

# **SmartV.XX Modem with 128-Pin TQFP**

**V.90+/V.34/V.32bis CX81801  
Smart Modem with  
CX20463/CX20493 SmartDAA®  
and Optional CX20437 Voice  
Codec  
Data Sheet**

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# 1. Introduction

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## 1.1 Overview

The Conexant™ SmartV.XX Modem supports V.90 analog data modem operation with V.44 data compression and supports 14.4 kbps fax modem operation. In addition, the modem supports remote TAM, speakerphone (optional), and parallel/serial host interface operation depending on model. Table 1-1 lists the available models.

The modem operates with PSTN telephone lines worldwide.

Conexant's SmartDAA® technology (patent pending) eliminates the need for a costly analog transformer, relays, and opto-isolators typically used in discrete DAA (Data Access Arrangement) implementations. The SmartDAA architecture also simplifies product implementation by eliminating the need for country-specific board configurations, enabling worldwide homologation of a single modem board design and a single bill of materials (BOM).

The SmartDAA system-powered DAA operates reliably without drawing power from the line, unlike line-powered DAAs which operate poorly when line current is insufficient due to long lines or poor line conditions. Enhanced features, such as monitoring of local extension status without going off-hook, are also supported.

Incorporating Conexant's proprietary Digital Isolation Barrier (DIB) design (patent pending) and other innovative DAA features, the SmartDAA architecture simplifies application design, minimizes layout area, and reduces component cost.

The SmartV.XX Modem device set, consisting of a CX81801 Smart Modem in a 128-pin TQFP and either a CX20463 SmartDAA™ Line Side Device (LSD) in a 32-pin TQFP or a CX20493 SmartDAA LSD in a 28-pin QFN, supports data/fax/TAM operation with hardware-based modem controller, digital signal processing, and DAA/telephone line interface functions (Figure 1-1 and Figure 1-2).

The CX81801 Smart Modem integrates modem controller (MCU), modem data pump (MDP), 256 KB ROM, 32 KB RAM, and SmartDAA system side device (SSD) functions onto a single die.

The CX20493 LSD provides the same functions as the CX20463 LSD with the advantage that the CX20493 LSD is housed in a smaller package and requires fewer external components.

Low profile, small TQFP packages and reduced voltage operation with low power consumption make this device set an ideal solution for embedded and palmtop applications using parallel host or serial DTE interface.

Customized modem firmware is not necessary, but can be executed from optional external flash ROM memory. Additionally, added/modified country profiles can be executed from internal SRAM (maximum of one profile) or serial EEPROM.

The modem operates by executing firmware from internal ROM and RAM. Customized modem firmware and added/modified country profiles can be executed from internal SRAM or serial EEPROM. Additionally, if external firmware is used with optional

external ROM/flash ROM, the firmware can be modified to support additional/modified country profiles.

In V.90 (V.90+ models) data mode, the modem can receive data at speeds up to 56 kbps from a digitally connected V.90-compatible central site modem. A V.90 modem takes advantage of the PSTN which is primarily digital except for the client modem to central office local loop and is ideal for applications such as remote access to an Internet Service Provider (ISP), on-line service, or corporate site. In this mode, the modem can transmit data at speeds up to V.34 rates.

In V.34 data mode (V.90+ and V.34 models), the modem operates at line speeds up to 33.6 kbps.

In V.32 bis data mode, the modem operates at line speeds up to 14.4 kbps.

Data compression (V.44/V.42 bis/MNP 5) and error correction (V.42/MNP 2-4) modes are supported to maximize data throughput and data transfer integrity. V.44 is a more efficient data compression than V.42 bis that significantly increases downstream throughput thus reducing the download time for the types of files associated with Internet use, such as Web pages and uncompressed files such as graphics, image, audio, and document files. V.44 data compression can achieve compression rates of more than 25% over V.42bis. Typical compression ratio for V.44 on Web type data is approximately 6-1 resulting in overall effective data throughput rate up to 300 kbps for a 56 kbps-connection. Non-error-correcting mode is also supported.

Fax Group 3 send and receive rates are supported up to 14.4 kbps with T.30 protocol.

Downloadable architecture supports downloading of updated/upgraded or customized MCU firmware and MDP code modules from the host/DTE to the Smart Modem.

V.80 synchronous access mode supports host-controlled communication protocols, e. g., H.324 video conferencing.

In TAM mode, enhanced 2-bit or 4-bit per sample coding schemes at 8 kHz sample rate provide flexible format compatibility and allows efficient digital storage of voice/audio. Also supported are 8-bit linear and IMA 4-bit ADPCM coding. This mode supports applications such as digital telephone answering machine (TAM), voice annotation, and recording from and playback to the telephone line.

S models, using the optional CX20437 Voice Codec (VC) in a 32-pin TQFP, support position independent, full-duplex speakerphone (FDSP) operation using microphone and speaker, as well as other voice/TAM applications using handset or headset.

This data sheet describes the modem capabilities. Commands and parameters are defined in the Commands Reference Manual (Doc. No. 100722).

Table 1-1. SmartV.XX Modem Models and Functions

CX81801 and 20463 Device Sets								
Model/Order/Part Numbers					Supported Functions			
Marketing Name	Device Set Order No.	Smart Modem [128-Pin TQFP] Part No.	Line Side Device (LSD) [32-Pin TQFP] Part No.	Voice Codec (VC) [32-Pin TQFP] Part No.	V.90 Data, QC, MOH	V.34 Data	V.32 bis Data, V.44 Data Compression, V.17 Fax, TAM, World-wide	Voice/FDSP
SmartV.90+	DS56-L147-071	CX81801-34	20463-11	—	Y	Y	Y	—
SmartV.90+/LF	DS56-L147-121	CX81801-54	20463-21	—	Y	Y	Y	—
SmartV.90+/S	DS56-L147-101	CX81801-34	20463-11	20437-11	Y	Y	Y	Y
SmartV.34	DS28-L147-071	CX81801-32	20463-11	—	—	Y	Y	—
SmartV.34/LF	DS28-L147-121	CX81801-52	20463-21	—	—	Y	Y	—
SmartV.34/S	DS28-L147-101	CX81801-32	20463-11	20437-11	—	Y	Y	Y
SmartV.32bis	DS96-L147-071	CX81801-33	20463-11	—	—	—	Y	—
SmartV.32bis/LF	DS96-L147-121	CX81801-53	20463-21	—	—	—	Y	—
SmartV.32bis/S	DS96-L147-101	CX81801-33	20463-11	20437-11	—	—	Y	Y

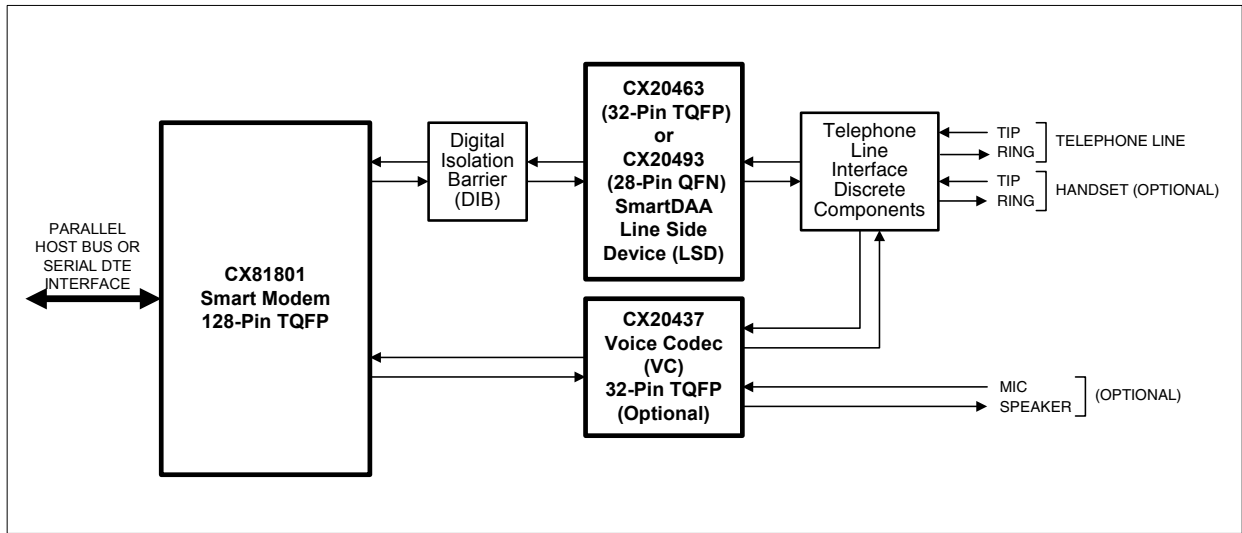
  

CX81801 and CX20493 Device Sets								
Model/Order/Part Numbers					Supported Functions			
Marketing Name	Device Set Order No.	Smart Modem [128-Pin TQFP] Part No.	Line Side Device (LSD) [28-Pin QFN] Part No.	Voice Codec (VC) [32-Pin TQFP] Part No.	V.90 Data, QC, MOH	V.34 Data	V.32 bis Data, V.44 Data Compression, V.17 Fax, TAM, World-wide	Voice/FDSP
SmartV.90+	DS56-L147-081	CX81801-34	CX20493-21	—	Y	Y	Y	—
SmartV.90+/LF	DS56-L147-131	CX81801-54	CX20493-31	—	Y	Y	Y	—
SmartV.90+/S	DS56-L147-111	CX81801-34	CX20493-21	20437-11	Y	Y	Y	Y
SmartV.34	DS28-L147-081	CX81801-32	CX20493-21	—	—	Y	Y	—
SmartV.34/LF	DS28-L147-131	CX81801-52	CX20493-31	—	—	Y	Y	—
SmartV.34/S	DS28-L147-111	CX81801-32	CX20493-21	20437-11	—	Y	Y	Y
SmartV.32bis	DS96-L147-081	CX81801-33	CX20493-21	—	—	—	Y	—
SmartV.32bis/LF	DS96-L147-131	CX81801-53	CX20493-31	—	—	—	Y	—
SmartV.32bis/S	DS96-L147-111	CX81801-33	CX20493-21	20437-11	—	—	Y	Y

**Notes:**

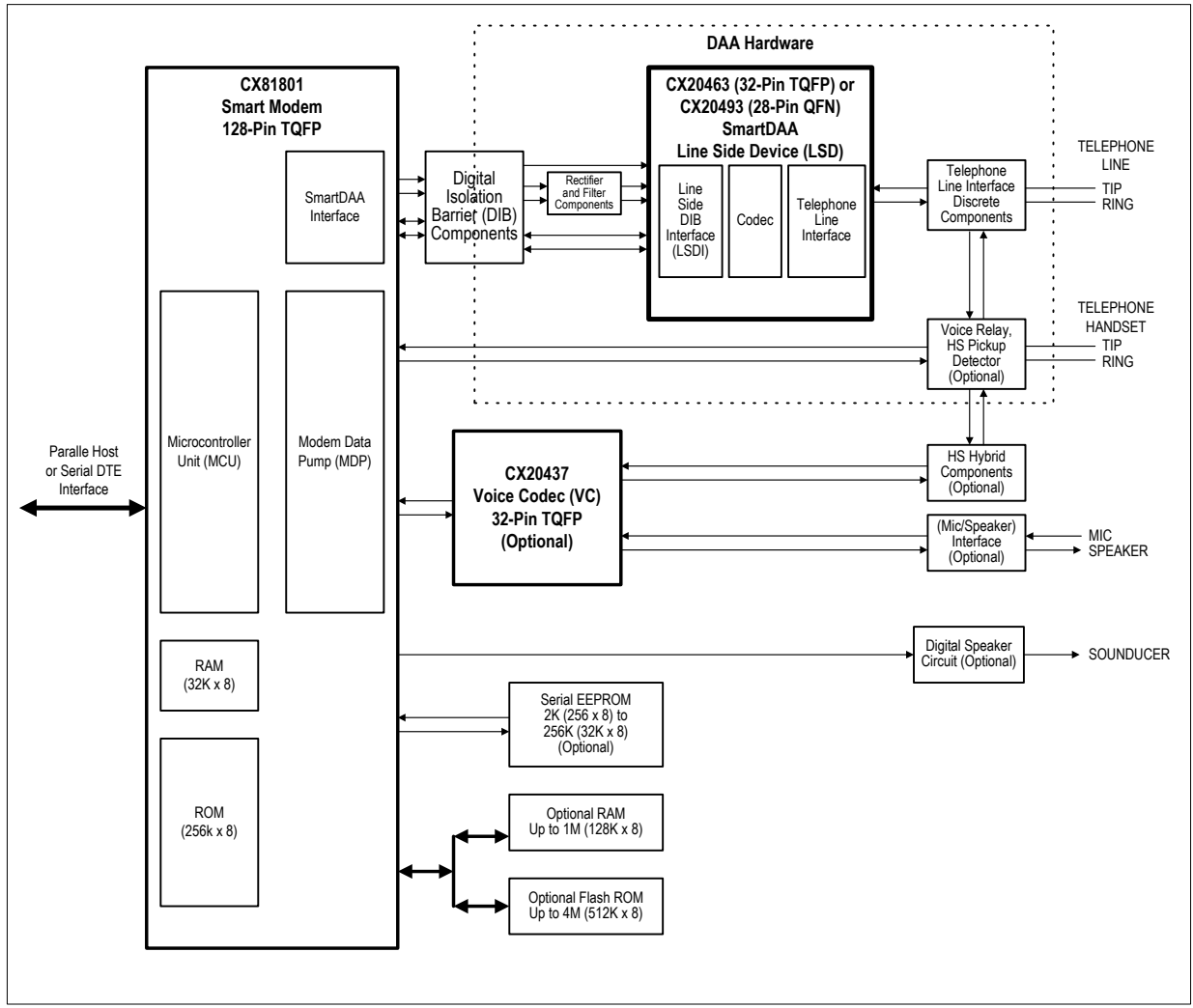
- Supported functions (Y = Supported; — = Not supported).
  - QC, MOH QuickConnect and Modem-on-Hold™
  - TAM Telephone answering machine (Voice playback and record through telephone line)
  - FDSP Full-duplex speakerphone and voice playback and record through telephone line, handset, and mic/speaker
- For ordering purposes, the CX prefix may not be included in the part number for some devices. Also, the CX prefix may not appear in the part number as branded on some devices.
- LF = Lead-free (Pb-free) devices.

