5	GREEN2	I	--
6	GREEN3	I	--
7	GREEN4	I	--
8	GREEN5	I	--
9	RED0	I	--
10	RED1	I	--
11	RED2	I	--
12	RED3	I	--
13	RED4	I	--
14	RED5	I	--
15	SCLK	I	--
16	SDIN	I	--
17	VDD	PWR	--
18	VSS	GND	--
19	VSS	GND	--
20	DOTCLK	I	--
21	SCS	I	--
22	SDO	O	6
23	MA_A9	O	4
24	MA_A8	O	4
25	MA_A7	O	4
26	MA_A6	O	4
27	MA_A5	O	4
28	MA_A4	O	4
29	MA_A3	O	4
30	MA_A2	O	4
31	MA_A1	O	4
32	MA_A0	O	4
33	MD_A15	I/O	4
34	MD_A14	I/O	4
35	MD_A13	I/O	4
36	VDD	PWR	--
37	VDD	PWR	--
38	VSS	GND	--
39	MD_A12	I/O	4
40	MD_A11	I/O	4
41	MD_A10	I/O	4
42	MD_A9	I/O	4
43	MD_A8	I/O	4
44	MD_A7	I/O	4
45	MD_A6	I/O	4
46	MD_A5	I/O	4
47	MD_A4	I/O	4
48	MD_A3	I/O	4
49	MD_A2	I/O	4
50	MD_A1	I/O	4
51	MD_A0	I/O	4
52	UCASA#	O	4
53	OEA#	O	4
54	VSS	GND	--
55	VDD	PWR	--
56	LCASA#	O	4
57	RASA#	O	4
58	WEA#	O	4
59	WEB#	O	4
60	RASB#	O	4
61	LCASB#	O	4
62	UCASB#	O	4
63	OEB#	O	4
64	MD_B0	I/O	4
65	MD_B1	I/O	4
66	MD_B2	I/O	4
67	MD_B3	I/O	4
68	MD_B4	I/O	4
69	MD_B5	I/O	4
70	MD_B6	I/O	4
71	VSS	GND	--
72	VDD	PWR	--
73	VDD	PWR	--
74	MD_B7	I/O	4
75	MD_B8	I/O	4
76	MD_B9	I/O	4
77	MD_B10	I/O	4
78	MD_B11	I/O	4
79	MD_B12	I/O	4
80	MD_B13	I/O	4
81	MD_B14	I/O	4
82	MD_B15	I/O	4
83	MA_B0	O	4
84	MA_B1	O	4
85	MA_B2	O	4
86	MA_B3	O	4
87	MA_B4	O	4
88	MA_B5	O	4
89	VSS	GND	--
90	VSS	GND	--
91	VDD	PWR	--
92	MA_B6	O	4
93	MA_B7	O	4
94	MA_B8	O	4
95	MA_B9	O	4
96	LD0	O	12
97	LD1	O	12
98	LD2	O	12
99	LD3	O	12
100	LD4	O	12
101	LD5	O	12
102	LD6	O	12
103	LD7	O	12
104	LD8	O	12
105	LD9	O	12
106	LD10	O	12
107	LD11	O	12
108	VDD	PWR	--
109	VSS	GND	--
110	SHFCLK	O	12
111	UD0	O	12
112	UD1	O	12
113	UD2	O	12
114	UD3	O	12
115	UD4	O	12
116	UD5	O	12
117	UD6	O	12
118	UD7	O	12
119	UD8	O	12
120	UD9	O	12
121	UD10	O	12
122	UD11	O	12
123	FLM	O	12
124	TEST	I	--
125	VDD	PWR	--
126	VSS	GND	--
127	LP	O	12
128	VSS	GND	--
129	FP_VCONEN	O	12
130	FP_VDDEN	O	12
131	DISPOFF#	O	12
132	RESET#	I	--
133	ENA_LCDIN	I	--
134	ENA_VDDIN	I	--
135	ENA_DISP	I	--
136	BLUE0	I	--
137	BLUE1	I	--
138	BLUE2	I	--
139	BLUE3	I	--
140	BLUE4	I	--
141	BLUE5	I	--
142	GREEN0	I	--
143	FP_VSYNC	I	--
144	VDD	PWR	--

Signal Definitions (Continued)

Table 2-3. Pin Assignments - Sorted Alphabetically by Signal Name

Signal Name	Pin No.
BLUE0	136
BLUE1	137
BLUE2	138
BLUE3	139
BLUE4	140
BLUE5	141
DISPOFF#	131
DOTCLK	20
ENA_DISP	135
ENA_LCDIN	133
ENA_VDDIN	134
FLM	123
FP_HSYNC	3
FP_VCONEN	129
FP_VDDEN	130
FP_VSYNC	143
GREEN0	142
GREEN1	4
GREEN2	5
GREEN3	6
GREEN4	7
GREEN5	8
LCASA#	56
LCASB#	61
LD0	96
LD1	97
LD10	106
LD11	107
LD2	98
LD3	99
LD4	100
LD5	101
LD6	102
LD7	103
LD8	104
LD9	105

Signal Name	Pin No.
LP	127
MA_A0	32
MA_A1	31
MA_A2	30
MA_A3	29
MA_A4	28
MA_A5	27
MA_A6	26
MA_A7	25
MA_A8	24
MA_A9	23
MA_B0	83
MA_B1	84
MA_B2	85
MA_B3	86
MA_B4	87
MA_B5	88
MA_B6	92
MA_B7	93
MA_B8	94
MA_B9	95
MD_A0	51
MD_A1	50
MD_A2	49
MD_A3	48
MD_A4	47
MD_A5	46
MD_A6	45
MD_A7	44
MD_A8	43
MD_A9	42
MD_A10	41
MD_A11	40
MD_A12	39
MD_A13	35
MD_A14	34

Signal Name	Pin No.
MD_A15	33
MD_B0	64
MD_B1	65
MD_B2	66
MD_B3	67
MD_B4	68
MD_B5	69
MD_B6	70
MD_B7	74
MD_B8	75
MD_B9	76
MD_B10	77
MD_B11	78
MD_B12	79
MD_B13	80
MD_B14	81
MD_B15	82
OEA#	53
OEB#	63
RASA#	57
RASB#	60
RED0	9
RED1	10
RED2	11
RED3	12
RED4	13
RED5	14
RESET#	132
SCLK	15
SCS	21
SDIN	16
SDO	22
SHFCLK	110
TEST	124
UCASA#	52
UCASB#	62

Signal Name	Pin No.
UD0	111
UD1	112
UD2	113
UD3	114
UD4	115
UD5	116
UD6	117
UD7	118
UD8	119
UD9	120
UD10	121
UD11	122
VDD	1
VDD	17
VDD	36
VDD	37
VDD	55
VDD	72
VDD	73
VDD	91
VDD	108
VDD	125
VDD	144
VSS	2
VSS	18
VSS	19
VSS	38
VSS	54
VSS	71
VSS	89
VSS	90
VSS	109
VSS	126
VSS	128
WEA#	58
WEB#	59

Signal Definitions (Continued)

2.2 SIGNAL DESCRIPTIONS

2.2.1 Pixel Port Interface Signals

Signal Name	Pin No.	Type (Drive)	Description
RED[5:0]	14-9	I	**Red Pixel Channel** These six pins are the red component of the pixel port input. The six most significant bits of the CS5530 pixel port (FP_DATA[17:12] on an 18-bit pixel port) are connected to these pins. RED5 is the MSB (most significant bit) and RED0 is the LSB (least significant bit).
GREEN[5:0]	8-4,142	I	**Green Pixel Channel** These six pins are the green component of the pixel port input. The six middle bits of the CS5530 pixel port (FP_DATA[11:6] on an 18-bit pixel port) are connected to these pins. GREEN5 is the MSB and GREEN0 is the LSB.
BLUE[5:0]	141-136	I	**Blue Pixel Channel** These six pins are the blue component of the pixel port input. The six least significant bits of the CS5530 pixel port (FP_DATA[5:0] on an 18-bit pixel port) are connected to these pins. BLUE5 is the MSB and BLUE0 is the LSB.
ENA_DISP	135	I	**Active Display Enable** This input is asserted when the pixel data stream is presenting valid display data to the pixel port.
ENA_VDDIN	134	I	**Input VDD Enable** When this input is asserted, it indicates that the display controller in the CS9210 should apply voltage to the LCD panel.
ENA_LCDIN	133	I	**Input LCD Enable** When this input is asserted, it indicates that the display controller in the CS9210 should drive valid control signals to the LCD panel.
DOTCLK	20	I	**Dot Clock** This signal is the pixel clock from the video controller. It is used to clock data in from the pixel port. Additionally, this signal is used as the input clock for the entire CS9210 device. This clock must be running at all times after reset for the CS9210 to function correctly.
FP_HSYNC	3	I	**Flat Panel Horizontal Sync Input** When the input data stream is in a horizontal blanking period, this input is asserted. It is a pulse that is used to synchronize display lines and to indicate when the pixel data stream is not valid due to blanking.
FP_VSYNC	143	I	**Flat Panel Vertical Sync Input** When the input data stream is in a vertical blanking period, this input is asserted. It is a pulse used to synchronize display frames and to indicate when the pixel data stream is not valid due to blanking.

Signal Definitions (Continued)

2.2.2 Serial Interface Signals

Signal Name	Pin No.	Type (Drive)	Description
SCLK	15	I	**Serial Interface Clock** This input signal is the clock for the serial control interface. The other serial interface signals (SDIN, SCS, SDO) are synchronous to this signal.
SDIN	16	I	**Serial Data Input** This is the data input line for the serial control interface. Input data is serialized on this pin, including the command stream for register reads and writes.
SDO	22	O (6 mA)	**Serial Data Output** This is the data output line for the serial control interface. Output data is serialized on this pin in response to register read commands.
SCS	21	I	**Serial Chip Select** This active high chip select indicates when valid data is being clocked in or out via the SDIN/SDO pins.

2.2.3 Flat Panel Interface Signals

Signal Name	Pin No.	Type (Drive)	Description
LP	127	O (12 mA)	**Latch Pulse** This is the line pulse or latch pulse for the flat panel data, indicating the output data is not valid, a display line has ended and another is about to start. Depending on the type of panel being interfaced, this signal can also be referred to as CL1 or LINE.
SHFCLK	110	O (12 mA)	**Panel Clock (Shift Clock)** This is the shift clock or pixel clock for the flat panel data. This signal is used to clock pixel data into the LCD panel. Depending on the type of panel being interfaced, this signal can also be referred to as CL2 or SHIFT.
FLM	123	O (12 mA)	**First Line Marker** This is the frame pulse for the flat panel data indicating the output data is not valid, and one display frame has ended and another is about to start. Depending on the type of panel being interfaced, this signal can also be referred to as FP or FRAME.
UD[11:0]	122-111	O (12 mA)	**Upper Scan Data** These outputs are the upper panel pixel data bus to the DSTN LCD panel. Its format is dependent on the display mode configured for the LCD panel. Refer to Section 3.1 “Mode Selection” on page 12.
LD[11:0]	107-96	O (12 mA)	**Lower Scan Data** These outputs are the lower panel pixel data bus to the DSTN LCD panel. Its format is dependent on the display mode configured for the LCD panel. Refer to Section 3.1 “Mode Selection” on page 12.

Signal Definitions (Continued)

2.2.3 Flat Panel Interface Signals (Continued)

Signal Name	Pin No.	Type (Drive)	Description
DISPOFF#	131	O (12 mA)	**Disables Panel** When this output is asserted low, it indicates that the LCD panel should be disabled.
FP_VDDEN	130	O (12 mA)	**Controls LCD VDD FET** When this output is asserted high, voltage should be applied to the panel. This signal is intended to control a power FET to the LCD panel.
FP_VCONEN	129	O (12 mA)	**Controls LCD Bias Voltage Enable** When this output is asserted high, the contrast voltage (VCON) should be applied to the panel.