Figure 1-1. SmartV.XX Modem Simplified Interface Diagram



101898\_001

Figure 1-2. SmartV.XX Modem Major Interfaces



101898\_002

## 1.2 Features

### 1.2.1 General Modem Features

- Data modem
  - QuickConnect and Modem-on-Hold™ functions (V.90+ models)
  - ITU-T V.90 (V.90+ models), V.34 (V.90+ and V.34 models), V.32bis, V.32, V.22 bis, V.22, V.23, and V.21; Bell 212A and Bell 103
  - V.250 and V.251 commands
- Data compression and error correction
  - V.44 data compression
  - V.42 bis and MNP 5 data compression
  - V.42 LAPM and MNP 2-4 error correction
- Fax modem send and receive rates up to 14.4 kbps
  - V.17, V.29, V.27 ter, and V.21 channel 2
  - EIA/TIA 578 Class 1 and T.31 Class 1.0
- V.80 synchronous access mode supports host-controlled communication protocols with H.324 interface support
- Interfaces to optional external ROM/flash ROM, RAM, and/or optional serial EEPROM
- Downloadable Architecture
  - Downloadable MCU firmware from the host/DTE to flash ROM
  - Downloadable MDP code modules from the MCU transparent to the host
- Data/Fax/Voice call discrimination
- Hardware-based modem controller
- Hardware-based digital signal processor (DSP)
- Worldwide operation
  - Complies to TBR21 and other country requirements
  - Caller ID detection for many countries
  - Call progress, blacklisting
  - Internal ROM includes default values for 29 countries
  - Additional modified country profiles can be stored in internal SRAM or optional serial EEPROM
- Caller ID detect
  - On-hook Caller ID detection
  - Off-hook Call Waiting Caller ID detection during data mode in V.90, V.34, V.32bis, and V.32
- Distinctive ring detect
- Modem customization available through patch code that can be stored in optional serial EEPROM or internal SRAM

- Telephony/TAM
  - V.253 commands
  - 2-bit and 4-bit Conexant ADPCM, 8-bit linear PCM, and 4-bit IMA coding
  - 8 kHz sample rate
  - Concurrent DTMF, ring, and Caller ID detection
- Full-duplex speakerphone (FDSP) mode using optional CX20437 Voice Codec (S models)
  - Microphone and speaker interface
  - Telephone handset or headset interface
  - Acoustic and line echo cancellation
  - Microphone gain and muting
  - Speaker volume control and muting
- Built-in host/DTE interface
  - Parallel 16550A UART-compatible interface up to 230.4 kbps
  - Serial ITU-T V.24 (EIA/TIA-232-E) logical interface up to 115.2 kbps
- Direct mode (serial DTE interface)
- Flow control and speed buffering
- Automatic format/speed sensing
- Serial async/sync data; parallel async data
- Thin packages support low profile designs (1.6 mm max. height)
  - CX81801 Smart Modem in 128-pin TQFP
  - CX20463 LSD in 32-pin TQFP or CX20493 LSD in 28-pin QFN
  - CX20437 VC in 32-pin TQFP
- +3.3V operation with +5V tolerant digital inputs
- Typical power use
  - CX81801 and CX20463: 220 mW (Normal Mode); 56 mW (Sleep Mode)
  - CX81801 and CX20493: 220 mW (Normal Mode); 56 mW (Sleep Mode)
  - CX20437: 5 mW (Normal Mode)

### 1.2.2 SmartDAA Features

- System side powered DAA operates under poor line current supply conditions
- Modem Wake-on-Ring
- Ring detection
- Line polarity reversal detection
- Line current loss detection
- Pulse dialing
- Line-in-use detection during on-hook operation
- Remote hang-up detection for efficient call termination
- Extension pickup detection
- Call waiting detection
- Digital PBX line protection
- Meets worldwide DC VI masks requirements

### 1.2.3 Applications

- Embedded systems
- Handheld computers
- Gaming devices
- Point of sale terminals
- Remote monitoring and data collection systems

## 1.3 Technical Overview

### 1.3.1 General Description

Modem operation, including dialing, call progress, telephone line interface, telephone handset interface, optional voice/speakerphone interface, and host interface functions are supported and controlled through the V.250, V.251, and V.253-compatible command set.

The modem hardware connects to the host via a parallel or serial interface as selected by the PARIF input. The OEM adds a crystal circuit, DIB components, telephone line interface, telephone handset/telephony extension interface, voice/speakerphone interface, optional external serial EEPROM, optional external ROM/flash ROM, optional external RAM, and other supporting discrete components as supported by the modem model (Table 1-1) and required by the application to complete the system.

Customized modem firmware can be supported by the use of external memory in various combinations, e.g., either external ROM/flash ROM (up to 256 KB), or external serial EEPROM (256 to 32 KB) and external RAM (up to 128 KB). To support country profile addition or modification, external serial EEPROM (256 to 32 KB) can be installed.

Customized code can include OEM-defined commands, i.e., identification codes (I3), identifier string (I4), manufacturer identification (+GMI), model identification (+GMM), and revision identification (+GMR), as well as code modification.

Parallel interface operation is selected by PARIF input high.

Serial interface operation is selected by PARIF input low.

### 1.3.2 MCU Firmware

MCU firmware performs processing of general modem control, command sets, data modem, error correction and data compression (ECC), fax class 1, fax class 1.0, voice/audio/TAM/speakerphone, worldwide, V.80, and serial DTE/parallel host interface functions according to modem models (Table 1-1).

MCU firmware can be customized to include OEM-defined commands, i.e., identification codes (I3), identifier string (I4), manufacturer identification (+GMI), model identification (+GMM), and revision identification (+GMR), as well as code modification.

The modem firmware is provided in object code form for the OEM to program into external ROM/flash ROM. The modem firmware may also be provided in source code form under a source code addendum license agreement. External ROM/Flash ROM and RAM must be installed in order to operate the modem with customized firmware.



### 1.3.3 Operating Modes

#### 1.3.3.1 Data/Fax Modes

In V.90 data modem mode (V.90+ models), the modem can receive data from a digital source using a V.90-compatible central site modem at line speeds up to 56 kbps. Asymmetrical data transmission supports sending data at line speeds up to V.34 rates. This mode can fallback to full-duplex V.34 mode and to lower rates as dictated by line conditions.

The following modes are also supported in V.90+ models:

- QuickConnect which allows quicker subsequent connection to a server using stored line parameters obtained during the initial connection. The server must support quick connect profiles.
- Modem-on-Hold which allows detection and reporting of incoming phone calls on the PSTN with enabled Call Waiting. If the incoming call is accepted by the user, the user has a pre-defined amount of time of holding the data connection for a brief conversation. The data connection resumes upon incoming call termination. The server must support Modem-on-Hold functionality.

In V.34 data modem mode (V.90+ and V.34 models), the modem can operate in 2-wire, full-duplex, asynchronous modes at line rates up to 33.6 kbps. Data modem modes perform complete handshake and data rate negotiations. Using V.34 modulation to optimize modem configuration for line conditions, the modem can connect at the highest data rate that the channel can support from 33600 bps down to 2400 bps with automatic fallback. Automode operation in V.34 is provided in accordance with PN3320 and in V.32 bis in accordance with PN2330. All tone and pattern detection functions required by the applicable ITU or Bell standards are supported.

In V.32 bis data modem mode, the modem can operate at line speeds up to 14.4 kbps.

In fax modem mode, the modem can operate in 2-wire, half-duplex, synchronous modes and can support Group 3 facsimile send and receive speeds of 14400, 12000, 9600, 7200, 4800, and 2400 bps. Fax data transmission and reception performed by the modem are controlled and monitored through the EIA/TIA-578 Fax Class 1, or T.31 Fax Class 1.0 command interface. Full HDLC formatting, zero insertion/deletion, and CRC generation/checking are provided.

#### 1.3.3.2 V.44 Data Compression

V.44 provides more efficient data compression than V.42 bis that significantly decreases the download time for the types of files associated with Internet use. This significant improvement is most noticeable when browsing and searching the web since HTML text files are highly compressible. (The improved performance amount varies both with the actual format and with the content of individual pages and files.)

#### 1.3.3.3 Synchronous Access Mode (SAM) - Video Conferencing

V.80 Synchronous Access Mode between the modem and the host/DTE is provided for host-controlled communication protocols, e.g., H.324 video conferencing applications.

Voice-call-first (VCF) before switching to a videophone call is also supported.

**1.3.3.4****Worldwide Operation**

The modem operates in TBR21-compliant and other countries. Country-dependent modem parameters for functions such as dialing, carrier transmit level, calling tone, call progress tone detection, answer tone detection, blacklisting, caller ID, and relay control are programmable.

SmartDAA technology allows a single PCB design and single BOM to be homologated worldwide. Advanced features such as extension pickup detection, remote hang-up detection, line-in-use detection, and digital PBX detection are supported.

Country code IDs are defined by ITU-T T.35.

Internal ROM includes default profiles for 29 countries including TBR21-compliant profiles. Additional country profiles can be stored in internal SRAM or external serial EEPROM (request additional country profiles from a Conexant Sales Office). Duplicate country profiles stored in internal SRAM or external serial EEPROM will override the profiles in internal RAM firmware. The default countries supported are listed in Table 1-2.

**Table 1-2. Default Countries Supported**

Country	Country Code	Call Waiting Tone Detection (CW) Supported	On-Hook Type 1 Caller ID (CID) Supported	Off-Hook Type 2 Called ID (CID2) Supported
Australia	09	X		
Austria	0A	X	X	
Belgium	0F	X		
Brazil	16	X		
China	26	X	X	
Denmark	31	X	X	
Finland	3C	X	X	
France	3D	X	X	X
Germany	42	X	X	
Greece	46	X		
India	53		X	
Ireland	57			
Italy	59	X		
Japan	00	X	X	X
Korea	61	X		
Malaysia	6C	X		
Mexico	73			
Netherlands	7B			
Norway	82	X		
Poland	8A	X		
Portugal	8B	X		
Singapore	9C	X	X	X
South Africa	9F	X		
Spain	A0	X		
Sweden	A5	X		
Switzerland	A6	X		
Taiwan	FE	X	X	
United Kingdom	B4	X	X	X
United States	B5	X	X	X

### 1.3.3.5 TAM Mode

TAM Mode features include 8-bit linear coding at 8 kHz sample rate. Tone detection/generation, call discrimination, and concurrent DTMF detection are also supported.

TAM Mode is supported by four submodes:

- Online Voice Command Mode supports connection to the telephone line or, for S models, a microphone/speaker/handset/headset.
- Voice Receive Mode supports recording voice or audio data input from the telephone line or, for S models, a microphone/handset/headset.
- Voice Transmit Mode supports playback of voice or audio data to the telephone line or, for S models, a speaker/handset/headset.
- Full-duplex Receive and Transmit Mode.

### 1.3.3.6 Voice/Speakerphone Mode (S Models)

S models include additional telephone handset, external microphone, and external speaker interfaces which support voice and full-duplex speakerphone (FDSP) operation.

Hands-free full-duplex telephone operation is supported in Speakerphone Mode under host control. Speakerphone Mode features an advanced proprietary speakerphone algorithm which supports full-duplex voice conversation with acoustic, line, and handset echo cancellation. Parameters are constantly adjusted to maintain stability with automatic fallback from full-duplex to pseudo-duplex operation. The speakerphone algorithm allows position independent placement of microphone and speaker. The host can separately control volume, muting, and AGC in microphone and speaker channels.

## 1.3.4 Reference Designs

Data/fax/TAM/speakerphone reference designs for external modems are available to minimize application design time, reduce development cost, and accelerate market entry. These designs are:

- For CX81801 and CX20463: RD01-D420
- For CX81801 and CX20493: RD01-D660

A design package is available in electronic form. This package includes schematics, bill of materials (BOM), vendor part list (VPL), board layout files in Gerber format, and complete documentation.