2.2.4 Memory Interface Signals

Signal Name	Pin No.	Type (Drive)	Description
MA_A[9:0]	23-32	O (4 mA)	**DRAM Bank A Address Bus** The address bus for Bank A of the DRAM.
MD_A[15:0]	33-35, 39-51	I/O (4 mA)	**DRAM Bank A Data Bus** The data bus for Bank A of the DRAM.
MA_B[9:0]	95-92, 88-83	O (4 mA)	**DRAM Bank B Address Bus** The address bus for Bank B of the DRAM.
MD_B[15:0]	82-74, 70-64	I/O (4 mA)	**DRAM Bank B Data Bus** The data bus for Bank B of the DRAM.
OEA#	53	O (4 mA)	**DRAM Bank A Output Enable** The output enable for Bank A of the DRAM.
OEB#	63	O (4 mA)	**DRAM Bank B Output Enable** The output enable for Bank B of the DRAM.
RASA#	57	O (4 mA)	**DRAM Bank A Row Address Strobe** The row address strobe for Bank A of the DRAM.
RASB#	60	O (4 mA)	**DRAM Bank B Row Address Strobe** The row address strobe for Bank B of the DRAM.
UCASA#	52	O (4 mA)	**DRAM Bank A High Byte Column Address Strobe** The column address strobe for the upper eight bits of data for Bank A of the DRAM.
LCASA#	56	O (4 mA)	**DRAM Bank A Low Byte Column Address Strobe** The column address strobe for the lower eight bits of data for Bank A of the DRAM.
UCASB#	62	O (4 mA)	**DRAM Bank B High Byte Column Address Strobe** The column address strobe for the upper eight bits of data for Bank B of the DRAM.

Signal Definitions (Continued)

2.2.4 Memory Interface Signals (Continued)

Signal Name	Pin No.	Type (Drive)	Description
LCASB#	61	O (4 mA)	**DRAM Bank B Low Byte Column Address Strobe** The column address strobe for the lower eight bits of data for Bank B of the DRAM.
WEA#	58	O (4 mA)	**DRAM Bank A Write Enable** The write enable signal for Bank A of the DRAM.
WEB#	59	O (4 mA)	**DRAM Bank B Write Enable** The write enable signal for Bank B of the DRAM.

2.2.5 Reset and Internal Test Pins

Signal Name	Pin No.	Type (Drive)	Description
RESET#	132	I	**Reset** This pin is the system reset input.
TEST	124	I	**Reserved** This pin must be tied to ground. It is a National Semiconductor internal test mode pin only.

2.2.6 Power and Ground Pins

Signal Name	Pin No.	Type (Drive)	Description
VDD	1, 17, 36, 37, 55, 72, 73, 91, 108, 125, 144	PWR	**Power Connection (total of 11 pins)** Power for the DRAM and system interface signals. These should be supplied with 3.3V.
VSS	2, 18, 19, 38, 54, 71, 89, 90, 109, 126, 128	GND	**Ground Connection (total of 11 pins)** Ground connection.

3.0 Functional Description

The Geode CS9210 graphics companion connects to the TFT port of the CS5530 I/O companion chip (see Figure 3-1). It formats the graphics refresh data for the DSTN display and controls the refresh of the DSTN LCD.

The CS9210 must be connected to two 60ns EDO (Extended Data Out) 256Kx16 DRAMs that store a DSTN-formatted copy of the frame buffer. Pixel data is received by the pixel port, formatted by a programmable FRM (Frame Rate Modulator) and dither block, and then stored in the CS9210 frame buffer. The formatted pixel data is subsequently read from the DRAMs and used to refresh the DSTN panel. The panel can be refreshed at 1X or 2X the input refresh rate, up to a maximum refresh rate of 120 Hz. Using two banks of DRAM, the CS9210 controls each bank independently to allow for maximal use of the DRAM bandwidth and to minimize the amount of on-chip buffering.

The FRM/dithering formatting is accomplished via a pair of mapping RAMs. The first is used for FRM coloring; the second for dithering. The FRM RAM is a 32x64-bit map, representing 64 frames of data for 32 color patterns. The dithering RAM is a 16x4x4-bit map, yielding 16 dithering levels. The RAM-based FRM/dither approach gives the OEM the most flexibility to tune the FRM and dithering algorithms for a specific panel.

The FRM and dither maps are loaded, along with the remaining control registers, through a simple serial programming port that connects to the CS5530 I/O companion chip as illustrated in Figure 3-1. Figure 3-2 shows an alternative connection method.

3.1 MODE SELECTION

The CS9210 can be configured for three modes of operation. The mode selected depends on the type of panel being connected to the flat panel interface:

- 16-bit DSTN Mode
  - Supports DSTN panels with 640x480 or 800x600 resolutions.
- 24-bit DSTN Mode
  - Supports DSTN panels with 1024x768 pixel resolution.
- TFT Pass-Through Mode
  - Allows a common connector to be used for TFT LCD panels and DSTN LCD panels. The system software can configure the CS9210 to operate in a Pass-Through mode that presents the digital pixel (RGB) input data on the UD/LD output pins to drive a TFT panel on the common connector. The input data is registered internally before being presented at the output pins to better control the timing of the panel interface signals.

Mode selection is programmed via Index 02h, bits 1 and 0 as shown in Table 3-1. Depending on the mode selected, the panel data that is presented on the UD/LD buses will vary.

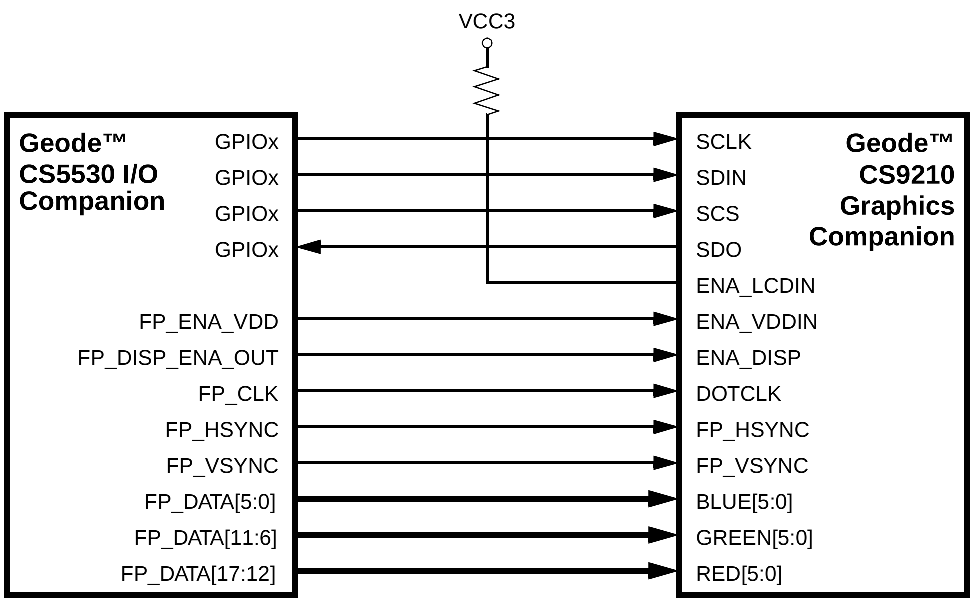


Figure 3-1. CS5530 and CS9210 Signal Connections

Functional Description (Continued)

Table 3-1. Mode Selection Bits

Bit	Description
Index 02h	**Control Register (R/W)** **Reset Value = 00h**
1	**16/24-Bit DSTN Select:** UD/LD[11:0] formatted for: 0 = 16-bit (640x480 and 800x600), 1 = 24-bit (1024x768). For this bit to be applicable, bit 0 must = 0. Also see Section 3.1 “Mode Selection” on page 12.
0	**Pass-through:** UD/LD[11:0] are formatted for: 0 = DSTN, 1 = TFT Pass-through. A setting of 1 overrides bit 1. See Section 3.1 “Mode Selection” on page 12.

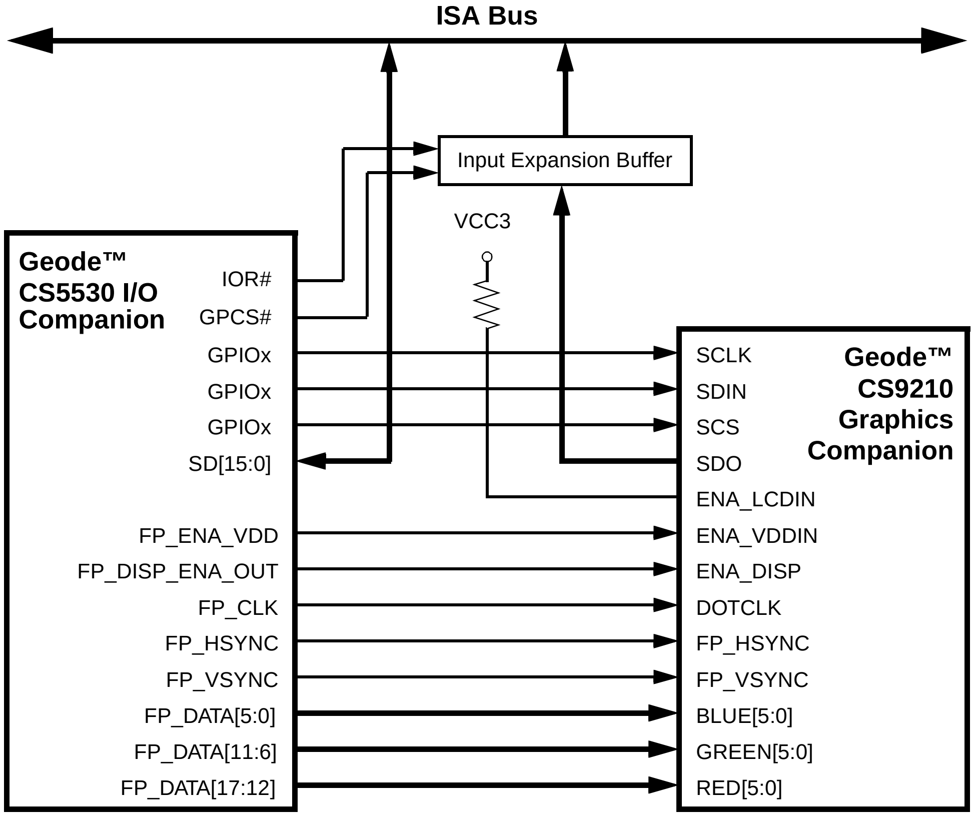


Figure 3-2. Connection Method Using Input Expansion Buffer

Functional Description (Continued)

Table 3-2 shows the mapping of the data in the three supported modes. The notation "UG1", for example, represents the bit value for the green component of pixel number 1 for the upper panel data. Note that exactly 2 and 2/3 pixels are presented to the panel per SHFCLK in 16-bit DSTN mode. The 16-bit DSTN mode pixel data sequence shown in Table 3-2 would start on the next SHFCLK with UB2 and LB2 followed by the bit values for the red, green, and blue components of pixel 3.

The mode selection is dictated by the panel type. A panel with a 1024x768 pixel resolution cannot be made to run at an 800x600 resolution by changing the mode selection from 24-bit DSTN to 16-bit DSTN.

Also note that the 16-bit/24-bit designation applies to the width of the data presented every SHFCLK to the DSTN panel on the UD/LD outputs. The 16-bit/24-bit designation has nothing to do with bits-per-pixel.

3.2 2X REFRESH MODE

When 2X refresh mode is enabled, each incoming frame of screen data is duplicated or displayed twice on the LCD panel. The rate at which frames are displayed to the panel is twice the incoming frame rate. Higher refresh rates improve picture quality and help to reduce any flickering effects caused by frame rate modulation.