## 1.4 Hardware Description

SmartDAA™ technology (patent pending) eliminates the need for a costly analog transformer, relays, and opto-isolators that are typically used in discrete DAA implementations. The programmable SmartDAA architecture simplifies product implementation in worldwide markets by eliminating the need for country-specific components.

### 1.4.1 CX81801 Smart Modem

The CX81801 Smart Modem, packaged in a 128-pin TQFP, includes a Microcontroller (MCU), a Modem Data Pump (MDP), 256 KB internal ROM, 32 KB internal RAM, and SmartDAA interface functions.

The Smart Modem connects to host via a parallel host (PARIF = high) or a logical V.24 (EIA/TIA-232-E) serial DTE interface (PARIF = low).

The Smart Modem performs the command processing and host interface functions. The crystal frequency is 28.224 MHz.

The Smart Modem optionally connects to external OEM-supplied ROM/flash ROM and RAM over a non-multiplexed 19-bit address bus and 8-bit data bus.

The Smart Modem optionally connects to an external OEM-supplied serial EEPROM over a dedicated 2-line serial interface. The capacity of the EEPROM can be 256 bytes up to 32 KB. The EEPROM can hold information such as firmware configuration customization, and country code parameters.

The Smart Modem performs telephone line signal modulation/demodulation in a hardware digital signal processor (DSP) which reduces computational load on the host processor.

The SmartDAA Interface communicates with, and supplies power and clock to, the LSD through the DIB.

### **1.4.2 Digital Isolation Barrier**

The OEM-supplied Digital Isolation Barrier (DIB) electrically DC isolates the Smart Modem from the LSD and telephone line. The Smart Modem is connected to a fixed digital ground and operates with standard CMOS logic levels. The LSD is connected to a floating ground and can tolerate high voltage input (compatible with telephone line and typical surge requirements).

The DIB transformer couples power and clock from the Smart Modem to the LSD.

The DIB data channel supports bidirectional half-duplex serial transfer of data, control, and status information between the Smart Modem and the LSD over two lines.

### **1.4.3 CX20463/CX20493 SmartDAA Line Side Device**

The CX20463/CX20493 SmartDAA Line Side Device (LSD) includes a Line Side DIB Interface (LSDI), a coder/decoder (codec), and a Telephone Line Interface (TLI).

The LSDI communicates with, and receives power and clock from, the SmartDAA interface in the Smart Modem through the DIB.

LSD power is received from the MDP PWRCLKP and PWRCLKN pins via the DIB through a half-wave rectifying diode and capacitive power filter circuit connected to the DIB transformer secondary winding.

The CLK input is also accepted from the DIB transformer secondary winding through a capacitor and a resistor in series.

Information is transferred between the LSD and the Smart Modem through the DIB\_P and DIB\_N pins. These pins connect to the Smart Modem DIB\_DATAP and DIB\_DATAN pins, respectively, through the DIB.

The TLI integrates DAA and direct telephone line interface functions and connects directly to the line TIP and RING pins, as well as to external line protection components.

Direct LSD connection to TIP and RING allows real-time measurement of telephone line parameters, such as the telephone central office (CO) battery voltage, individual telephone line (copper wire) resistance, and allows dynamic regulation of the off-hook TIP and RING voltage and total current drawn from the central office (CO). This allows

the modem to maintain compliance with U.S. and worldwide regulations and to actively control the DAA power dissipation.

#### **1.4.4 CX20437 Voice Codec**

The optional CX20437 Voice Codec (VC), packaged in a 32-pin TQFP, supports voice/full-duplex speakerphone (FDSP) operation with interfaces to a microphone and speaker and to a telephone handset/headset.

### **1.5 Commands**

The modem supports data modem, fax class 1 or 1.0 modem, voice/audio, full-duplex speakerphone (FDSP), and V.80 commands, and S Registers in accordance with modem model options. See Doc. No. 100722 for a description of the commands.

**Data Modem Operation.** Data modem functions operate in response to the AT commands when +FCLASS=0. Default parameters support U.S./Canada operation.

**Fax Modem Operation.** Facsimile functions operate in response to fax class 1 commands when +FCLASS=1 or to fax class 1.0 commands when +FCLASS=1.0.

**Voice/Audio Operation.** Voice/audio mode functions operate in response to voice/audio commands when +FCLASS=8.

**Speakerphone Operation.** FDSP functions operate in response to speakerphone commands when +FCLASS=8 and +VSP=1 is selected.

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## 2. Technical Specifications

### 2.1 Serial DTE Interface Operation

#### 2.1.1 Automatic Speed/Format Sensing

**Command Mode and Data Modem Mode.** The modem can automatically determine the speed and format of the data sent from the DTE. The modem can sense speeds of 300, 600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 7200, 9600, 12000, 14400, 16800, 19200, 21600, 24000, 26400, 28800, 38400, 57600, and 115200 bps and the following data formats:

Parity	Data Length (No. of Bits)	No. of Stop Bits	Character Length (No. of Bits)
None	7	2	10
Odd	7	1	10
Even	7	1	10
None	8	1	10
Odd	8	1	11*
Even	8	1	11*

\*11-bit characters are sensed, but the parity bit is stripped off during data transmission in Normal and Error Correction modes.

The modem can speed sense data with mark or space parity and configures itself as follows:

DTE Configuration	Modem Configuration
7 mark	7 none
7 space	8 none
8 mark	8 none
8 space	8 even

**Fax Modem Mode.** In V.17 fax mode, the modem can sense speeds up to 115.2 kbps.

## 2.2 Parallel Host Bus Interface Operation

**Command Mode and Data Modem Mode.** The modem can operate at rates up to 230.4 kbps by programming the Divisor Latch in the parallel interface registers if supported by communications software and/or driver (a Windows 95/98 driver is available from Conexant).

**Fax Modem Mode.** In V.17 mode, the modem can operate at rates up to 230.4 kbps by programming the Divisor Latch in the parallel interface registers if supported by communications software and/or driver (a Windows 95/98 driver is available from Conexant).

## 2.3 Establishing Data Modem Connections

### 2.3.1 Telephone Number Directory

The modem supports four telephone number entries in a directory that can be saved in a serial NVRAM. Each telephone number can be up to 32 characters (including the command line terminating carriage return) in length. A telephone number can be saved using the `&Zn=x` command, and a saved telephone number can be dialed using the `DS=n` command.

### 2.3.2 Dialing

**DTMF Dialing.** DTMF dialing using DTMF tone pairs is supported in accordance with ITU-T Q.23. The transmit tone level complies with Bell Publication 47001.

**Pulse Dialing.** Pulse dialing is supported in accordance with EIA/TIA-496-A.

**Blind Dialing.** The modem can blind dial in the absence of a dial tone if enabled by the `X0`, `X1`, or `X3` command.

### 2.3.3 Modem Handshaking Protocol

If a tone is not detected within the time specified in the `S7` register after the last digit is dialed, the modem aborts the call attempt.

### 2.3.4 Call Progress Tone Detection

Ringback, equipment busy, congested tone, warble tone, and progress tones can be detected in accordance with the applicable standard.

### 2.3.5 Answer Tone Detection

Answer tone can be detected over the frequency range of  $2100 \pm 40$  Hz in ITU-T modes and  $2225 \pm 40$  Hz in Bell modes.



### 2.3.6 Ring Detection

A ring signal can be detected from a TTL-compatible 15.3 Hz to 68 Hz square wave input.

### 2.3.7 Billing Protection

When the modem goes off-hook to answer an incoming call, both transmission and reception of data are prevented for 2 seconds (data modem) or 4 seconds (fax adaptive answer) to allow transmission of the billing tone signal.

### 2.3.8 Connection Speeds

The modem functions as a data modem when the +FCLASS=0 command is active.

Line connection can be selected using the +MS command. The +MS command selects modulation, enables/disables automode, and selects minimum and maximum line speeds (Table 2-1).

### 2.3.9 Automode

Automode detection can be enabled by the +MS command to allow the modem to connect to a remote modem in accordance with draft PN-3320 for V.34 (Table 2-1).

**Table 2-1. +MS Command Automode Connectivity**

<mod>	Modulation	Possible Rates (bps) <sup>1</sup>	Notes
V21	V.21	300	
V22	V.22	1200	
V22B	V.22 bis	2400 or 1200	
V23	V.23	1200	See Note 2
V32	V.32	9600 or 4800	
V32B	V.32 bis	14400, 12000, 9600, 7200, or 4800	Default for V.32 bis models
V34	V.34	33600, 31200, 28800, 26400, 24000, 21600, 19200, 16800, 14400, 12000, 9600, 7200, 4800, or 2400	Default for V.34 models
V90	V.90	56000, 54667, 53333, 52000, 50667, 49333, 48000, 46667, 45333, 44000, 42667, 41333, 40000, 38667, 37333, 36000, 34667, 33333, 32000, 30667, 29333, 28000	Default for V.90+ models
B103	Bell 103	300	
B212	Bell 212	1200	
<b>Notes:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See optional &lt;automode&gt;, &lt;min_rate&gt;, and &lt;max_rate&gt; subparameters for the +MS command.</li> <li>For V.23, originating modes transmit at 75 bps and receive at 1200 bps; answering modes transmit at 1200 bps and receive at 75 bps. The rate is always specified as 1200 bps. V.23 half duplex is not supported.</li> <li>If the DTE speed is set to less than the maximum supported DCE speed in automode, the maximum connection speed is limited to the DTE speed.</li> </ol>			

## 2.4 Data Mode

Data mode exists when a telephone line connection has been established between modems and all handshaking has been completed.

### 2.4.1 Speed Buffering (Normal Mode)

Speed buffering allows a DTE to send data to, and receive data from, a modem at a speed different than the line speed. The modem supports speed buffering at all line speeds.

### 2.4.2 Flow Control

**DTE-to-Modem Flow Control.** If the modem-to-line speed is less than the DTE-to-modem speed, the modem supports XOFF/XON or RTS/CTS flow control with the DTE to ensure data integrity.

### 2.4.3 Escape Sequence Detection

The +++ escape sequence can be used to return control to the command mode from the data mode. Escape sequence detection is disabled by an S2 Register value greater than 127.

### 2.4.4 BREAK Detection

The modem can detect a BREAK signal from either the DTE or the remote modem. The \Kn command determines the modem response to a received BREAK signal.

### 2.4.5 Telephone Line Monitoring

**GSTN Cleardown (V.90, V.34, V.32 bis, V.32).** Upon receiving GSTN Cleardown from the remote modem in a non-error correcting mode, the modem cleanly terminates the call.

**Loss of Carrier (V.22 bis and Below).** If carrier is lost for a time greater than specified by the S10 register, the modem disconnects.

### 2.4.6 Fall Forward/Fallback (V.90/V.34/V.32 bis/V.32)

During initial handshake, the modem will fallback to the optimal line connection within V.90/V.34/V.32 bis/V.32 mode depending upon signal quality if automode is enabled by the +MS or N1 command.

When connected in V.90/V.34/V.32 bis/V.32 mode, the modem will fall forward or fallback to the optimal line speed within the current modulation depending upon signal quality if fall forward/fallback is enabled by the %E2 command.

### 2.4.7 Retrain

The modem may lose synchronization with the received line signal under poor or changing line conditions. If this occurs, retraining may be initiated to attempt recovery depending on the type of connection.

The modem initiates a retrain if line quality becomes unacceptable if enabled by the %E command. The modem continues to retrain until an acceptable connection is achieved, or until 30 seconds elapse resulting in line disconnect.

### 2.4.8 Programmable Inactivity Timer

The modem disconnects from the line if data is not sent or received for a specified length of time. In normal or error-correction mode, this inactivity timer is reset when data is received from either the DTE or from the line. This timer can be set to a value between 0 and 255 seconds by using register S30. A value of 0 disables the inactivity timer.

### 2.4.9 DTE Signal Monitoring (Serial DTE Interface Only)

**DTR#.** When DTR# is asserted, the modem responds in accordance with the &Dn and &Qn commands.

**RTS#.** RTS# is used for flow control if enabled by the &K command in normal or error-correction mode.

## 2.5 Modem-on-Hold

The Modem-on-Hold (MOH) function (V.90+ models only) enables the modem to place a data call to the Internet on hold while using the same line to accept an incoming or place an outgoing voice call. This feature is available only with a connection to a server supporting MOH. MOH can be executed through either of two methods:

- One method is to enable MOH through the +PMH command. With Call Waiting Detection (+PCW command) enabled, an incoming call can be detected while on-line. Using a string of commands, the modem negotiates with the server to place the data connection on hold while the line is released so that it can be used to conduct a voice call. Once the voice call is completed, the modem can quickly renegotiate with the server back to the original data call.
- An alternative method is to use communications software that makes use of the Conexant Modem-on-Hold drivers. Using this method, the software can detect an incoming call, place the data connection on hold, and switch back to a data connection.