Table 3-2. Panel Output Signal Mapping

LCD Outputs	16-Bit DSTN	24-Bit DSTN	TFT Pass-Through Mode
UD11	Unused	UR0	Unused
UD10	Unused	UG0	Unused
UD9	Unused	UB0	Unused
UD8	Unused	UR1	Unused
UD7	UR0	UG1	RED0
UD6	UG0	UB1	RED1
UD5	UB0	UR2	RED2
UD4	UR1	UG2	GREEN0
UD3	UG1	UB2	BLUE2
UD2	UB1	UR3	RED3
UD1	UR2	UG3	GREEN3
UD0	UG2	UB3	BLUE3
LD11	Unused	LR0	Unused
LD10	Unused	LG0	Unused
LD9	Unused	LB0	BLUE5
LD8	Unused	LR1	GREEN5
LD7	LR0	LG1	GREEN1
LD6	LG0	LB1	GREEN2
LD5	LB0	LR2	BLUE0
LD4	LR1	LG2	BLUE1
LD3	LG1	LB2	RED4
LD2	LB1	LR3	GREEN4
LD1	LR2	LG3	BLUE4
LD0	LG2	LB3	RED5
LP	LP	LP	FP_HSYNC
FLM	FLM	FLM	FP_VSYNC
SHFCLK	SHFCLK	SHFCLK	DOTCLK
DISPOFF#	DISPOFF#	DISPOFF#	ENA_DISP
FP_VDDEN	FP_VDDEN	FP_VDDEN	ENA_VDDIN
FP_VCONEN	FP_VCONEN	FP_VCONEN	ENA_LCDIN

Note: An "Unused" panel output is driven low at all times.

Functional Description (Continued)

3.3 TIMING SIGNALS AND PANEL CLOCK

The CS9210 controls the generation of the flat panel timing signals via internal counters that count pixels as they are output to the display. When the last pixel of a line is output, the LP signal is asserted. The duration of the LP is programmable via the LP Start and End registers at Index 0Ch-0Fh has shown in Table 3-3. Certain panels require extra LPs at the end of a frame scan. This requirement is also supported. The FLM output is asserted after a vertical sync has occurred and the first pixel line, while ENA_DISP is active, has begun. Position and duration of the FLM pulse is also programmable via the FLM Start and End registers at Index 10h-13h as shown in Table 3-3.

The CS9210 generates the STN panel clock. Since fractional pixels are generally sent on the pixel bus to STN panels, the ability to control the SHFCLK signal on a pixel-to-pixel basis is provided to modulate the panel clock duty cycle. Generally, for 16-bit DSTNs, the panel clock is the DOTCLK divided by four with every fourth pulse masked off (three SHFCLKs for four DOTCLK/4s). Programmable options provide support for a wide range of panels.

3.4 SIMULTANEOUS DISPLAY

The problem with displaying pixel data to both a CRT screen and a dual-scan STN panel at the same time, is that both the upper and lower halves of a dual-scan STN panel screen must be written at the same time. For a dual-scan STN panel, pixel data for two horizontal scan lines is written to the panel at the same time, one scan line to the upper half of the panel and one scan line to the lower half of the panel. This differs from the order that pixel data is written to a CRT screen, where the pixel data for one horizontal scan line at a time is written to the screen, starting with the scan line at the top of the screen and ending at the bottom of the screen.

Designs which incorporate the CS9210 are able to support simultaneous display with a dual-scan STN panel and CRT. The CS9210 stores an entire frame of pixel data in one of the external DRAM frame buffers, and then reorders the pixel data stream to include pixel data for both the upper and lower halves of the screen before sending the data out to the panel. The data in the DRAM buffer has already been frame-rate-modulated and/or dithered, if necessary, and packed as three bits per pixel.

Simultaneous display is supported with both the panel and CRT in the same mode and refresh rate. In this mode, the refresh rate should be set as high as possible while maintaining compatibility with established monitor timing standards (typically 72-75 Hz). The same pixel input data is fed to the CRT and the CS9210 simultaneously. As the data comes into the CS9210, it is stored in one of the external DRAM frame buffers. At the same time data is being stored for the current frame, the CS9210 is reading pixel data for the previous frame from the other external DRAM frame buffer and sending it out on the flat panel interface.

Table 3-3. Timing Related Registers

Bit	Description
Index 0Ch-0Dh	**LP Start Register (R/W)** **Reset Value = 005Ah**
15:12	**Reserved:** Must be set to 0.
11:0	**LP Start:** 12-bit value that specifies the number of DOTCLK cycles to the start of the next LP pulse from the falling edge of the last LP before internal VSYNC. (Refer to Figure 4-1.)
Index 0Eh-0Fh	**LP End Register (R/W)** **Reset Value = 0075h**
15:12	**Reserved:** Must be set to 0.
11:0	**LP End:** 12-bit value that specifies the number of DOTCLK cycles in duration for updating one line of the LCD panel. This value is used only in 1X Refresh Mode (Index 02h[5] = 0). (Refer to Figure 4-1.)
Index 10h-11h	**FLM Start Register (R/W** **Reset Value = 0020h**
15:12	**Reserved:** Must be set to 0.
11:0	**FLM Start** — 12-bit value that specifies the number of DOTCLK cycles to the start of an FLM pulse from the internal VSYNC signal rising edge. (Refer to Figure 4-1.)
Index 12h-13h	**FLM End Register (R/W)** **Reset Value = 0010h**
15:12	**Reserved:** Must be set to 0.
11:0	**FLM End:** 12-bit value that specifies the number of DOTCLK cycles to the falling edge of the FLM pulse from the falling edge of the first LP after the FLM pulse started. (Refer to Figure 4-1.)

Functional Description (Continued)

3.5 MAXIMUM FREQUENCY

The CS9210 will operate at a DOTCLK frequency of up to 65 MHz. There is no minimum frequency for the CS9210 device; however, many flat panels have signal timings that require minimum frequencies. Refer to the flat panel display specifications as appropriate.

3.6 RESET PROCEDURES

The SCLK and DOTCLK inputs do not need to be running when RESET# is asserted low. The assertion of RESET# or the issue of a soft reset through the serial interface will force the CS9210 into an internal reset state. After RESET# is deasserted or after a soft reset is issued, the CS9210 requires four SCLK pulses followed by ten DOTCLK pulses to bring it out of the internal reset state.

3.7 SERIAL INTERFACE

The serial interface is used to read and write registers and the FRM and dithering pattern memories inside the CS9210. One byte at a time is transferred across the serial interface. The serial interface protocol defines an 8-bit address for up to 256 bytes of direct addressing. The address mapping for this 256 byte address space is defined in Table 4-1 on page 24.

As shown in Table 3-4, the Control Register, Index 02h, which is accessed through this serial interface, contains a bit called LCD Enable (bit 6). This bit is turned on only after all timing registers and FRM/Dither memories have been programmed. The LCD panel will not power on until this bit is enabled.

When this bit is enabled, all other registers accessed through the serial interface become read only and cannot be written to, and the FRM and dither memory address ranges cannot be accessed at all. Writing to other registers or the FRM and dither memory addresses while the LCD enable bit is enabled has no effect. Reading from the FRM and dither memory address spaces while the LCD enable bit is enabled returns unknown data.

Table 3-4. LCD Enable Bit

Bit	Description
Index 02h	**Control Register (R/W)** **Reset Value = 00h**
6	**LCD Enable:** This bit cannot be enabled until all timing registers and FRM/dither memories have been programmed. The LCD panel will not display until this bit is enabled. 0 = Disable, ENA_VDDIN input ignored and all LCD registers can be written. 1 = Enable, external ENA_VDDIN input still required to enable panel. **WARNING:** When this bit is enabled, all registers except Index 02h and 03h are read only and the FRM and dither memory addresses cannot be read or written. Writing to these registers or the FRM and dither memories while this bit is enabled will have no effect. Reading from the FRM and dither memories while this bit is enabled will return unknown data.

Functional Description (Continued)

The read and write protocols for the serial interface are described in Table 3-5 and illustrated in Figures 3-3 and 3-4. The protocol begins with the assertion of the SCS input, followed by one start bit and three command bits. Only two commands are defined, one for read and one for write. The read protocol continues with one idle bit and eight bits of read data on SDO. The write protocol continues with eight bits of write data on SDIN and one idle bit. The deassertion of the SCS input for one SCLK cycle is required to end the transaction.

Note that data driven into the CS9210 is shown changing on the falling edge of SCLK. In general, this is a good practice to avoid hold time problems that might occur if the data were changing near the rising edge of SCLK. The CS9210 samples the serial interface input signals with the rising edge of SCLK. Data driven on the SDO output by the CS9210 changes on the rising edge of SCLK.

Table 3-5. Serial Interface Read/Write Sequences

Cycle(s)	Read Sequence with SCS = “1”		Write Sequence with SCS = “1”	
1	1 Start bit	SDIN = “1”	1 Start bit	SDIN = “1”
3	3 Command bits	SDIN = “000”	3 Command bits	SDIN = “001”
8	8 Address bits	ex: SDIN = "01110100"	8 Address bits	ex: SDIN = "01101001"
1	1 Idle bit	SDIN = “0”	1 Idle bit	SDIN = “0”
8	8 Read data bits	ex: SDO = "10011010"	8 Write data bits	ex: SDIN = "10010011"

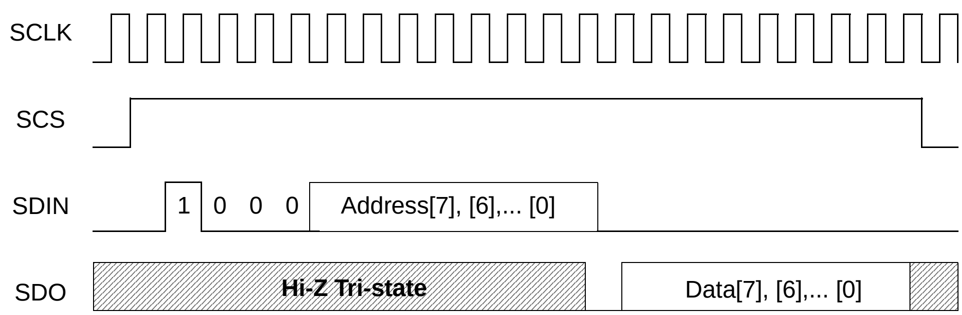


Figure 3-3. Serial Interface Read Cycle Timing Diagram

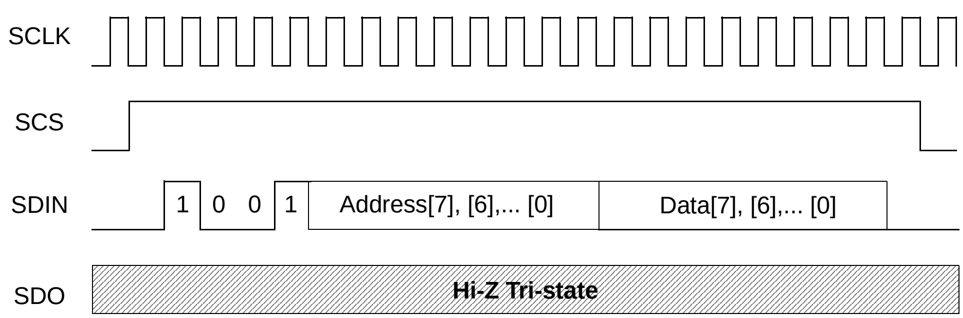


Figure 3-4. Serial Interface Write Cycle Timing Diagram

Functional Description (Continued)

3.8 COLOR GENERATION

Each pixel on an LCD panel consists of three primary color components: red, green, and blue. Each primary color component, for a given pixel, can be either turned on or turned off. A total of eight colors can be generated for a given pixel through different combinations of turning each color component either on or off. In order to generate more colors, frame rate modulation (FRM) and dithering are used in the CS9210. The CS9210 is capable of generating 262,144 different colors based on the 18-bit RGB pixel input from the pixel port interface. The following sections describe how frame rate modulation and dithering are implemented.

3.8.1 Frame Rate Modulation (FRM)

The idea of frame rate modulation is to turn each primary color component of a pixel on and off at a certain rate to create the perception of various color intensities. The intensity or brightness of each color component depends on what percentage of time the color component is turned on and what percentage of time the color component is turned off.

For example, take a given pixel whose blue and green color components are always off. If the pixel's red color component was also always off, the pixel would be black. If the pixel's red color component was always on, the pixel would be bright red, as bright as the red could get. However, if the red color component were alternating between being on and off, the pixel would look about half as bright as the brightest red.