## **2.6 Error Correction and Data Compression**

### **2.6.1 V.42 Error Correction**

V.42 supports two methods of error correction: LAPM and, as a fallback, MNP 4. The modem provides a detection and negotiation technique for determining and establishing the best method of error correction between two modems.

### **2.6.2 MNP 2-4 Error Correction**

MNP 2-4 is a data link protocol that uses error correction algorithms to ensure data integrity. Supporting stream mode, the modem sends data frames in varying lengths depending on the amount of time between characters coming from the DTE.

### **2.6.3 V.44 Data Compression**

V.44 data compression encodes pages and files associated with Web pages more efficiently than V.42 bis. These files include WEB pages, graphics and image files, and document files. V.44 can provide an effective data throughput rate up to DTE rate for a 56-kbps connection. The improved performance amount varies both with the actual format and with the content of individual pages and files.

### **2.6.4 V.42 bis Data Compression**

V.42 bis data compression mode, enabled by the %Cn command or S46 register, operates when a LAPM connection is established.

The V.42 bis data compression employs a “string learning” algorithm in which a string of characters from the DTE is encoded as a fixed length codeword. Two 2-KB dictionaries are used to store the strings. These dictionaries are dynamically updated during normal operation.

### **2.6.5 MNP 5 Data Compression**

MNP 5 data compression mode, enabled by the %Cn command, operates during an MNP connection.

In MNP 5, the modem increases its throughput by compressing data into tokens before transmitting it to the remote modem, and by decompressing encoded received data before sending it to the DTE.

## 2.7 Telephony Extensions

The following telephony extension features are supported and can be typically be implemented in designs for set-top box applications and TAM software applications to enhance end-user experience:

- Line In Use detection
- Extension Pickup detection
- Remote Hang-up detection

### 2.7.1 Line In Use Detection

The Line In Use Detection feature can stop the modem from disturbing the phone line when the line is already being used. When an automated system tries to dial using ATDT and the phone line is in use, the modem will not go off hook and will respond with the message “LINE IN USE”.

### 2.7.2 Extension Pickup Detection

The Extension Pickup Detection feature (also commonly referred as PPD or Parallel phone detection) allows the modem to detect when another telephony device (e.g., fax machine, phone, or satellite/cable box) is attempting to use the phone line.

This feature can be used to quickly drop a modem connection in the event when a user picks up an extension phone line. For example, this feature allows set top boxes with an integrated SmartV.XX modem to give normal voice users the highest priority over the telephone line.

This feature can also be used in Telephone Answering Machine applications (TAM). Its main use would be to stop the TAM operation when a phone is picked up.

### 2.7.3 Remote Hang-up Detection

The Remote Hang-up Detection feature will cause the modem go back on-hook during a data connection when the remote modem is disconnected for abnormal termination reasons (remote phone line unplugged, remote server/modem shutdown. For Voice applications, this method can be used in addition to silence detection to determine when a remote caller has hung up to terminate a voice recording.

## 2.8 Fax Class 1 and Fax Class 1.0 Operation

Facsimile functions operate in response to fax class 1 commands when +FCLASS=1 or to fax class 1.0 commands when +FCLASS=1.0.

In the fax mode, the on-line behavior of the modem is different from the data (non-fax) mode. After dialing, modem operation is controlled by fax commands. Some AT commands are still valid but may operate differently than in data modem mode.

Calling tone is generated in accordance with T.30.

## **2.9 Voice/Audio Mode**

Voice and audio functions are supported by the Voice Mode. Voice Mode includes four submodes: Online Voice Command Mode, Voice Receive Mode, Voice Transmit Mode and Full-Duplex Receive and Transmit Mode.

### **2.9.1 Online Voice Command Mode**

This mode results from the connection to the telephone line or a voice/audio I/O device (e.g., microphone, speaker, or handset) through the use of the +FCLASS=8 and +VLS commands. After mode entry, AT commands can be entered without aborting the connection.

### **2.9.2 Voice Receive Mode**

This mode is entered when the +VRX command is active in order to record voice or audio data input at the RIN pin, typically from a microphone/handset or the telephone line.

Received analog voice samples are converted to digital form and compressed for reading by the host. AT commands control the codec bits-per-sample rate.

Received analog mono audio samples are converted to digital form and formatted into 8-bit unsigned linear PCM format for reading by the host. AT commands control the bit length and sampling rate. Concurrent DTMF/tone detection is available at the 8 kHz sample rate.

### **2.9.3 Voice Transmit Mode**

This mode is entered when the +VTX command is active in order to playback voice or audio data to the TXA output, typically to a speaker/handset or to the telephone line.

Digitized voice data is decompressed and converted to analog form at the original compression quantization sample-per-bits rate then output to the TXA output.

Digitized audio data is converted to analog form then output to the TXA output.

### **2.9.4 Full-Duplex Receive and Transmit Mode**

This mode is entered when the +VTR command is active in order to concurrently receive and transmit voice.

### **2.9.5 Audio Mode**

The audio mode enables the host to transmit and receive 8-bit audio signals. In this mode, the modem directly accesses the internal analog-to-digital (A/D) converter (ADC) and the digital-to-analog (D/A) converter (DAC). Incoming analog audio signals can then be converted to digital format and digital signals can be converted to analog audio output.

## 2.9.6 Tone Detectors

The tone detector signal path is separate from the main received signal path thus enabling tone detection to be independent of the configuration status. In Tone Mode, all three tone detectors are operational.

## 2.9.7 Speakerphone Modes

Speakerphone modes are controlled in voice mode with the following commands:

**Use Speakerphone After Dialing or Answering (+VSP=1).** +VSP=1 selects speakerphone mode while in +FCLASS=8 mode. Speakerphone operation is entered during Voice Online Command mode after completing dialing or answering.

**Speakerphone Settings.** The +VGM and +VGS commands can be used to control the microphone gain and speaker volume, respectively. VGM and +VGS commands are valid only after the modem has entered the Voice Online mode while in the +VSP=1 setting.

## 2.10 Full-Duplex Speakerphone (FDSP) Mode (S Models)

The modem operates in FDSP mode when +FCLASS=8 and +VSP=1 (Section 2.9.7).

In FDSP Mode, speech from a microphone or handset is converted to digital form, shaped, and output to the telephone line through the line interface circuit. Speech received from the telephone line is shaped, converted to analog form, and output to the speaker or handset. Shaping includes both acoustic and line echo cancellation.

## 2.11 Caller ID

Both Type I Caller ID (On-Hook Caller ID) and Type II Caller ID (Call Waiting Caller ID) are supported for U.S. and many other countries (see Section 2.12). Both types of Caller ID are enabled/disabled using the +VCID command. Call Waiting Tone detection must be enabled using the +PCW command to detect and decode Call Waiting Caller ID. When enabled, caller ID information (date, time, caller code, and name) can be passed to the DTE in formatted or unformatted form. Inquiry support allows the current caller ID mode and mode capabilities of the modem to be retrieved from the modem.

Type II Caller ID (Call Waiting Caller ID) detection operates only during data mode in V.90, V.34, V.32bis, or V.32.

## 2.12 Worldwide Country Support

Internal modem firmware supports 29 country profiles (see Section 1.3.2). These country profiles include the following country-dependent parameters:

- Dial tone detection levels and frequency ranges.
- DTMF dialing parameters: Transmit output level, DTMF signal duration, and DTMF interdigit interval.
- Pulse dialing parameters: Make/break times, set/clear times, and dial codes are programmable
- Ring detection frequency range.
- Type I and Type II Caller ID are supported for many countries. Consult firmware release notes for a list of the supported countries and the criteria for additional country support.
- Blind dialing enabled/disable.
- Carrier transmit level (through S91 for data and S92 for fax). The maximum, minimum, and default values can be defined to match specific country and DAA requirements.
- Calling tone is generated in accordance with V.25. Calling tone may be toggled (enabled/disabled) by inclusion of a “^” character in a dial string. It may also be disabled.
- Frequency and cadence of tones for busy, ringback, congested, warble, dial tone 1, and dial tone 2.
- Answer tone detection period.
- Blacklist parameters. The modem can operate in accordance with requirements of individual countries to prevent misuse of the network by limiting repeated calls to the same number when previous call attempts have failed. Call failure can be detected for reasons such as no dial tone, number busy, no answer, no ringback detected, voice (rather than modem) detected, and key abort (dial attempt aborted by user). Actions resulting from such failures can include specification of minimum inter-call delay, extended delay between calls, and maximum numbers of retries before the number is permanently forbidden ("blacklisted").

These country profiles may be altered or customized by modifying the country-dependent parameters. Additional profiles may also be included. There are two ways to add or modify profiles:

- Incorporating additional or modified profiles into external flash ROM containing the entire modem firmware code.
- Linking additional or modified profiles from an external serial EEPROM (needed only if the external flash ROM capacity is exceeded).

Please contact an FAE at the local Conexant sales office if a country code customization is required.



## 2.13 Diagnostics

### 2.13.1 Commanded Tests

Diagnostics are performed in response to &T commands.

**Analog Loopback (&T1 Command).** Data from the local DTE is sent to the modem, which loops the data back to the local DTE.

### 2.13.2 Power On Reset Tests

Upon power on, the modem performs tests of the modem, internal and external RAM, and NVRAM. If the modem, internal RAM, or external RAM test fails, the TMIND# output is pulsed (serial interface version) or the DCD bit in the parallel interface register is pulsed (parallel interface version) as follows:

- Internal or external RAM test fails: One pulse cycle (pulse cycle = 0.5 sec. on, 0.5 sec. off) every 1.5 seconds.
- Modem device test fails: Three pulse cycles every 1.5 seconds.

If the NVRAM test fails (due to NVRAM failure or if NVRAM is not installed), the test failure is reported by AT commands that normally use the NVRAM, e.g., the &V command.

## 2.14 Low Power Sleep Mode

**Sleep Mode Entry.** The modem enters the low power sleep mode when no line connection exists and no host activity occurs for the period of time specified in the S24 register. All modem circuits are turned off except the internal clock circuitry in order to consume reduced power while being able to immediately wake up and resume normal operation.

**Wake-up.** Wake-up occurs when a ring is detected on the telephone line, the host writes to the modem (parallel interface), or the DTE sends a character to the modem (serial interface).

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## 3. Hardware Interface

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### 3.1 CX81801 Smart Modem Hardware Pins and Signals

#### 3.1.1 Common to Parallel and Serial Interface Configurations

##### 3.1.1.1 LSD Interface (Through DIB)

The DIB interface signals are:

- Clock and Power Positive (PWRCLKP); output
- Clock and Power Negative (PWRCLKN); output
- Data Positive (DIB\_DATAP); input/output
- Data Negative (DIB\_DATAN); input/output

##### 3.1.1.2 Call Progress Speaker Interface

The call progress speaker interface signal is:

- Digital speaker output (DSPKOUT); output

DSPKOUT is a square wave output in Data/Fax mode used for call progress or carrier monitoring. This output can be optionally connected to a low-cost on-board speaker, e.g., a sounducer, or to an analog speaker circuit.

##### 3.1.1.3 Voice Relay Interface (S Models)

The voice relay interface signal is:

- Voice Relay Control (VOICE#); output

##### 3.1.1.4 Serial EEPROM Interface

A 2-line serial interface to an optional serial EEPROM is supported. The interface signals are:

- Bidirectional Data input/output (NVMDATA)
- Clock output (NVMCLK)

The EEPROM can hold information such as firmware customization, and country code parameters. Data stored in EEPROM takes precedence over the factory default settings. **Note:** This information is usually stored in flash ROM; serial EEPROM is required only if storage is required for more than 31 country profiles.

The EEPROM size can range from 2 Kb (256 x 8) to 256 Kb (32K x 8). A 2 Kb EEPROM must be 100 kHz or 400 kHz; higher capacity EEPROMs must be 400 kHz.

### 3.1.1.5 External Bus Interface

The external bus optionally connects to OEM-supplied external memory:

- Up to 4 Mb (512K x 8) ROM/flash ROM
- Up to 1 Mb (128K x 8) RAM

The non-multiplexed external bus interface signals are:

- Eight bidirectional Data lines (D0-D7)
- 19 Address output lines (A0-A18)
- Read Enable output (READ#)
- Write Enable output (WRITE#)
- ROM Chip Select output (ROMSEL#)
- RAM Chip Select output (RAMSEL#)

## 3.1.2 Serial Interface Configuration Only

### 3.1.2.1 Serial DTE Interface and Indicator Outputs (PARIF = Low)

A V.24/EIA/TIA-232-E logic-compatible serial DTE interface is selected when the PARIF input is low.

The supported DTE interface signals are:

- Serial Transmit Data input (TXD#)
- Serial Receive Data output line (RXD#)
- Clear to Send output (CTS#)
- Data Set Ready output (DSR#)
- Received Line Signal Detector (RLSD#)
- Test Mode output (TM#)
- Ring Indicator (RI#)
- Data Terminal Ready control input (DTR#)
- Request to Send control input (RTS#)

Additional clock signals provided for synchronous mode are:

- Receive Data Clock (RXCLK#)
- Transmit Data Clock (TXCLK#)
- External Clock (XTCLK#)

The following indicator output lines are also supported:

- Auto Answer indicator output (AAIND#)
- Data Terminal Ready indicator output (DTRIND#)
- Test Mode indicator output (TMIND#)
- Off-hook indicator output (OHIND#)

### **3.1.3 Parallel Interface Configuration Only (PARIF = High)**

A 16550A UART-compatible parallel host bus interface is selected when the PARIF input is high.