The CS9210 independently turns the red, green, and blue pixel color components on and off on a per frame basis (a frame is one entire screen of pixels). The FRM sequence specifies which frames the color component will be on and which ones it will be off. These sequences are 64 bits long, with each bit representing one frame. Once the end of a sequence has been reached, the CS9210 will go back to the beginning of the sequence and start over.

Figure 3-5 illustrates how one color component of a given pixel might be turned on and off over 64 frames to achieve the perception of a given color component intensity.

The pixel port data of the CS9210 is comprised of six bits for each of the three primary colors. Each of these 6-bit color intensity values is dithered down to five bits (see Section 3.8.2 "Dithering" on page 20 for a detailed description of dithering). These 5-bit color intensity values are then used to select one of the 32 FRM sequences stored in the CS9210.

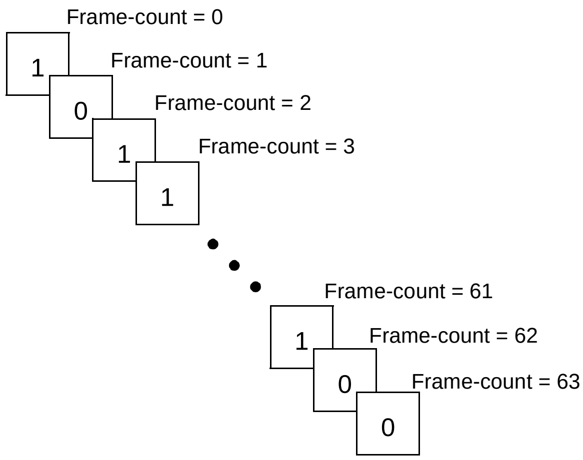


Figure 3-5. Sample FRM Sequence

3.8.1.1 Choosing FRM Sequences

Care must be taken when choosing FRM sequences to reduce the effects of flickering (the low frequency variations) that can be detected by the human eye. Definition of FRM sequences will also depend on the characteristics of the LCD panel being used. For these reasons, generation of an FRM sequence table involves lots of experimentation. Table 3-6 illustrates an FRM sequence table for a single primary color component.

An FRM sequence of 1's and 0's is defined for each 5-bit input color component intensity value. The frequency ratio indicates the number of 0 to 1 transitions within the 64 frame sequence. This value multiplied by the screen refresh rate will give the frequency of frame rate modulation for the given color component intensity. The intensity ratio indicates the fractional amount of time that the pixel color component will be turned on.

Higher frame modulation frequencies result in better picture quality. Very low frequencies are more noticeable to the human eye. It also seems that the human eye is less responsive to differences in frequency at low intensities.

The relationship between input intensity and the resulting intensity ratio of the FRM sequence is not necessarily linear. This relationship depends on the non-linear characteristics of the LCD panel used.

Functional Description (Continued)

In the FRM Sequence Table it was determined through experimentation that intensity ratios outside the range of 16/64 to 48/64 (other than 0/64 and 64/64) resulted in frequency ratios that were low enough that the human eye would be able to detect flickering more easily. However, because the human eye is less sensitive to frequency variations at low intensity, instead of jumping directly from 0/64 to 16/64, it appeared acceptable to gradually increase the intensity ratio from 0/64 to 16/64. The intensity ratio then slowly increases from 16/64 to 48/64 to create a smooth transition through different gray scale levels. The full scale intensity ratio is truncated at 48/64 intentionally to reduce the effect of sudden changes in intensity level and frequency variation.

Table 3-6. FRM Sequence Table Example For One Color Component

Input Intensity	Frame Count from 0 to 63								Freq. Ratio	Intensity Ratio
0	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	0/64	0/64
1	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	0/64	0/64
2	00000001	00000001	00000001	00000001	00000001	00000001	00000001	00000001	8/64	8/64
3	00000010	00001000	00010000	01000001	00000010	00001000	00010000	01000001	10/64	10/64
4	00010001	00010001	00010001	00010001	00010001	00010001	00010001	00010001	16/64	16/64
5	00010010	01001001	00100100	10010010	01001001	00100100	10010010	01001001	21/64	21/64
6	00100100	10010100	10010010	01010010	01001010	01001001	00101001	00100101	23/64	23/64
7	00100101	00100101	00100101	00100101	00100101	00100101	00100101	00100101	24/64	24/64
8	00100101	00101001	01001001	01001010	01010010	10010010	10010100	10100101	25/64	25/64
9	00101001	01001010	01010010	10010101	00101001	01001010	01010010	10010101	26/64	26/64
10	00101001	01010010	10100101	00101010	01010100	10100101	01001010	10010101	27/64	27/64
11	00101010	01010101	00101010	01010101	00101010	01010101	00101010	01010101	28/64	28/64
12	00101010	10010101	01010010	10101010	01010101	01001010	10101001	01010101	29/64	29/64
13	00101010	10101010	01010101	01010101	00101010	10101010	01010101	01010101	30/64	30/64
14	00101010	10101010	10101010	10101010	01010101	01010101	01010101	01010101	31/64	31/64
15	01010101	01010101	01010101	01010101	01010101	01010101	01010101	01010101	32/64	32/64
16	01010101	01010101	01010101	01010101	10101010	10101010	10101010	10101011	31/64	33/64
17	01010101	01010101	10101010	10101011	01010101	01010101	10101010	10101011	30/64	34/64
18	01010101	01101010	10101101	01010101	10101010	10110101	01010110	10101011	29/64	35/64
19	01010101	10101011	01010101	10101011	01010101	10101011	01010101	10101011	28/64	36/64
20	01010110	10101101	01011010	11010101	10101011	01011010	10110101	01101011	27/64	37/64
21	01010110	10110101	10101101	01101011	01010110	10110101	10101101	01101011	26/64	38/64
22	01011010	11010110	10110110	10110101	10101101	01101101	01101011	01011011	25/64	39/64
23	01011011	01011011	01011011	01011011	01011011	01011011	01011011	01011011	24/64	40/64
24	01011011	01101011	01101101	10101101	10110101	10110110	11010110	11011011	23/64	41/64
25	01011011	01101101	10110110	11011011	01011011	01101101	10110110	11011011	22/64	42/64
26	01101101	10110110	11011011	01101101	10110110	11011011	01101101	10110111	21/64	43/64
27	01101101	10110111	01101101	10110111	01101101	10110111	01101101	10110111	20/64	44/64
28	01101101	11011011	01110110	11011101	10111011	01101110	11011011	10110111	19/64	45/64
29	01101110	11011101	10111011	01110111	01101110	11011101	10111011	01110111	18/64	46/64
30	01101110	11101110	11011101	11011101	10111011	10111011	01110111	01110111	17/64	47/64
31	01110111	01110111	01110111	01110111	01110111	01110111	01110111	01110111	16/64	48/64

Functional Description (Continued)

3.8.1.2 Removal of Flickering

One side effect of frame rate modulation is flickering. When a large group of pixels on an LCD panel are the exact same color, and all of the pixels in this large group are blinking on and off together in synchronization, the flickering effect is detectable by the human eye. The CS9210 removes detectable flickering by de-synchronizing adjacent pixels so that they do not turn on and off at the same time.

This reduction of flickering due to FRM is achieved in the CS9210 through the use of one pair of linear feedback shift registers (LFSRs) for each pixel color component to introduce screen position dependent randomization. For each color component, one 15-bit LFSR, which is advanced each pixel, is used to generate global randomization, and one 9-bit LFSR, which is advanced each horizontal line, is used to generate local randomization. Both LFSRs are reset to their seeded value at the beginning of each frame. The lower six bits of each LFSR is added to the frame count and the resulting value is used to index the FRM sequence table. The addition of the lower six bits of these two LFSRs gives each pixel location on the screen a fixed random offset into the FRM sequence table so that adjacent pixels of the same color are not on the same frame count in the 64-bit FRM sequence.

3.8.2 Dithering

The idea behind dithering is to achieve intermediate color intensities by allowing the human eye to blend or average the intensities of adjacent pixels on a screen. Intensity resolution is gained by sacrificing spatial resolution.

For example, consider just the red color component of a 2x2 square of pixels. If the only two options for the red color component were to be turned on or off, then there would only be two colors, black and the brightest red. However, if two of the pixels' red color components in the 2x2 square were turned on and two were turned off, the human eye would blend these adjacent pixels and the 2x2 pixel square would appear to be half as bright as the brightest red. The drawback is that fine details and boundaries between regions of differing color intensities become slightly blurred.

The CS9210 supports dithering patterns over a 4x4 pixel area. A 4x4 pixel area supports 16 different dithering patterns. This means that the 6-bit input intensity for a given pixel primary color component can be reduced to its two most significant bits by using the four least significant bits to select a 4x4 pixel pattern whose average intensity is equal to the original 6-bit input intensity value.

For example, consider a display screen (not a DSTN panel) which is capable of producing four different intensities of the red color component for each pixel. Given a 6-bit red intensity value, "010110", the problem is to come up with a 4x4 pixel pattern using only the four available red pixel intensities that, when averaged together, yields the value of the original 6-bit intensity.

Figure 3-6 shows a potential dither pattern for this color intensity. As the computer starts to update the screen, the X[1:0] and Y[1:0] values will both be 00. According to the 4x4 pattern in Figure 3-6, the value "100000" will be sent to the screen. After that pixel has been sent, the next pixel in the display line will be processed, incrementing X[1:0] to 01 and leaving Y[1:0] untouched. Looking at the dither pattern, the value for this pixel is "010000", which is sent to the display screen. The dither pattern is traversed in this manner, X increments after each pixel and Y increments after each display line, until the whole screen has been rendered. If all sixteen values of this dither pattern were averaged, the result would match the original value of "010110".

The actual dithering pattern is a 4x4 pattern of 1's and 0's. A "0" in a given position of the pattern indicates that the truncated value of the input color component intensity be used. A "1" means use the next higher truncated value. Since, in the previous example, only four different intensities are capable of being generated, only the upper two bits are sent to the display screen, the rest are dropped. For an intensity value of "010110"; the truncated value is "01", and the next higher truncated value is "10".

Y[1:0] \ X[1:0]	00	01	10	11
00	100000	010000	100000	010000
01	010000	100000	010000	010000
10	100000	010000	100000	010000
11	010000	010000	010000	100000

Figure 3-6. Dithered 4x4 Pixel Pattern

Functional Description (Continued)

Figure 3-7 shows the suggested order in which 1's should be added to the dithering pattern as the least significant four bits of the input intensity increase in value from 0 to 15.

Y[1:0] \ X[1:0]	00	01	10	11
00	**1**	**9**	**3**	**11**
01	**13**	**5**	**15**	**7**
10	**4**	**12**	**2**	**10**
11		**8**	**14**	**6**

Figure 3-7. 4-bit Dither Pattern Sequence

For the previous dithering pattern example where the input intensity value was "010110", the value of the least significant four bits is 6, which means that positions 1 through 6 in Figure 3-7 of the dithering pattern would be set to 1, all other positions would be set to 0. If the least significant four bits have a value of 0, all sixteen positions will be set to 0.

3.8.2.1 N-Bit Dithering Schemes

All discussions to this point have referred to a 4-bit dithering scheme. A 4-bit dithering scheme is one in which the least significant four bits of the input intensity value for each pixel color component are truncated and these least significant four bits are used to select a 4x4 dithering pattern.

Other dithering schemes include 3-bit, 2-bit, and 1-bit dithering. In the 3-bit dithering scheme, only the least significant three bits of the input intensity value for each color component are truncated. These three bits are then used to select a 4x4 dithering pattern similar to the 4-bit scheme. As the value of the least significant three bits increases from 0 to 7, two 1's are added to the pattern for each increment of the 3-bit value.

The 2-bit dithering scheme selects a dithering pattern based on the least significant two bits of the input intensity value for each color component. As the value of these two bits increases from 0 to 3, four 1's are added to the pattern for each increment of the 2-bit value.