#### **3.1.3.1 Parallel Host Bus Interface**

The parallel host interface signals are:

- Host Reset control input line (RESET#)
- Host Chip Select control input (HCS#)
- Host Read control input (HRD#) and Host Write control input (HWT#)
- Host Interrupt output line (HINT)
- Three Host Address input lines (HA0-HA2)
- Eight Host Data lines (HD0-HD7)

### **3.1.4 CX81801 Smart Modem Interface Signals**

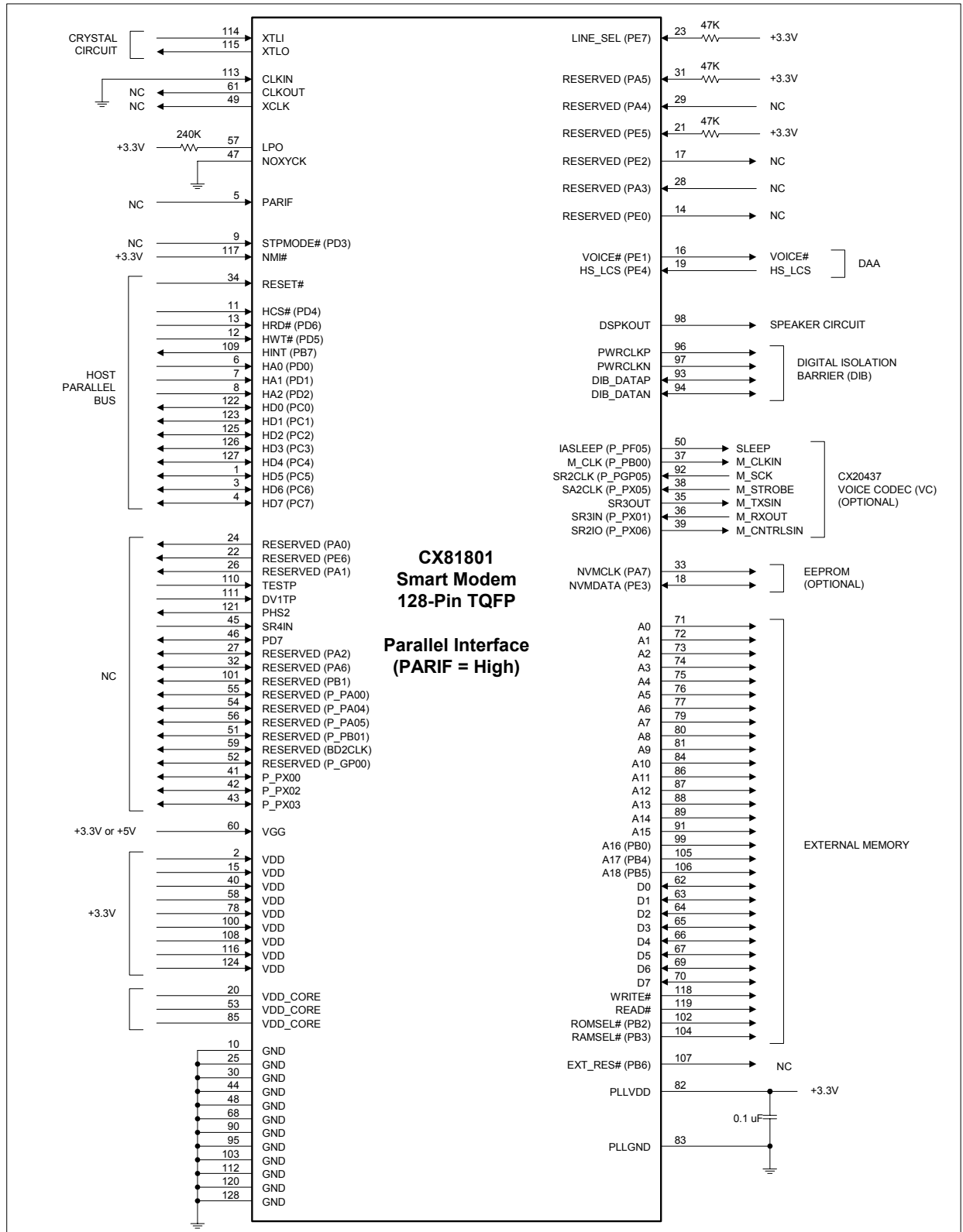
CX81801 Smart Modem 128-pin TQFP hardware interface signals for parallel interface are shown by major interface in Figure 3-1, are shown by pin number in Figure 3-2, and are listed by pin number in Table 3-1. The Smart Modem hardware interface signals for parallel interface are defined in Table 3-2.

CX81801 Smart Modem 128-pin TQFP hardware interface signals for serial interface are shown by major interface in Figure 3-3, are shown by pin number in Figure 3-4, and are listed by pin number in Table 3-3. CX81801 Smart Modem hardware interface signals for serial interface are defined in Table 3-4.

I/O types are defined in Table 3-5.

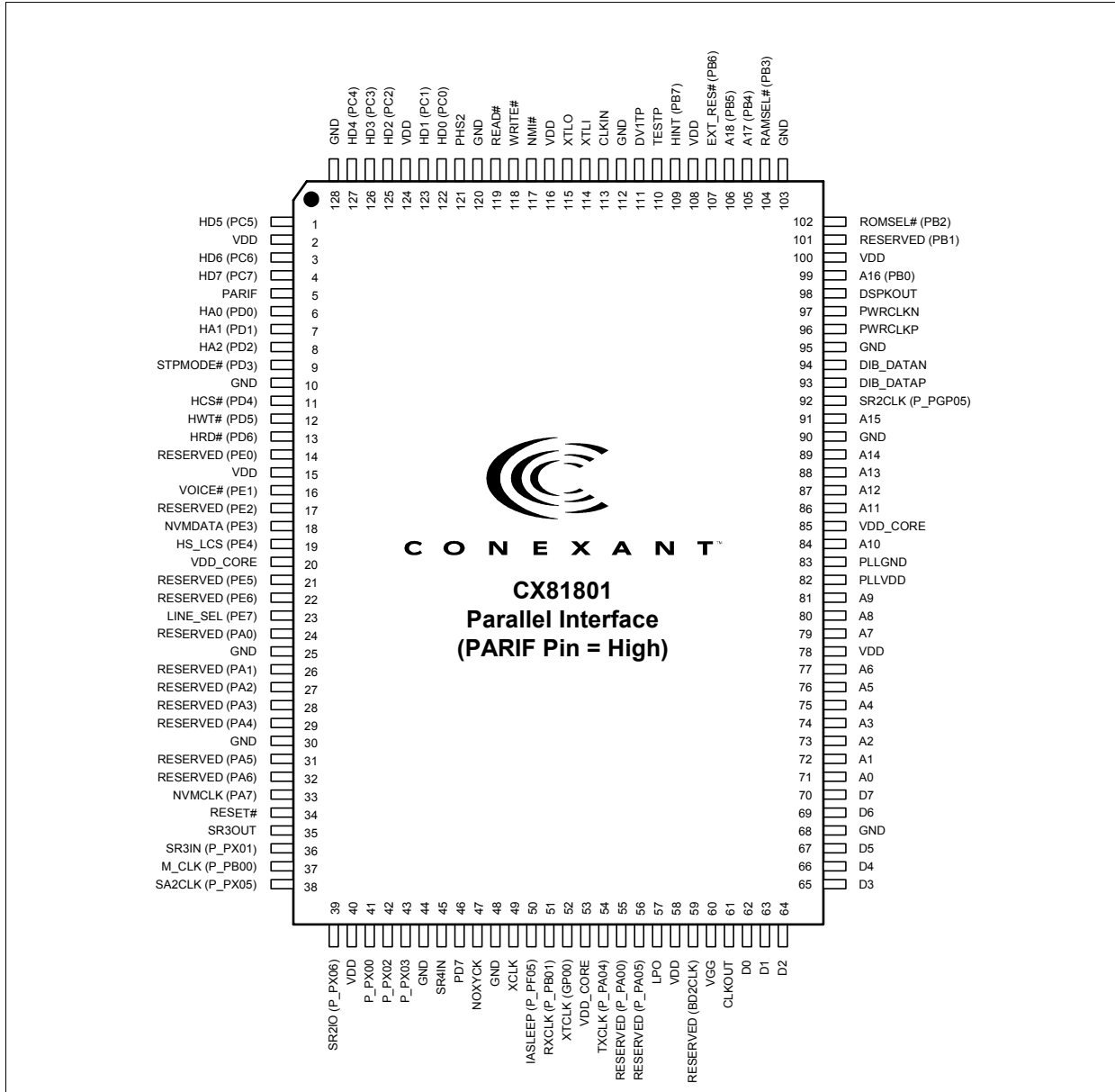
DC electrical characteristics are listed in Table 3-6.

Figure 3-1. CX81801 Smart Modem Hardware Signals for Parallel Interface (PARIF = High)



101898\_003

Figure 3-2. CX81801 Smart Modem 128-Pin TQFP Pin Signals for Parallel Interface (PARIF = High)



101898\_004

Table 3-1. CX81801 Smart Modem 128-Pin TQFP Pin Signals for Parallel Interface (PARIF = High)

Pin	Signal Label	I/O	I/O Type	Interface	Pin	Signal Label	I/O	I/O Type	Interface
1	HD5 (PC5)	I/O	lth/Ot8	HB: HD5	65	D3	I/O	lth/Ot2	EB: D3
2	VDD	P	PWR	+3.3V	66	D4	I/O	lth/Ot2	EB: D4
3	HD6 (PC6)	I/O	lth/Ot8	HB: HD6	67	D5	I/O	lth/Ot2	EB: D5
4	HD7 (PC7)	I/O	lth/Ot8	HB: HD7	68	GND	G	GND	GND
5	PARIF	I	ltpu	NC (parallel interface)	69	D6	I/O	lth/Ot2	EB: D6
6	HA0 (PD0)	I	lthpd/Ot2	HB: HA0	70	D7	I/O	lth/Ot2	EB: D7
7	HA1 (PD1)	I	lthpd/Ot2	HB: HA1	71	A0	O	l/Ot8	EB: A0
8	HA2 (PD2)	I	lthpd/Ot2	HB: HA2	72	A1	O	l/Ot8	EB: A1
9	STPMODE# (PD3)	I	lth/Ot2	NC	73	A2	O	l/Ot8	EB: A2
10	GND	G	GND	GND	74	A3	O	l/Ot8	EB: A3
11	HCS# (PD4)	I	lt	HB: CS#	75	A4	O	l/Ot8	EB: A4
12	HWT# (PD5)	I	lthpu	HB: WT#	76	A5	O	l/Ot8	EB: A5
13	HRD# (PD6)	I	lthpu	HB: RD#	77	A6	O	l/Ot8	EB: A6
14	RESERVED (PE0)	O	l/Ot8	NC	78	VDD	P	PWR	+3.3V
15	VDD	P	PWR	+3.3V	79	A7	O	l/Ot8	EB: A7
16	VOICE# (PE1)	O	l/Ot2	DAA: VOICE#	80	A8	O	l/Ot8	EB: A8
17	RESERVED (PE2)	O	l/Ot2	RESERVED	81	A9	O	l/Ot8	EB: A9
18	NVMDATA (PE3)	I/O	l/Ot2	NVRAM: SDA	82	PLLVD	P	PWR	+3.3V and to GND through 0.1 $\mu$ F
19	HS_LCS (PE4)	I	l/Ot2	GND through 47 K $\Omega$	83	PLLGN	G	GND	GND
20	VDD_CORE	P	PWR	Internal core voltage	84	A10	O	l/Ot8	EB: A10
21	CELDATA (PE5)	I/O	l/Ot2	+3.3V through 47 K $\Omega$	85	VDD_CORE	P	PWR	Internal core voltage
22	SSD_RING# (PE6)	O	l/Ot2	NC	86	A11	O	l/Ot8	EB: A11
23	LINE_SEL (PE7)	I	l/Ot8	+3.3V through 47 K $\Omega$	87	A12	O	l/Ot8	EB: A12
24	RESERVED (PA0)	O	l/Ot2	NC	88	A13	O	l/Ot8	EB: A13
25	GND	G	GND	GND	89	A14	O	l/Ot8	EB: A14
26	SSD_INT (PA1)	O	l/Ot2	NC	90	GND	G	GND	GND
27	PA2	I/O	l/Ot2	NC	91	A15	O	l/Ot8	EB: A15
28	RESERVED (PA3)	I	ltpu/Ot2	RESERVED	92	SR2CLK (P_PGP05)	I	ltpu/Ot2	VC: M_SCK
29	RESERVED (PA4)	I	ltpu/Ot2	RESERVED	93	DIB_DATAP	I/O	l/Ot2	DIB: Data Pos. Channel
30	GND	G	GND	GND	94	DIB_DATAN	I/O	l/Ot2	DIB: Data Neg. Channel
31	RESERVED (PA5)	I	l/Ot2	+3.3V through 47 K $\Omega$	95	GND	G	GND	GND
32	PA6	I/O	l/Ot2	NC	96	PWRCLKP	O	Odpc	DIB: Transformer primary winding non-dotted terminal
33	NVMCLK (PA7)	O	l/Ot2	NVRAM: SCL	97	PWRCLKN	O	Odpc	DIB: Transformer primary winding dotted terminal
34	RESET#	I	lt	HB: RESET#	98	DSPKOUT	O	l/Ot2	Speaker Circuit
35	SR3OUT	O	Ot2	VC: M_TXSIN	99	A16 (PB0)	O	l/Ot2	EB: A16
36	SR3IN (P_PX01)	I	ltk/Ot2	VC: M_RXOUT	100	VDD	P	PWR	+3.3V
37	M_CLK (P_PB00)	O	l/Ot2	VC: M_CLKIN	101	RESERVED (PB1)	O	l/Ot2	NC
38	SA2CLK (P_PX05)	I	ltpu/Ot2	VC: M_STROBE	102	ROMSEL# (PB2)	O	Ot2	EB: ROM CE#
39	SR2IO (P_PX06)	O	l/Ot2	VC: M_CNTRLSIN	103	GND	G	GND	GND
40	VDD	P	PWR	+3.3V	104	RAMSEL# (PB3)	O	l/Ot2	EB: RAM CS#
41	P_PX00	I/O	l/Ot8	NC	105	A17 (PB4)	O	l/Ot2	EB: A17
42	P_PX02	I/O	ltpu/Ot2	NC	106	A18 (PB5)	O	l/Ot2	EB: A18
43	P_PX03	I/O	ltpu/Ot2	NC	107	EXT_RES# (PB6)	O	l/Ot2	NC
44	GND	G	GND	GND	108	VDD	P	PWR	+3.3V
45	SR4IN	I	ltk	NC	109	HINT (PB7)	O	l/Ot8	HB: HINT
46	PD7	I/O	l/Ot2	NC	110	TESTP	I	ltpu	NC



**Table 3-1. CX81801 Smart Modem 128-Pin TQFP Pin Signals for Parallel Interface (PARIF = High) (Continued)**

Pin	Signal Label	I/O	I/O Type	Interface	Pin	Signal Label	I/O	I/O Type	Interface
47	NOXYCK	I	Itpu	GND	111	DV1TP	I	Itpu	NC
48	GND	G	GND	GND	112	GND	G	GND	GND
49	XCLK	O	It/Ot2	NC	113	CLKIN	I	It	GND
50	IASLEEP (P_PFO5)	O	Ot2	VC: SLEEP	114	XTLI	I	Ix	Crystal Circuit
51	RESERVED (P_PB01)	I/O	Itpu/Ot2	NC	115	XTLO	O	Ox	Crystal Circuit
52	RESERVED (GP00)	I/O	It/Ot2	NC	116	VDD	P	PWR	+3.3V
53	VDD_CORE	P	PWR	Internal core voltage	117	NMI#	I	Ithpu	+3.3V
54	RESERVED (P_PA04)	I/O	Itpu/Ot2	NC	118	WRITE#	O	It/Ot2	EB: WRITE#
55	RESERVED (P_PA00)	I/O	Itpu/Ot2	NC	119	READ#	O	It/Ot2	EB: READ#
56	RESERVED (P_PA05)	I/O	Itk/Ot2	NC	120	GND	G	GND	GND
57	LPO	I	Itpu/Ot2	+3.3V through 240 K $\Omega$	121	PHS2	O	Ot2	NC
58	VDD	P	PWR	+3.3V	122	HD0 (PC0)	I/O	Ith/Ot8	HB: HD0
59	RESERVED (BD2CLK)	O	Itpu/Ot2	NC	123	HD1 (PC1)	I/O	Ith/Ot8	HB: HD1
60	VGG	P	PWRG	+3.3V or +5V	124	VDD	P	PWR	+3.3V
61	CLKOUT	O	It/Ot2	NC	125	HD2 (PC2)	I/O	Ith/Ot8	HB: HD2
62	D0	I/O	Ith/Ot2	EB: D0	126	HD3 (PC3)	I/O	Ith/Ot8	HB: HD3
63	D1	I/O	Ith/Ot2	EB: D1	127	HD4 (PC4)	I/O	Ith/Ot8	HB: HD4
64	D2	I/O	Ith/Ot2	EB: D2	128	GND	G	GND	GND

**Notes:**

- I/O Types: See Table 3-5.
- Interface Legend:  
DIB Digital Isolation Barrier  
EB Expansion Bus  
HB Host Bus  
NC No internal pin connection  
VC Voice Codec

Table 3-2. CX81801 Smart Modem Pin Signal Definitions for Parallel Interface (PARIF = High)

Label	Pin	I/O	I/O Type	Signal Name/Description
<b>System</b>				
XTLI, XTLO	114, 115	I, O	Ix, Ox	<b>Crystal In and Crystal Out.</b> If an external 28.224 MHz crystal circuit is used instead of an external clock circuit, connect XTLI and XTLO to the external crystal circuit and connect CLKIN to digital ground (GND).
CLKIN	113	I	It	<b>Clock In.</b> If an external 28.224 MHz clock circuit is used instead of an external crystal circuit, connect CLKIN to the clock output and leave XTLI and XTLO open.
CLKOUT	61	O	It/Ot2	<b>Clock Out.</b> 28.224 MHz output clock. Leave open.
PARIF	5	I	Itpu	<b>Parallel/Serial Interface Select.</b> PARIF input high (open) selects parallel host interface operation (see this table); PARIF low (GND) selects serial DTE interface operation (see Table 3-4).
LINE_SEL (PE7)	23	I	It/Ot8	<b>Line Interface Select.</b> Selects telephone line interface. Connect to +3.3V through 47 K $\Omega$ .
STPMODE# (PD3)	9	I	Ith/Ot2	<b>Stop Mode.</b> Not used. Leave open.
NMI#	117	I	Ithpu	<b>Non-Maskable Interrupt.</b> Not used. Connect to +3.3V.
RESET#	34	I	It	<b>Reset.</b> The active low RESET# input resets the Smart Modem logic, and restores the saved configuration from serial EEPROM or returns the modem to the factory default values if NVRAM is not present.  RESET# low holds the modem in the reset state; RESET# going high releases the modem from the reset state. After application of VDD, RESET# must be held low for at least 15 ms after the VDD power reaches operating range. The modem device set is ready to use 25 ms after the low-to-high transition of RESET#.  For parallel Interface, connect RESET# input to the host bus RESET line through an inverter.
VGG	60	P	PWRG	<b>I/O Signaling Voltage Source.</b> Connect to +3.3V for +3.3V inputs or +5V for +5V inputs.
VDD	2, 15, 40, 58, 78, 100, 108, 116, 124	P	PWR	<b>Digital Supply Voltage.</b> Connect to VCC (+3.3V, filtered).
VDD_CORE	20, 53, 85	P	PWR	<b>Core Voltage.</b> Internal core voltage.
GND	10, 25, 30, 44, 48, 68, 90, 95, 103, 112, 120, 128	G	GND	<b>Digital Ground.</b> Connect to digital ground (GND).
LPO	57	I	I/O	<b>Low Power Oscillator.</b> Connect to +3.3V through 240 K $\Omega$ .
NOXYCK	47	I	Itpu	<b>Disable XCLK Output.</b> When low, disables XCLK output (reduces internal power consumption). When high, enables XCLK output. Connect to GND.
PLLVD	82	P	PWR	<b>PLL Circuit Digital Supply Voltage.</b> Connect to +3.3V and to GND through 0.1 $\mu$ F.
PLLGND	83	G	GND	<b>PLL Circuit Digital Ground.</b> Connect to GND.
<b>Serial EEPROM (NVRAM) Interface</b>				
NVMCLK (PA7)	33	O	It/Ot2	<b>NVRAM Clock.</b> NVMCLK output high enables the EEPROM. Connect to EEPROM SCL pin.
NVMDATA (PE3)	18	I/O	It/Ot2	<b>NVRAM Data.</b> The NVMDATA pin supplies a serial data interface to the EEPROM. Connect to EEPROM SDA pin and to +3.3V through 10 K $\Omega$ .

Table 3-2. CX81801 Smart Modem Pin Signal Definitions for Parallel Interface (PARIF = High) (Continued)

Label	Pin	I/O	I/O Type	Signal Name/Description
<b>Speaker Interface</b>				
DSPKOUT	98	O	It/Ot2	<b>Modem Speaker Digital Output.</b> The DSPKOUT digital output reflects the received analog input signal digitized to TTL high or low level by an internal comparator.
<b>DIB Interface</b>				
PWRCLKP	96	O	Odpc	<b>Clock and Power Positive.</b> Provides clock and power to the LSD. Connect to DIB transformer primary winding non-dotted terminal.
PWRCLKN	97	O	Odpc	<b>Clock and Power Negative.</b> Provides clock and power to the LSD. Connect to DIB transformer primary winding dotted terminal.
DIB_DATAP	93	I/O	Idd/Odd	<b>Data Positive.</b> Transfers data, control, and status information between the Smart Modem and the LSD. Connect to LSD through DIB data positive channel components.
DIB_DATAN	94	I/O	Idd/Odd	<b>Data Negative.</b> Transfers data, control, and status information between the Smart Modem and the LSD. Connect to LSD through DIB data negative channel components.
<b>External Bus Interface</b>				
A0-A9, A10-A15, A16 (PB0), A17 (PB4), A18 (PB5)	71-77, 79-81, 84, 86-89, 91, 99, 105, 106	O, O, O, O, O	It/Ot8, It/Ot8, It/Ot2, It/Ot2, It/Ot2	<b>Address Lines 0-18.</b> A0-A18 are the address output lines used to access external memory; up to 4 Mb (512 KB) ROM/flash ROM using A0-A18 and up to 1 Mb (128 KB) RAM using A0-A16. The 256 KB base modem ROM code is located in the 0-256 KB address range.
D0-D7	62-67, 69-70	I/O	Ith/Ot2	<b>Data Line 0-7.</b> D0-D7 are the bidirectional external memory bus data lines.
READ#	119	O	It/Ot2	<b>Read Enable.</b> READ# output low enables data transfer from the selected device to the D0-D7 lines.
WRITE#	118	O	It/Ot2	<b>Write Enable.</b> WRITE# output low enables data transfer from the D0-D7 lines to the selected device.
ROMSEL# (PB2)	102	O	Ot2	<b>ROM Select.</b> ROMSEL# (PB2, ES3) output low selects the external ROM/flash ROM.
RAMSEL# (PB3)	104	O	It/Ot2	<b>RAM Select.</b> RAMSEL# (PB3, ES2) output low selects the external RAM.
RESERVED (PB1)	101	O	It/Ot2	<b>Reserved.</b> PB1 (ES4) is used internally. Leave open.
EXT_RES# (PB6)	107	O	It/Ot2	<b>External Device Reset.</b> Active low reset for external devices. Leave open if not used.
<b>CX20437 VC Interface</b>				
IASLEEP (P_PFO5)	50	O	Ot2	<b>Modem Sleep.</b> Connect to VC SLEEP pin.
M_CLK (P_PB00)	37	O	It/Ot2	<b>Master Clock Output.</b> Connect to VC M_CLKIN pin.
SR2CLK (P_PGP05)	92	I	Itpu/Ot2	<b>Voice Serial Clock input.</b> Connect to VC M_SCK pin.
SA2CLK (P_PX05)	38	I	Itpu/Ot2	<b>Voice Serial Frame Sync Input.</b> Connect to VC M_STROBE pin.
SR3OUT	35	O	Ot2	<b>Voice Serial Transmit Data Output.</b> Connect to VC M_TXSIN pin.
SR3IN (P_PX01)	36	I	Itk/Ot2	<b>Voice Serial Receive Data Input.</b> Connect to VC M_RXOUT pin.
SR2IO (P_PX06)	39	O	It/Ot2	<b>Voice Control Output.</b> Connect to VC M_CNTRLSIN pin.