The 1-bit dithering scheme uses the least significant bit of the input intensity value to select one of two dithering patterns. When the least significant bit is 0, the pattern is all 0's. When the least significant bit is 1, the pattern is alternating 0's and 1's.

Figure 3-8 shows the suggested order for adding 1's to the dithering patterns for the 3-, 2-, and 1-bit dithering schemes.

3-Bit Scheme

Y[1:0] \ X[1:0]	00	01	10	11
00	**1**	**5**	**2**	**6**
01	**7**	**3**		**4**
10	**2**	**6**	**1**	**5**
11		**4**	**7**	**3**

2-Bit Scheme

Y[1:0] \ X[1:0]	00	01	10	11
00	**1**	**3**	**1**	**3**
01		**2**		**2**
10	**1**	**3**	**1**	**3**
11		**2**		**2**

1-Bit Scheme

Y[1:0] \ X[1:0]	00	01	10	11
00	**1**		**1**	
01		**1**		**1**
10	**1**		**1**	
11		**1**		**1**

Figure 3-8. N-Bit Dithering Pattern Schemes

Functional Description (Continued)

3.8.3 Combining FRM and Dithering

The temporal and spatial modulation techniques of FRM and dithering are combined to reduce each input color component intensity value down to a single bit without sacrificing the color resolution of the original 6-bit intensity value. Each 6-bit color component of the input pixel data is first dithered and then the dithered value becomes the input for FRM.

FRM and dithering can be combined in different ways. As indicated previously, the upper five bits of the input intensity value for each pixel color component selects a different FRM sequence. This leaves only the least significant bit of the intensity value to dither on, using the 1-bit dithering scheme. By reducing the number of most significant bits of the input intensity value that are used to select the FRM sequence there will be more least significant bits remaining to dither on.

For example, in a 4-bit FRM and 2-bit dithering scheme, only the upper four bits of the input color component intensity value would be used to select an FRM sequence from the FRM sequence table, the remaining two bits are then used in the 2-bit dithering scheme. Although all five of the upper bits are used to index the FRM sequence table, the FRM sequence table would be programmed with duplicate FRM sequences so that the least significant of the upper five bits has no effect on the resulting FRM sequence.

Although 3-bit FRM/3-bit dither and 2-bit FRM/4-bit dither modes are also supported, they are not recommended because of the loss of spatial resolution with large dithering patterns.

3.8.3.1 Modified FRM and Dithering

The CS9210 supports a mixed color generation mode where a combination of 4-bit FRM and 2-bit dithering is used at the extreme upper and lower values of intensity and 5-bit FRM and 1-bit dithering is used at the middle values of intensity. In this modified FRM and dithering mode, when the upper four bits of the intensity value are all 1's or all 0's, the 4-bit FRM and 2-bit dithering mode is used, otherwise 5-bit FRM and 1-bit dithering is used. In this mode, the 2-bit dithering patterns are programmed into the CS9210 dither memories and the 1-bit dithering patterns are implemented in hardware.

This mode enables better color perception at extreme high and low intensities by using dithering to achieve variations in color, rather than frame rate modulation. It also avoids the flickering effect that frame rate modulation sometimes introduces at extreme color intensity values.

3.9 PROGRAMMING THE FRM AND DITHER MEMORIES

The FRM sequence tables and dithering patterns for each primary color component are stored inside fully-programmable memories within the CS9210. There is one FRM memory and one dither memory for each color component, red, green, and blue. These memories are programmed through the serial interface of the CS9210. The serial interface writes or reads one byte at a time.

3.9.1 Addressing the FRM Memories

As previously described, the upper five bits of each color component intensity value are used to select one of 32 different FRM sequences in the FRM sequence table. Each FRM sequence is 64 bits long, one bit for each frame in a 64 frame sequence. The address to one of the FRM memories (red, green, or blue) is then a total of 11 bits, six bits from the frame count and five bits from the intensity value. This means that for each color component (red, green, and blue) there is one 2048x1 bit memory for storing the FRM sequence table.

The bit address for an FRM memory is defined as the concatenation of the 6-bit frame count and the upper five bits of the intensity value, as shown below:

FRM Memory Bit Address[10:0]
= {FrameCount[5:0], Intensity[5:1]}

The CS9210 serial interface is a byte-addressed interface, meaning eight bits are written to an FRM memory at a time. The bit, located at bit address offset 0 (FRM memory bit Address[2:0] = 0), is the first bit of the byte sent across the serial interface. The first bit is the one marked "Data[7]" in Figure 3-4, which describes the serial interface write protocol.

The red, green, and blue FRM memories can be programmed individually, or all at once. Writing to all three FRM memories at the same time means that the FRM sequence table is the same for each of the three color components. The Control Register (Index 02h) selects which FRM memory, red, green, or blue, is selected for read and writing.

The address for the serial interface is eight bits, allowing 256 bytes of direct addressing. Because the red, green, and blue FRM memories are 256 bytes in size, they are each divided into four blocks of 64 bytes. At any given time, only one of the 64 byte blocks of FRM memory is mapped into the serial interface address range. This is shown in Table 4-2, Index 03h. The FRM Memory Block Select Register is used to select which of the four blocks of the selected FRM memory is being mapped to this address range.

The 8-bit address presented on the serial interface is formed by adding the base address of the FRM memory block address space, Index C0h, to FRM memory bit Address[8:3]. FRM memory bit Address[8:3] is the byte offset address into the block and the block is selected by FRM memory bit Address[10:9].

3.9.2 Addressing the Dithering Memories

As described in a previous section, the least significant four bits of each color component intensity value are used to select a 4x4 dithering pattern. In other words, there are 16 different 16-bit dithering patterns for each color component (red, green, and blue). This requires one 256x1-bit memory for each color component. The address to one of these dithering pattern memories is then eight bits in length.

The bit address for dithering memory is defined as the concatenation of:

1) the least significant two bits of the display screen horizontal position pixel count
2) the least significant two bits of the display screen vertical position pixel count
3) the least significant four bits of the input intensity value

This concatenation is as shown below:

Dithering Memory Bit Address[7:0]
= {X-Count[1:0], Y-Count[1:0], Intensity[3:0]}

Eight bits are written at a time across the CS9210 serial interface into the dither memory. The bit at bit address offset 0 (dither memory bit Address[2:0] = 0) is the first bit of the byte sent across the serial interface. The first bit is the one marked "Data[7]" in Figure 3-4, which describes the serial interface write protocol.

The red, green, and blue dither memories can be programmed individually, or all at once. Writing to all three dither memories at the same time means that the dithering patterns are the same for each of the three color components

At any given time, only one of the three dither memories, red, green, or blue, is mapped into the serial interface address range as shown in Table 4-4, Index 80h. The Control Register selects which dither memory, red, green, or blue, is selected for read and writing.

The 8-bit address presented on the serial interface is formed by adding the base address of the dither memory address space from Index 80h to dither memory bit Address[7:3].

4.0 Register Descriptions

This section describes the registers of the Geode CS9210 graphics companion. The internal register map is shown in Table 4-1, followed by descriptions of the individual registers and their bit formats. All registers are accessed through the serial interface, one byte at a time.

Note: All reserved bits must be written to 0 unless otherwise specified.

Table 4-1. Register Map

Index	Access	Name	Reset Value	Table No. Reference	Page No. Reference
00h	RO	Device Identification Register	EAh	Table 4-2	Page 25
01h	RO	Device Revision Register	CDh		Page 25
02h	R/W	Control Register	00h		Page 25
03h	R/W	FRM Memory Block Select Register	00h		Page 25
04h-05h	R/W	Screen Width Register	0020h		Page 25
06h-07h	R/W	Screen Height Register	0004h		Page 25
08h-09h	R/W	Number of LP/Valid Line Start Register	0004h		Page 26
0Ah-0Bh	R/W	LP Adjust Register	0001h		Page 26
0Ch-0Dh	R/W	LP Start Register	005Ah		Page 26
0Eh-0Fh	R/W	LP End Register	0075h		Page 26
10h-11h	R/W	FLM Start Register	0020h		Page 26
12h-13h	R/W	FLM End Register	0010h		Page 26
14h	R/W	Power Up/Down Signal On/Off Delay Register	31h	Table 4-3	Page 28
15h	R/W	Power Up/Down LCD On/Off Delay Register	23h		Page 28
16h	R/W	Power Up/Down Display On/Off Delay Register	12h		Page 28
17h-1Fh	--	Reserved	00h		Page 28
20h-21h	R/W	Red LFSR Seed Register	00AAh	Table 4-4	Page 29
22h-23h	R/W	Green LFSR Seed Register	0032h		Page 29
24h-25h	R/W	Blue LFSR Seed Register	0000h		Page 29
26h-7Fh	--	Reserved	00h		Page 29
80h-9Fh	R/W	Selected Dithering Memory (32 bytes/256 bits)	--		Page 29
A0h-BFh	00h	Reserved	00h		Page 29
C0h-FFh	R/W	Selected FRM Memory Block (64 bytes/512 bits)	--		Page 29

Register Descriptions (Continued)