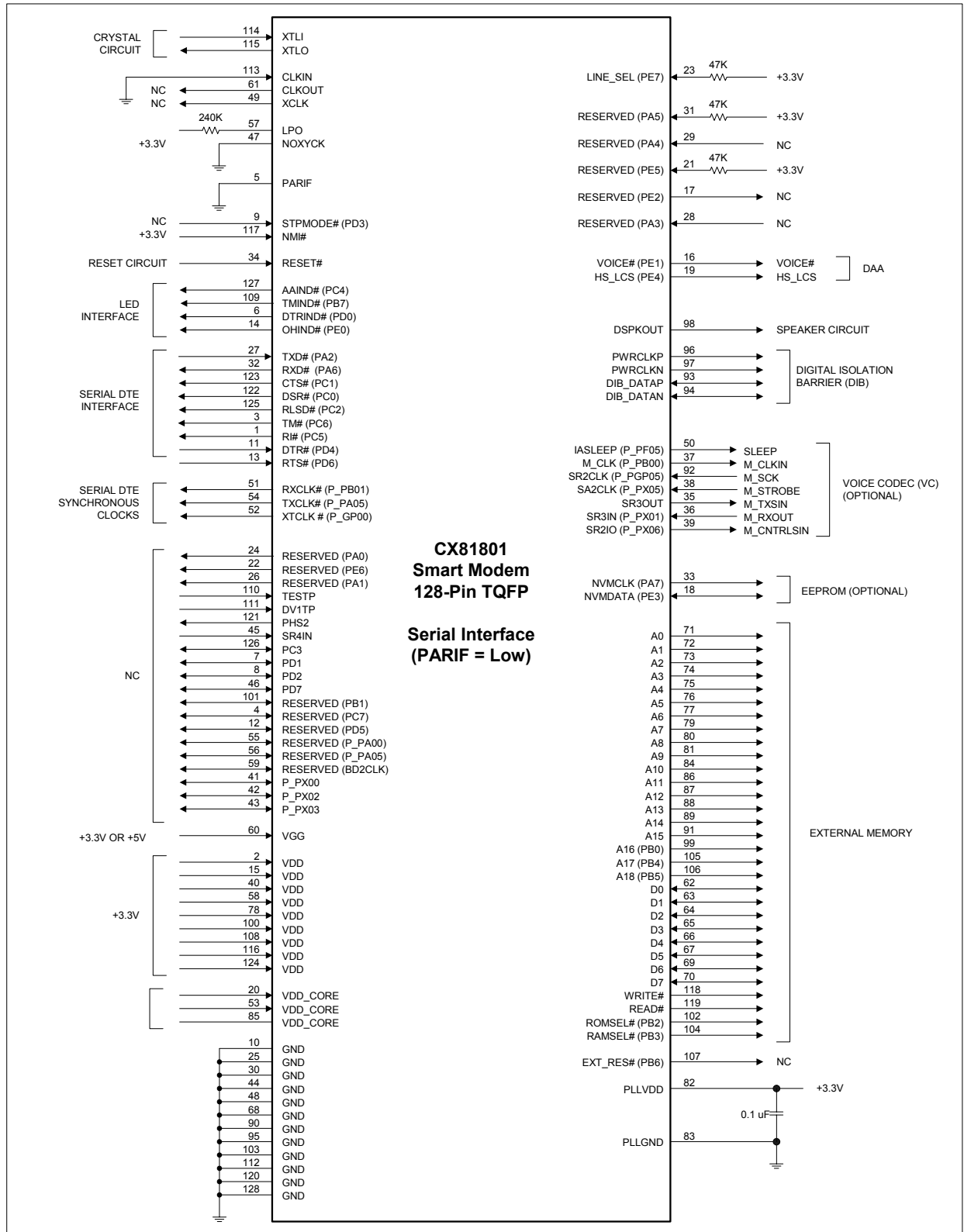
**Table 3-2. CX81801 Smart Modem Pin Signal Definitions for Parallel Interface (PARIF = High) (Continued)**

Label	Pin	I/O	I/O Type	Signal Name/Description
<b>Parallel Host Interface</b>				
HCS# (PD4)	11	I	It	<b>Host Bus Chip Select.</b> HCS# input low enables the MCU host bus interface.
HWT# (PD5)	12	I	lthpu	<b>Host Bus Write.</b> HWT# is an active low, write control input. When HCS# is low, HWT# low allows the host to write data or control words into a selected MCU register.
HRD# (PD6)	13	I	lthpu	<b>Host Bus Read.</b> HRD# is an active low, read control input. When HCS# is low, HRD# low allows the host to read status information or data from a selected MCU register.
HINT (PB7)	109	O	It/Ot8	<b>Host Bus Interrupt.</b> HINT output is set high when the receiver error flag, received data available, transmitter holding register empty, or modem status interrupt is asserted. HINT is reset low upon the appropriate interrupt service or master reset operation.
HA0-HA2 (PD0-PD2)	6-8	I	lthpd/Ot2	<b>Host Bus Address Lines 0-2.</b> During a host read or write operation with HCS# low, HA0-HA2 select an internal MCU 16550A-compatible register.
HD0-HD7 (PC0-PC7)	122-123, 125-127, 1, 3-4	I/O	lth/Ot8	<b>Host Bus Data Lines 0-7.</b> HD0-HD7 are three-state input/output lines providing bidirectional communication between the host and the MCU. Data, control words, and status information are transferred over HD0-HD7.

Table 3-2. CX81801 Smart Modem Pin Signal Definitions for Parallel Interface (PARIF = High) (Continued)

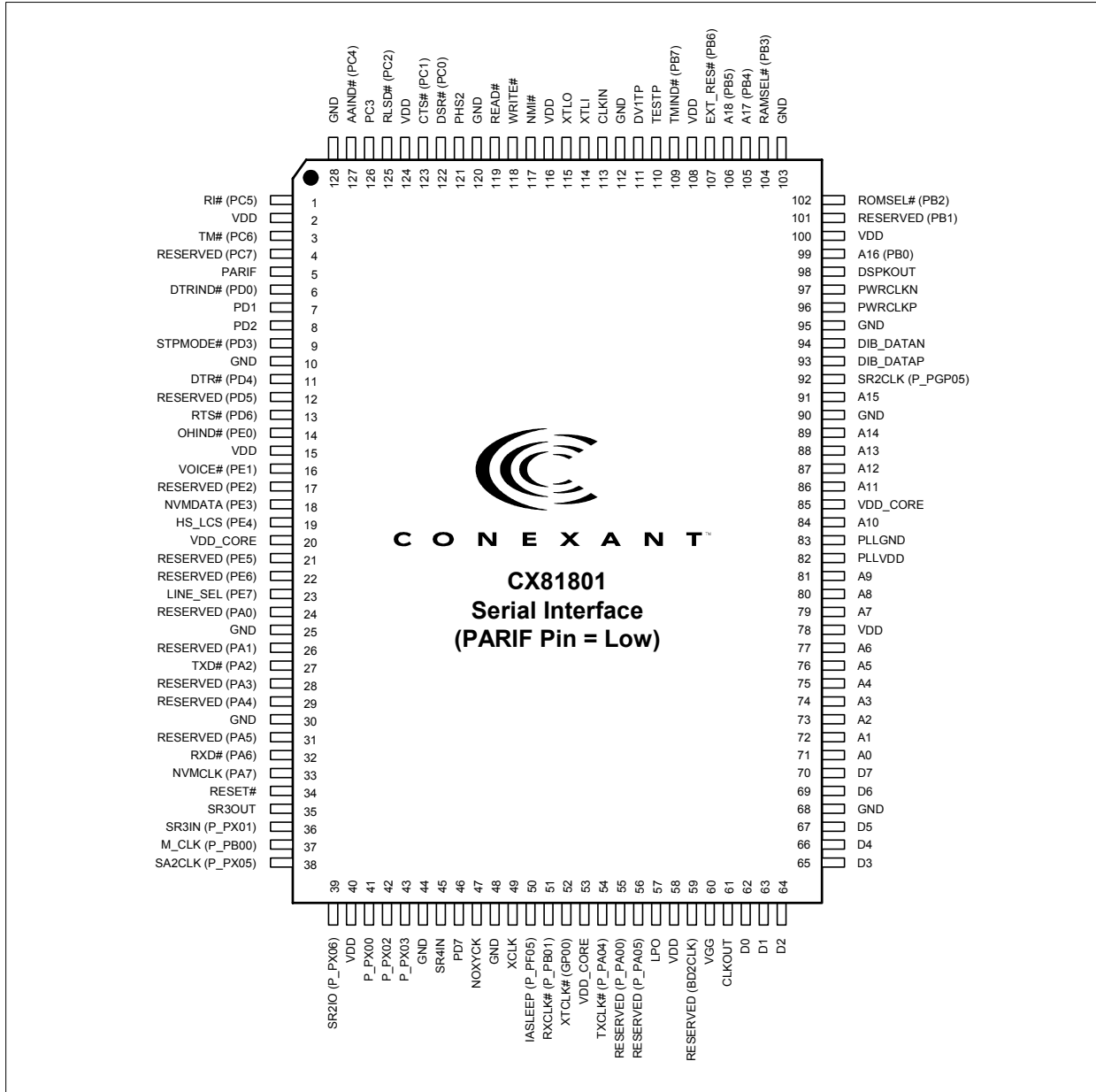
Label	Pin	I/O	I/O Type	Signal Name/Description
<b>DAA Interface</b>				
VOICE# (PE1)	16	O	It/Ot2	<b>Voice Relay Control.</b> This output (typically active low) used to control the normally open voice relay.
HS_LCS (PE4)	19	I	It/Ot2	<b>Handset Line Current Sense.</b> LCS is an active high input that indicates a handset off-hook status. Not required for data/fax/voice/speakerphone operation. If not used, connect to GND through 47 K $\Omega$ .
<b>Not Used</b>				
TESTP	110	I	Itpu	<b>Test.</b> Used for factory test only. Leave open.
DV1TP	111	I	Itpu	<b>Test.</b> Used for factory test only. Leave open.
XCLK	49	O	It/Ot2	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
PHS2	121	O	Ot2	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
SR4RIN	45	I	Itk	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
PA2	27	I	It/Ot2	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
PA6	32	O	It/Ot2	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
PD7	46	I/O	It/Ot2	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
P_PX00	41	I/O	It/Ot8	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
P_PX02	42	I/O	Itpu/Ot2	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
P_PX03	43	I/O	Itpu/Ot2	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
RESERVED (PA0)	24	O	It/Ot2	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
RESERVED (PA1)	26	O	It/Ot2	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
RESERVED (PA3)	28	I	Itpu/Ot2	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
RESERVED (PA4)	29	I	Itpu/Ot2	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
RESERVED (PA5)	31	I	It/Ot2	<b>Reserved.</b> Connect to +3.3V though 47 K $\Omega$ .
RESERVED (PE0)	14	O	It/Ot8	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
RESERVED (PE2)	17	O	It/Ot2	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
RESERVED (PE5)	21	I/O	It/Ot2	<b>Reserved.</b> Connect to +3.3V though 47 K $\Omega$ .
RESERVED (PE6)	22	O	It/Ot2	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
RESERVED (GP00)	52	I/O	It/Ot2	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
RESERVED (P_PA00)	55	I/O	Itpu/Ot2	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
RESERVED (P_PA04)	54	I/O	Itpu/Ot2	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
RESERVED (P_PA05)	56	I/O	Itk/Ot2	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
RESERVED (P_PB01)	51	I/O	Itpu/Ot2	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
RESERVED (P_BD2CLK)	59	I/O	Itpu/Ot2	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
<b>Notes:</b>				
1. I/O Types: See Table 3-5.				
2. Interface Legend:				
DIB            Digital Isolation Barrier				
EB            Expansion Bus				
HB            Host Bus				
NC            No internal pin connection				
VC            Voice Codec				
RESERVED = No external connection allowed (may have internal connection).				