Table 4-2. CS9210 Registers

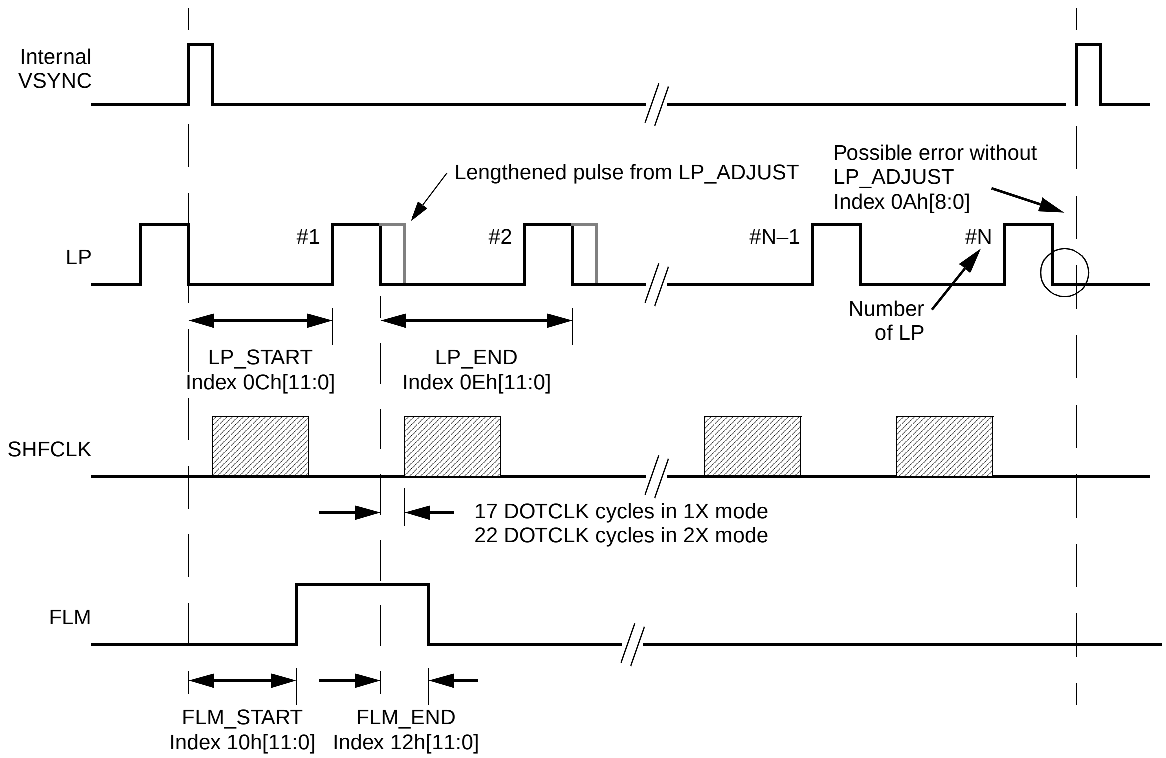
Bit	Description
Index 00h	**Device ID Register (RO) — Reset Value = EAh**
7:0	**Device Identification Register:** Uniquely identifies the CS9210 device.
Index 01h	**Device Revision ID Register (RO) — Reset Value = CDh**
7:0	**Device Revision ID Register:** Uniquely identifies the revision number of a CS9210 device. This value should be verified with a National Semiconductor representative against the actual device marking at the time of purchase.
Index 02h	**Control Register (R/W) — Reset Value = 00h**
7	**Reset:** 0 = No action, 1 = Reset entire device
6	**LCD Enable:** This bit cannot be enabled until all timing registers and FRM/dither memories have been programmed. The LCD panel will not display until this bit is enabled. 0 = Disable, ENA_VDDIN input ignored and all LCD registers can be written. 1 = Enable, external ENA_VDDIN input still required to enable panel. **WARNING:** When this bit is enabled, all registers except Index 02h and 03h are read only and the FRM and dither memory addresses cannot be read or written. Writing to these registers or the FRM and dither memories while this bit is enabled will have no effect. Reading from the FRM and dither memories while this bit is enabled will return unknown data.
5	**Refresh Mode:** 0 = 1X, 1 = 2X.
4:3	**RGB Memory Map Select:** Controls R/W to R, G, and B FRM and dither memory locations: 00 = Read from R memory, write to RGB 01 = Read or write to R memory 10 = Read or write to G memory 11 = Read or write to B memory
2	**FRM and Dithering Mode Select:** 0 = Normal, 1 = Modified. See Section 3.8.3.1 “Modified FRM and Dithering” on page 22.)
1	**16/24-Bit DSTN Select:** UD/LD[11:0] formatted for: 0 = 16-bit (640x480 and 800x600), 1 = 24-bit (1024x768). For this bit to be applicable, bit 0 must = 0. Also see Section 3.1 “Mode Selection” on page 12.
0	**Pass-through:** UD/LD[11:0] are formatted for: 0 = DSTN, 1 = TFT Pass-through. A setting of 1 overrides bit 1. See Section 3.1 “Mode Selection” on page 12.
Index 03h	**FRM Memory Block Select Register (R/W) — Reset Value = 00h**
7:2	**Reserved:** Must be set to 0.
1:0	**FRM Memory Block Select:** There are three FRM memories; one each for R, G, and B. Each memory is 2048x1-bit to accommodate a 32-level by 64-deep frame look-up table. R, G, and B FRM maps can be programmed individually or at the same time. Refer to Section 3.9 “Programming the FRM and Dither Memories”. 00 = Access bits [0:511] 01 = Access bits [512:1023] 11 = Access bits [1024-1535] 11 = Access bits [1536-2047]
Index 04h-05h	**Screen Width Register (R/W) — Reset Value = 0020h**
15:11	**Reserved:** Must be set to 0.
10:0	**Screen Width:** 11-bit value that specifies the display width in pixels. This register must be set to the exact value of the screen pixel width. For example, if the screen pixel width is 800, this register is set to 0320h. This value is also used to determine how many SHFCLK pulses are required per display line on the flat panel interface.
Index 06h-07h	**Screen Height Register (R/W) — Reset Value = 0004h**
15:10	**Reserved:** Must be set to 0.
9:0	**Screen Height:** 10-bit value that specifies the desired display height in scan lines minus 2. This register must be set to the exact value of the screen pixel height minus 2. For example, if the screen pixel height is 600, this register is set to 598 (256h). This value is used to determine the update of the row address on the DRAM interface.

Register Descriptions (Continued)

Table 4-2. CS9210 Registers (Continued)

Bit	Description
Index 08h-09h	**Number of LP/Valid Line Start Register (R/W)** **Reset Value = 0004h**
15:9	**Reserved:** Must be set to 0.
8:0	**Number of LP / Valid Line Start:** This 9-bit value has a different meaning for 1X or 2X display modes. (Refer to Figure 4-1.) **Number of LP (1X Mode, Index 02h[5] = 0):** Number of LP pulses required by the LCD panel in 1X Refresh Mode. Since some LCD panels may require more LP pulses than the actual number of displayable lines, this feature allows the required number of LP pulses to be sent. **Valid Line Start (2X Mode, Index 02h[5] = 1):** Line count for valid data start after FP_VSYNC in 2X Refresh Mode. Instead of synthesizing all the LP pulses in 2X Refresh Mode, LP pulses are in fact equivalent to the input FP_HSYNC with a programmable starting point offset. This valid line count informs the hardware when to look for valid incoming data.
Index 0Ah-0Bh	**LP Adjust Register (R/W)** **Reset Value = 0001h**
15:9	**Reserved:** Must be set to 0.
8:0	**LP Adjust:** This 9-bit value defines the number of LP pulses to be lengthened by one extra cycle in order to spread out the error in LP timing. (Refer to Figure 4-1.) For example: DOTCLK = 40 MHz Vertical Frequency = 60 Hz Required # of LP = 300 LP_END = DOTCLK / Vsync / # of LP = 40M / 60 / 300 = 2222.22 ≈ 2222 This 0.22 error will introduce a timing error at the last LP pulse before FLM of 1.67 µs (0.22 x 300 x 1/40M). In order to spread this error out over all LP intervals, LP_ADJUST is set to: LP_ADJUST = 0.22 * 300 = 66
Index 0Ch-0Dh	**LP Start Register (R/W)** **Reset Value = 005Ah**
15:12	**Reserved:** Must be set to 0.
11:0	**LP Start:** 12-bit value that specifies the number of DOTCLK cycles to the start of the next LP pulse from the falling edge of the last LP before internal VSYNC. (Refer to Figure 4-1.)
Index 0Eh-0Fh	**LP End Register (R/W)** **Reset Value = 0075h**
15:12	**Reserved:** Must be set to 0.
11:0	**LP End:** 12-bit value that specifies the number of DOTCLK cycles in duration for updating one line of the LCD panel. This value is used only in 1X Refresh Mode (Index 02h[5] = 0). (Refer to Figure 4-1.)
Index 10h-11h	**FLM Start Register (R/W** **Reset Value = 0020h**
15:12	**Reserved:** Must be set to 0.
11:0	**FLM Start:** 12-bit value that specifies the number of DOTCLK cycles to the start of an FLM pulse from the internal VSYNC signal rising edge. (Refer to Figure 4-1.)
Index 12h-13h	**FLM End Register (R/W)** **Reset Value = 0010h**
15:12	**Reserved:** Must be set to 0.
11:0	**FLM End:** 12-bit value that specifies the number of DOTCLK cycles to the falling edge of the FLM pulse from the falling edge of the first LP after the FLM pulse started. (Refer to Figure 4-1.)

Register Descriptions (Continued)



Note: Internal VSYNC is a pulse internal to the CS9210, triggered by a rising edge on the FP_VSYNC input.

Figure 4-1. LCD Timing Configuration Diagram

Register Descriptions (Continued)

Table 4-3. CS9210 Registers (Power Up/Down)

Bit	Description
Index 14h	**Power Up/Down Signal Delay Register (R/W)** **Reset Value = 31h**
7:4	**Power Up Signal On Display:** 4-bit value that defines the number of FP_VSYNC pulses between FP_VDDEN active and the LCD timing signals (FLM, LP, SHFCLK, UD[11:0], and LD[11:0]) active. These bits also affect the timing of the FP_VCONEN and DISPOFF# signals. (Refer to Figure 4-2.)
3:0	**Power Down Signal Off Delay:** 4-bit value that defines the number of FP_VSYNC pulses between LCD timing signals inactive and FP_VDDEN inactive.
Index 15h	**Power Up/Down LCD Enable Delay Register (R/W)** **Reset Value = 23h**
7:4	**Power Up LCD On Delay:** 4-bit value that defines the number of FP_VSYNC pulses between LCD timing signals active and FP_VCONEN active. These bits also affect the timing of DISPOFF#. The Power Down LCD Off Delay register field also affects the timing of FP_VDDEN. (Refer to Figure 4-2.)
3:0	**Power Down LCD Off Delay:** 4-bit value that defines the number of FP_VSYNC pulses between FP_VCONEN inactive and the LCD timing signals inactive.
Index 16h	**Power Up/Down Display On/Off Delay Register (R/W)** **Reset Value = 12h**
7:4	**Power Up Display On Delay:** 4-bit value that defines the number of FP_VSYNC pulses between FP_VCONEN active and DISPOFF# active (high).
3:0	**Power Down Display Off Delay:** 4-bit value that defines the number of FP_VSYNC pulses between DISPOFF# inactive (low) and FP_VCONEN inactive. These bits also affect the timing of the LCD timing signals and FP_VDDEN. (Refer to Figure 4-2.)
Index 17h-1Fh	**Reserved** **00h**

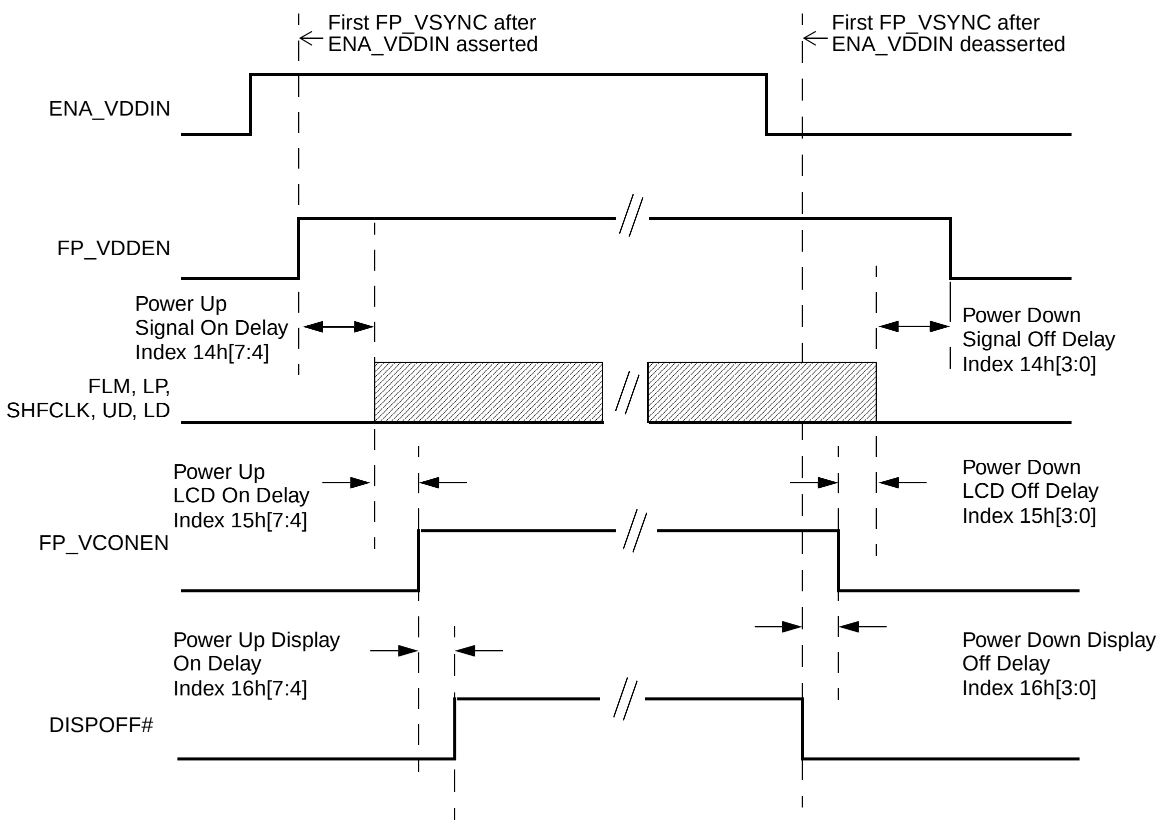


Figure 4-2. Panel Power Up/Down Sequence

Register Descriptions (Continued)

Table 4-4. CS9210 Registers (LFSR Seed, Dithering and FRM Memory Block)

Bit	Description
Index 20h-21h	**Red LFSR Seed Register (R/W) — Reset Value = 00AAh**
15	**Reserved:** Must be set to 0.
14:0	**Red LFSR Seed:** 15-bit value that specifies the seed value for the FRM conversion LFSR for flicker removal of the red component of each pixel.
Index 22h-23h	**Green LFSR Seed Register (R/W) — Reset Value = 0032h**
15	**Reserved:** Must be set to 0.
14:0	**Green LFSR Seed:**15-bit value that specifies the seed value for the FRM conversion LFSR for flicker removal of the green component of each pixel.
Index 24h-25h	**Blue LFSR Seed Register (R/W) — Reset Value = 00h**
15	**Reserved:** Must be set to 0.
14:0	**Blue LFSR Seed:** 15-bit value that specifies the seed value for the FRM conversion LFSR for flicker removal of the blue component of each pixel.
26h-7Fh	**Reserved — 00h**
Index 80h-9Fh	**Selected Dithering Memory (R/W)**
7:0	**Dithering Memory Data:** The dithering memory represents 16 levels of 4x4 dither, 256 bits, arranged as 32 bytes. The Control Register, at Index 02h, selects which color component's dither memory is being addressed; red, green or blue. The memory organization to be used when programming the dither memory is described in Section 3.9 "Programming the FRM and Dither Memories".
A0h-BFh	**Reserved — 00h**
Index C0h-FFh	**Selected FRM Memory Block (R/W)**
7:0	**FRM Memory Data:** The FRM memory represents 32 levels of 64 frame modulation data, 2048 bits, arranged as 256 bytes. The FRM memory is addressed in 512-bit (64 byte) blocks at a time. The FRM Memory Block Select register determines which of the four memory blocks is being addressed. The Control Register, at Index 02h, selects which color component's FRM memory is being addressed; red, green or blue. The memory organization to be used when programming the frame modulation memory is described in Section 3.9 "Programming the FRM and Dither Memories".

5.0 Electrical Specifications

This section provides information on absolute maximum ratings, recommended operating conditions, DC characteristics, and AC characteristics for the Geode CS9210 Graphics Companion. All voltage values in the electrical specifications are with respect to V_{SS} unless otherwise noted.

5.1 ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Table 5-1 lists absolute maximum ratings for the CS9210. Stresses beyond the listed ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to conditions beyond these limits may (1) reduce device reliability and (2) result in premature failure even when there is no immediately apparent sign of failure. Prolonged exposure to conditions at or near the absolute maximum ratings may also result in reduced useful life and reliability. These are stress ratings only and do not imply that operation under any conditions other than those listed under Table 5-2 is possible.

5.2 RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Table 5-2 lists the recommended operating conditions for the CS9210.

Table 5-1. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Min	Max	Units	Comments
Operating Case Temperature		130	°C	Power Applied
Storage Temperature	–40	150	°C	No Bias
Supply Voltage		4.0	V	

Table 5-2. Recommended Operating Conditions

Symbol	Parameter		Min	Max	Units	Comments
T_C	Operating Case Temperature		0	70	°C	
V_{DD}	Supply Voltage		3.0	3.6	V	(3.3V nominal)
V_{IH}	High-Level Input Voltage		2.0	5.25	V	
V_{IL}	Low-Level Input Voltage		–0.3	0.8	V	
I_{OH}	High-Level Output Current (for each driver type)	4 mA	–4		mA	V_O = 2.0V V_{DD} = 3.0V
		6 mA	–6			
		12 mA	–12			
I_{OL}	Low-Level Output Current	4 mA	4		mA	V_O = 0.4V V_{DD} = 3.0V
		6 mA	6			
		12 mA	12			

Electrical Specifications (Continued)

5.3 DC CHARACTERISTICS

Table 5-3. DC Characteristics (at Recommended Operating Conditions)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Comments
V_{OL}	Low-Level Output Voltage			0.4	V	
V_{OH}	High-Level Output Voltage	2.0			V	
I_I	Input Leakage Current for all input pins			+/–15	µA	
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance			10	pF	f = 1 MHz
C_{OUT}	Output or I/O Capacitance			10	pF	f = 1 MHz
	Power Consumption: --High graphic content --Low graphic content --Disabled		 190 125 1.1		mW	VDD = 3.3V DOTCLK = 40 MHz 800x600 panel

Electrical Specifications (Continued)

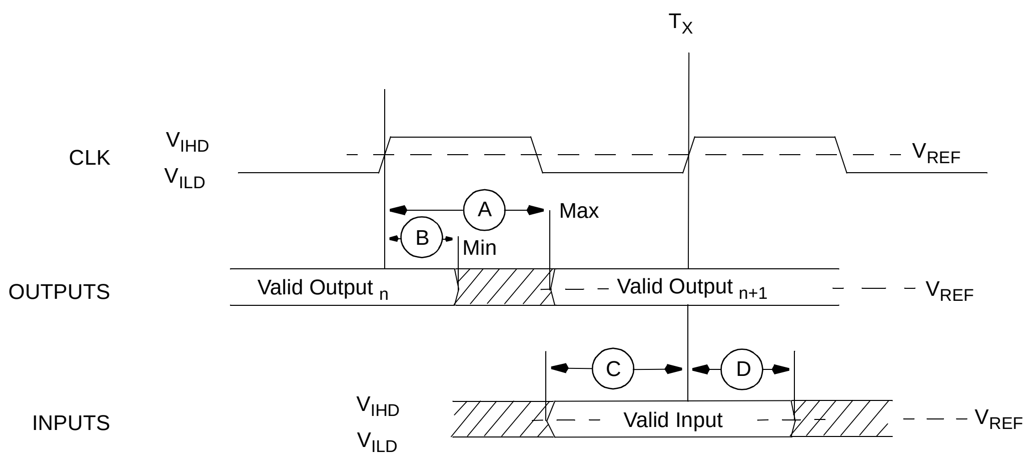
5.4 AC CHARACTERISTICS

The following tables list the AC characteristics including output delays, input setup requirements, input hold requirements and output float delays. The rising-clock-edge reference level V_{REF}, and other reference levels are shown in Table 5-4. Input or output signals must cross these levels during testing.

Input setup and hold times are specified minimums that define the smallest acceptable sampling window for which a synchronous input signal must be stable for correct operation. All AC tests are at V_{DD} = 2.75 to 3.05V (2.9V nominal), T_C = 0^oC to 70^oC, C_L = 50 pF unless otherwise specified.

Table 5-4. Drive Level and Measurement Points for Switching Characteristics

Symbol	Voltage (V)
V_{REF}	1.5
V_{IHD}	2.4
V_{ILD}	0.4



Legend: A = Maximum Output Delay Specification
B = Minimum Output Delay Specification
C = Minimum Input Setup Specification
D = Minimum Input Hold Specification

Figure 5-1. Drive Level and Measurement Points for Switching Characteristics

Electrical Specifications (Continued)

5.4.1 Pixel Port Timing

Table 5-5. Pixel Port Interface Timing

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit	Comments
t_D	DOTCLK period	15.4		ns	65 MHz max speed in 1X display refresh mode
		15.4		ns	65 MHz max speed in 2X display refresh mode
t_{DHP}	DOTCLK high pulse width	5	t_D–5	ns	40-60% duty cycle at 65 MHz
t_{DIS}	RED, GREEN, BLUE setup to rising DOTCLK	4.5		ns	
t_{DIH}	RED, GREEN, BLUE hold from rising DOTCLK	0		ns	

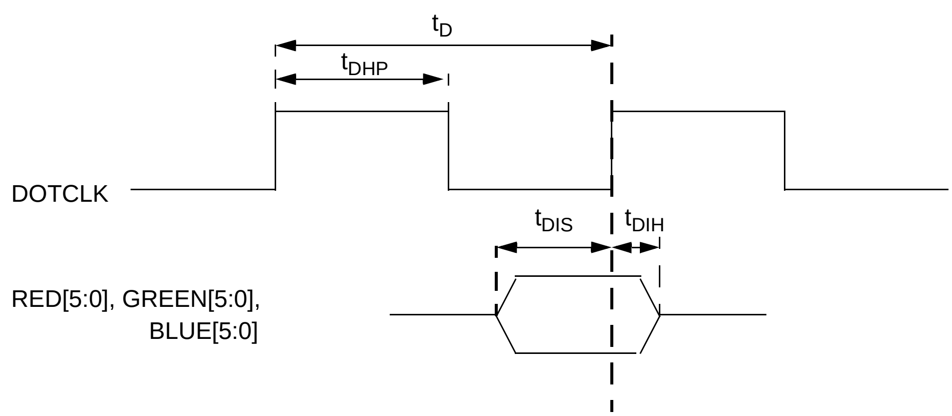


Figure 5-2. Pixel Port Interface Signals

Electrical Specifications (Continued)

5.4.2 Serial Interface Timing

Table 5-6. Serial Interface Timing (50 pF Output Load)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
t_S	SCLK period	$4*t_D$		ns
t_{SHP}	SCLK high pulse width	$1.5*t_D$	t_S - $1.5*t_D$	ns
t_{SIS}	SCS, SDIN setup to rising SCLK	10		ns
t_{SIH}	SCS, SDIN hold from rising SCLK	0		ns
t_{SOV}	SDO valid from rising SCLK		20	ns
t_{SOH}	SDO hold from rising SCLK	5		ns

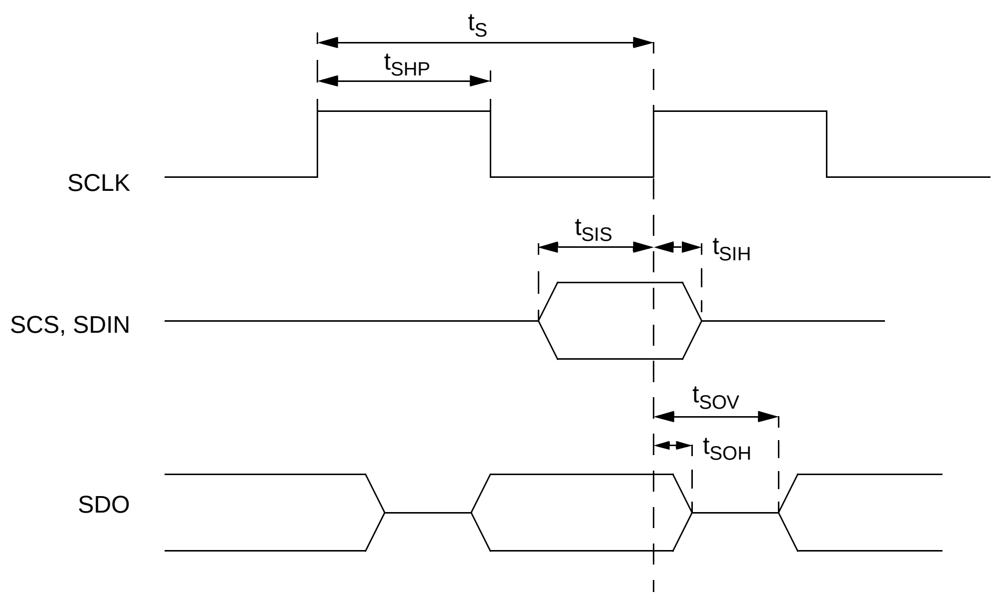


Figure 5-3. Serial Interface Signals

Electrical Specifications (Continued)

5.4.3 Flat Panel Timing

Table 5-7. Flat Panel Interface Timing (50 pF Output Load)

Symbol	Parameter	DSTN Mode		TFT Mode		Units
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
t_P	SHFCLK period	$2{*}t_D$		t_D	t_D	ns
t_{PT}	SHFCLK rise/fall transition time		4		4	ns
t_{PHP}	SHFCLK high pulse width	t_D–4		Follows DOTCLK input		ns
t_{PLP}	SHFCLK low pulse width	t_D–4				ns
t_{POS}	Panel output setup to falling SHFCLK	t_D–4		t_D–4		ns
t_{POH}	Panel output hold from falling SHFCLK	t_D–4		t_D–4		ns

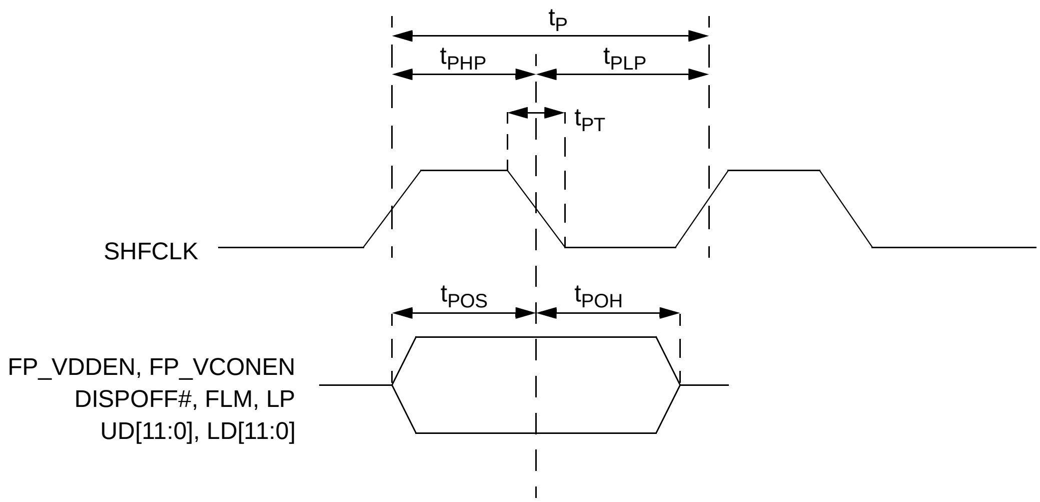


Figure 5-4. Flat Panel Interface Signals

Electrical Specifications (Continued)

5.4.4 Memory Interface Timing

Table 5-8. Memory Interface Timing (15 pF Output Load)

Symbol	Parameter	1X Refresh Mode (Min t_D = 15.4 ns) Min	1X Refresh Mode Max	2X Refresh Mode (Min t_D = 15.4 ns) Min	2X Refresh Mode Max	Unit
t_{OWS}	OEA/B# and WEA/B# setup to falling RASA/B#	$3*t_D-5$		$3*t_D-5$		ns
t_{OWH}	OEA/B# and WEA/B# hold from rising RASA/B#	$3*t_D-2$		$3*t_D-2$		ns
t_{RP}	RASA/B# precharge time	$4*t_D-2$		$3*t_D-2$		ns
t_{RCD}	Falling RASA/B# to falling UCASA/B#, LCASA/B#	$2*t_D-1$		$2*t_D-1$		ns
t_{CAS}	UCASA/B# and LCASA/B# low pulse width	$2*t_D$		t_D		ns
t_{CP}	UCASA/B# and LCASA/B# precharge time	$2*t_D-3$		$2*t_D-3$		ns
t_{ASR}	MA_A/B setup to falling RASA/B#	$3*t_D-2$		$3*t_D-2$		ns
t_{RAH}	MA_A/B hold from falling RASA/B#	$t_D-1.5$		$t_D-1.5$		ns
t_{ASC}	MA_A/B setup to falling UCASA/B#, LCASA/B#	$t_D-2.5$		$t_D-2.5$		ns
t_{CAH}	MA_A/B hold from falling UCASA/B#, LCASA/B#	$2*t_D-2$		t_D-2		ns
t_{DS}	MD_A/B write data setup to falling UCASA/B#, LCASA/B#	$2*t_D-5$		$2*t_D-5$		ns
t_{DH}	MD_A/B write data hold from falling UCASA/B#, LCASA/B#	$2*t_D-2$		$2*t_D-2$		ns
t_{DV}	MD_A/B read data valid from falling UCASA/B#, LCASA/B#		$2*t_D-10$		$2*t_D-10$	ns

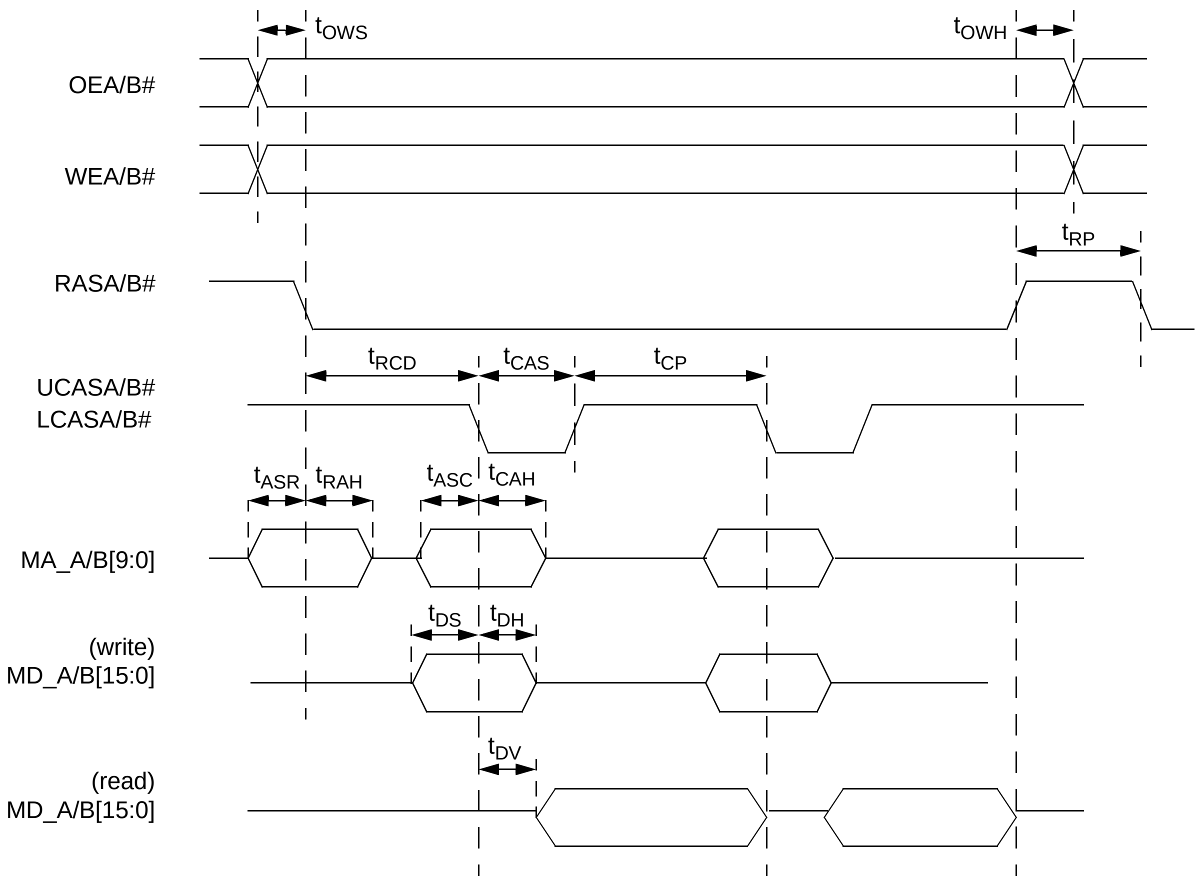
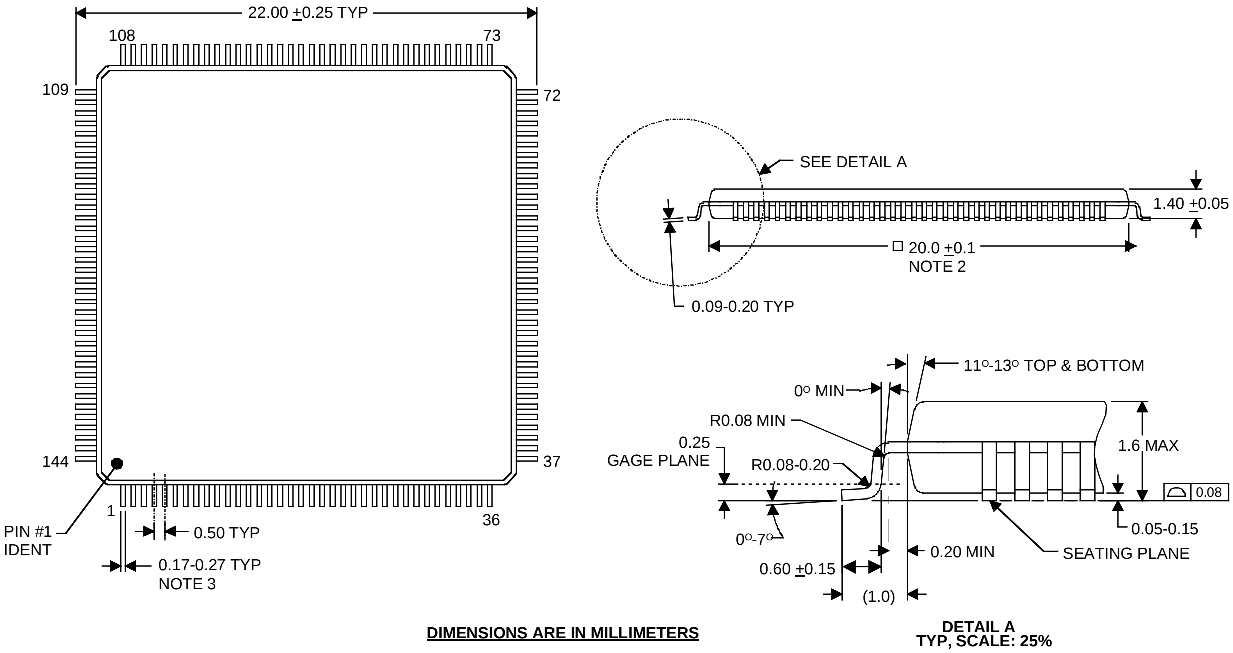


Figure 5-5. Memory Interface Signals

6.0 Mechanical Package Outline



NOTES: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

1. STANDARD LEAD FINISH
   7.62 MICROMETERS MINIMUM SOLDER PLATING (85/15)
   THICKNESS ON ALLOY 42 / COPPER
2. DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD PROTRUSION
   MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE MODE PROTRUSION 0.25mm PER SIDE.
3. DIMESION DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD PROTRUSION
   ALLOWABLE BAMBAR PROTRUSION SHALL BE 0.08
4. REFERENCE JEDEC REGISTRATION MO-136, VARIATION BT,
   DATED SEP/93

APPROVALS	DATE	National Semiconductor 2900 Semiconductor dr, Santa Clara, CA 95052-8090
DRAWN D.E.Grady	07/13/95	PQFP, JEDEC METRIC, 20 X 20 X 1.4 mm, 144 LEAD
DFTG. CHK.		
ENGR. CHK.		
PROJECTION INCH [MM]		SCALE N/A · SIZE C · DRAWING NUMBER MKT-VNG144A · REV E DO NOT SCALE DRAWING · SHEET 1 of 1

LTR	DESCRIPTION	E.C.N.	DATE	BY/APP'D
E	REVISE & REDRAW PER NEW STANDARDS.	11063	07/13/95	DEG/

Figure 6-1. 144-Pin LQFP (Low-Profile Quad Flat Pack)

Appendix A Support Documentation

A.1 REVISION HISTORY

This document is a report of the revision/creation process of the data book for the Geode CS9210 graphics companion. Any revisions (i.e., additions, deletions, parameter corrections, etc.) are recorded in the table(s) below.

Revision # (PDF Date)	Revisions / Comments
1.0 (4/10/98)	First complete release.
2.0 (2/2/99) 2.1 (2/8/99)	Next rev for web site posting. Changes to Table 5-8 “Memory Interface Timing” in electrical section.
3.0 (6/21/99)	Reformatted into National Semiconductor format. Removed CS5520 references. Changed MediaGX processor references to GXLV processor.
3.1 (9/15/99)	Added Geode verbiage and prefixed part numbers. Added graphics companion to name.
3.2 (4/1/00)	Formatting changes.

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2. A critical component is any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.

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