Figure 3-3. CX81801 Smart Modem Hardware Signals for Serial Interface (PARIF = Low)



101898\_005

Figure 3-4. CX81801 Smart Modem 128-Pin TQFP Pin Signals for Serial Interface (PARIF = Low)



101898\_006

Table 3-3. CX81801 Smart Modem 128-Pin TQFP Pin Signals for Serial Interface (PARIF = Low)

Pin	Signal Label	I/O	I/O Type	Interface	Pin	Signal Label	I/O	I/O Type	Interface
1	RI# (PC5)	O	lth/Ot8	DTE IF: RI#	65	D3	I/O	lth/Ot2	EB: D3
2	VDD	P	PWR	+3.3V	66	D4	I/O	lth/Ot2	EB: D4
3	TM# (PC6)	O	lth/Ot8	DTE IF: TM#	67	D5	I/O	lth/Ot2	EB: D5
4	RESERVED (PC7)	I	lth/Ot8	+3.3V through 47 K $\Omega$	68	GND	G	GND	GND
5	PARIF	I	ltpu	GND (serial interface)	69	D6	I/O	lth/Ot2	EB: D6
6	DTRIND# (PD0)	O	lthpd/Ot2	LED: DTRIND#	70	D7	I/O	lth/Ot2	EB: D7
7	PD1	I/O	lthpd/Ot2	NC	71	A0	O	lt/Ot8	EB: A0
8	PD2	I/O	lthpd/Ot2	NC	72	A1	O	lt/Ot8	EB: A1
9	STPMODE# (PD3)	I	lth/Ot2	NC	73	A2	O	lt/Ot8	EB: A2
10	GND	G	GND	GND	74	A3	O	lt/Ot8	EB: A3
11	DTR# (PD4)	I	lt	DTE IF: DTR#	75	A4	O	lt/Ot8	EB: A4
12	RESERVED (PD5)	I	lthpu	NC	76	A5	O	lt/Ot8	EB: A5
13	RTS# (PD6)	I	lthpu	DTE IF: RTS#	77	A6	O	lt/Ot8	EB: A6
14	OHIND# (PE0)	O	lt/Ot8	LED: OHIND#	78	VDD	P	PWR	+3.3V
15	VDD	P	PWR	+3.3V	79	A7	O	lt/Ot8	EB: A7
16	VOICE# (PE1)	O	lt/Ot2	DAA: VOICE#	80	A8	O	lt/Ot8	EB: A8
17	RESERVED (PE2)	O	lt/Ot2	NC	81	A9	O	lt/Ot8	EB: A9
18	NVMDATA (PE3)	I/O	lt/Ot2	NVRAM: SDA	82	PLLVDD	P	PWR	+3.3V and GND through 0.1 $\mu$ F
19	HS_LCS (PE4)	I	lt/Ot2	GND through 47 K $\Omega$	83	PLLGNDD	G	GND	GND
20	VDD_CORE	P	PWR	Internal core voltage	84	A10	O	lt/Ot8	EB: A10
21	RESERVED (PE5)	I/O	lt/Ot2	+3.3V through 47 K $\Omega$	85	VDD_CORE	P	PWR	Internal core voltage
22	SSD_RING# (PE6)	O	lt/Ot2	NC	86	A11	O	lt/Ot8	EB: A11
23	LINE_SEL (PE7)	I	lt/Ot8	+3.3V through 47 K $\Omega$	87	A12	O	lt/Ot8	EB: A12
24	RESERVED (PA0)	O	lt/Ot2	NC	88	A13	O	lt/Ot8	EB: A13
25	GND	G	GND	GND	89	A14	O	lt/Ot8	EB: A14
26	SSD_INT (PA1)	O	lt/Ot2	NC	90	GND	G	GND	GND
27	TXD# (PA2)	I	lt/Ot2	DTE IF: TXD#	91	A15	O	lt/Ot8	EB: A15
28	RESERVED (PA3)	I	ltpu/Ot2	NC	92	SR2CLK (P_PGP05)	I	ltpu/Ot2	VC: M_SCK
29	RESERVED (PA4)	I	ltpu/Ot2	NC	93	DIB_DATAP	I/O	ltd/Odd	DIB: Data Pos. Channel
30	GND	G	GND	GND	94	DIB_DATAN	I/O	ltd/Odd	DIB: Data Neg. Channel
31	RESERVED (PA5)	I	lt/Ot2	+3.3V through 47 K $\Omega$	95	GND	G	GND	GND
32	RXD# (PA6)	O	lt/Ot2	DTE IF: RXD#	96	PWRCLKP	O	Odpc	DIB: Transformer primary winding non-dotted terminal
33	NVMCLK (PA7)	O	lt/Ot2	NVRAM: SCL	97	PWRCLKN	O	Odpc	DIB: Transformer primary winding dotted terminal
34	RESET#	I	lt	Reset Circuit	98	DSPKOUT	O	lt/Ot2	Speaker Circuit
35	SR3OUT	O	Ot2	VC: M_TXSIN	99	A16 (PB0)	O	lt/Ot2	EB: A16
36	SR3IN (P_PX01)	I	ltk/Ot2	VC: M_RXOUT	100	VDD	P	PWR	+3.3V
37	M_CLK (P_PB00)	O	lt/Ot2	VC: M_CLKIN	101	RESERVED (PB1)	O	lt/Ot2	NC
38	SA2CLK (P_PX05)	I	ltpu/Ot2	VC: M_STROBE	102	ROMSEL# (PB2)	O	Ot2	EB: ROM CE#
39	SR2IO (P_PX06)	O	lt/Ot2	VC: M_CNTRLSIN	103	GND	G	GND	GND
40	VDD	P	PWR	+3.3V	104	RAMSEL# (PB3)	O	lt/Ot2	EB: RAM CS#
41	P_PX00	I/O	lt/Ot8	NC	105	A17 (PB4)	O	lt/Ot2	EB: A17
42	P_PX02	I/O	ltpu/Ot2	NC	106	A18 (PB5)	O	lt/Ot2	EB: A18
43	P_PX03	I/O	ltpu/Ot2	NC	107	EXT_RES# (PB6)	O	lt/Ot2	NC
44	GND	G	GND	GND	108	VDD	P	PWR	+3.3V
45	SR4IN	I	ltk	NC	109	TMIND# (PB7)	O	lt/Ot8	LED: TMIND#



Table 3-3. CX81801 Smart Modem 128-Pin TQFP Pin Signals for Serial Interface (PARIF = Low) (Continued)

Pin	Signal Label	I/O	I/O Type	Interface	Pin	Signal Label	I/O	I/O Type	Interface
46	PD7	I/O	It/Ot2	NC	110	TESTP	I	Itpu	NC
47	NOXYCK	I	Itpu	GND	111	DV1TP	I	Itpu	NC
48	GND	G	GND	GND	112	GND	G	GND	GND
49	XCLK	O	It/Ot2	NC	113	CLKIN	I	It	GND
50	IASLEEP (P_PF05)	O	Ot2	VC: SLEEP	114	XTLI	I	Ix	Crystal Circuit
51	RXCLK# (P_PB01)	O	Itpu/Ot2	DTE: RXCLK	115	XTLO	O	Ox	Crystal Circuit
52	XTCLK# (GP00)	I	It/Ot2	DTE: XTCLK	116	VDD	P	PWR	+3.3V
53	VDD_CORE	P	PWR	Internal core voltage	117	NMI#	I	Itpu	+3.3V
54	TXCLK# (P_PA04)	O	Itpu/Ot2	DTE: TXCLK	118	WRITE#	O	It/Ot2	EB: WRITE#
55	RESERVED (P_PA00)	I/O	Itpu/Ot2	NC	119	READ#	O	It/Ot2	EB: READ#
56	RESERVED (P_PA05)	I/O	Itk/Ot2	NC	120	GND	G	GND	GND
57	LPO	I	Itpu/Ot2	+3.3V through 240 K $\Omega$	121	PHS2	O	Ot2	NC
58	VDD	P	PWR	+3.3V	122	DSR# (PC0)	I/O	It/Ot8	DTE IF: DSR#
59	RESERVED (BD2CLK)	O	Itpu/Ot2	NC	123	CTS# (PC1)	I/O	It/Ot8	DTE IF: CTS#
60	VGG	P	PWRG	+3.3V or +5V	124	VDD	P	PWR	+3.3V
61	CLKOUT	O	It/Ot2	NC	125	RLSD# (PC2)	I/O	It/Ot8	DTE IF: RLSD#
62	D0	I/O	It/Ot2	EB: D0	126	PC3	I/O	It/Ot8	NC
63	D1	I/O	It/Ot2	EB: D1	127	AAIND# (PC4)	O	It/Ot8	LED: AAIND#
64	D2	I/O	It/Ot2	EB: D2	128	GND	G	GND	GND

**Notes:**

- I/O Types: See Table 3-5.
- Interface Legend:  
DIB Digital Isolation Barrier  
EB Expansion Bus  
HB Host Bus  
NC No internal pin connection  
VC Voice Codec

Table 3-4. CX81801 Smart Modem Pin Signal Definitions for Serial Interface (PARIF = Low)

Label	Pin	I/O	I/O Type	Signal Name/Description
<b>System</b>				
XTLI, XTLO	114, 115	I, O	Ix, Ox	<b>Crystal In and Crystal Out.</b> If an external 28.224 MHz crystal circuit is used instead of an external clock circuit, connect XTLI and XTLO to the external crystal circuit and connect CLKIN to digital ground (GND).
CLKIN	113	I	It	<b>Clock In.</b> If an external 28.224 MHz clock circuit is used instead of an external crystal circuit, connect CLKIN to the clock output and leave XTLI and XTLO open.
CLKOUT	61	O	It/Ot2	<b>Clock Out.</b> 28.224 MHz output clock. Leave open.
PARIF	5	I	Itpu	<b>Parallel/Serial Interface Select.</b> PARIF input high (open) selects parallel host interface operation (see signal definitions in Table 3-2); PARIF low (GND) selects serial DTE interface operation (see signal definitions in this table).
LINE_SEL (PE7)	23	I	It/Ot8	<b>Line Interface Select.</b> Selects telephone line interface. Connect to +3.3V.
STPMODE# (PD3)	9	I	It/Ot2	<b>Stop Mode.</b> Not used. Leave open.
NMI#	117	I	It/hpu	<b>Non-Maskable Interrupt.</b> Not used. Connect to +3.3V.
RESET#	34	I	It	<b>Reset.</b> The active low RESET# input resets the Smart Modem logic, and restores the saved configuration from serial EEPROM or returns the modem to the factory default values if NVRAM is not present.  RESET# low holds the modem in the reset state; RESET# going high releases the modem from the reset state. After application of VDD, RESET# must be held low for at least 15 ms after the VDD power reaches operating range. The modem device set is ready to use 25 ms after the low-to-high transition of RESET#.  For serial Interface, the RESET# input is typically connected to a reset switch circuit.
VGG	60	P	PWRG	<b>I/O Signaling Voltage Source.</b> Connect to +3.3V.
VDD	2, 15, 40, 58, 78, 100, 108, 116, 124	P	PWR	<b>Digital Supply Voltage.</b> Connect to VCC (+3.3V, filtered).
VDD_CORE	20, 53, 85	P	PWR	<b>Core Voltage.</b> Internal core voltage.
GND	10, 25, 30, 44, 48, 68, 90, 95, 103, 112, 120, 128	G	GND	<b>Digital Ground.</b> Connect to digital ground (GND).
LPO	57	I	I/O	<b>Low Power Oscillator.</b> Connect to +3.3V through 240 K $\Omega$ .
NOXYCK	47	I	Itpu	<b>Disable XCLK Output.</b> When low, disables XCLK output (reduces internal power consumption). When high, enables XCLK output. Connect to GND.
PLLVD	82	P	PWR	<b>PLL Circuit Digital Supply Voltage.</b> Connect to +3.3V and to GND through 0.1 $\mu$ F.
PLLGND	83	G	GND	<b>PLL Circuit Digital Ground.</b> Connect to GND.
<b>Serial EEPROM (NVRAM) Interface</b>				
NVMCLK (PA7)	33	O	It/Ot2	<b>NVRAM Clock.</b> NVMCLK output high enables the EEPROM. Connect to EEPROM SCL pin.
NVMDATA (PE3)	18	I/O	It/Ot2	<b>NVRAM Data.</b> The NVMDATA pin supplies a serial data interface to the EEPROM. Connect to EEPROM SDA pin and to +3.3V through 10 K $\Omega$ .

Table 3-4. CX81801 Smart Modem Pin Signal Definitions for Serial Interface (PARIF = Low) (Continued)

Label	Pin	I/O	I/O Type	Signal Name/Description
<b>Speaker Interface</b>				
DSPKOUT	98	O	It/Ot2	<b>Modem Speaker Digital Output.</b> The DSPKOUT digital output reflects the received analog input signal digitized to TTL high or low level by an internal comparator.
<b>DIB Interface</b>				
PWRCLKP	96	O	Odpc	<b>Clock and Power Positive.</b> Provides clock and power to the LSD. Connect to DIB transformer primary winding non-dotted terminal.
PWRCLKN	97	O	Odpc	<b>Clock and Power Negative.</b> Provides clock and power to the LSD. Connect to DIB transformer primary winding dotted terminal.
DIB_DATAP	93	I/O	Idd/Odd	<b>Data Positive.</b> Transfers data, control, and status information between the Smart Modem and the LSD. Connect to LSD through DIB data positive channel components.
DIB_DATAN	94	I/O	Idd/Odd	<b>Data Negative.</b> Transfers data, control, and status information between the Smart Modem and the LSD. Connect to LSD through DIB data negative channel components.
<b>External Bus Interface</b>				
A0-A9, A10-A15, A16 (PB0), A17 (PB4), A18 (PB5)	71-77, 79- 81, 84, 86-89, 91, 99, 105, 106	O, O, O, O, O	It/Ot8, It/Ot8, It/Ot2, It/Ot2, It/Ot2	<b>Address Lines 0-18.</b> A0-A18 are the address output lines used to access external memory; up to 4 Mb (512 KB) ROM/flash ROM using A0-A18 and up to 1 Mb (128 KB) RAM using A0-A16. The 256 KB base modem ROM code is located in the 0-256 KB address range.
D0-D7	62-67, 69- 70	I/O	Ith/Ot2	<b>Data Line 0-7.</b> D0-D7 are bidirectional external memory bus data lines.
READ#	119	O	It/Ot2	<b>Read Enable.</b> READ# output low enables data transfer from the selected device to the D0-D7 lines.
WRITE#	118	O	It/Ot2	<b>Write Enable.</b> WRITE# output low enables data transfer from the D0-D7 lines to the selected device.
ROMSEL# (PB2)	102	O	Ot2	<b>ROM Select.</b> ROMSEL# (PB2, ES3) output low selects the external ROM.
RAMSEL# (PB3)	104	O	It/Ot2	<b>RAM Select.</b> RAMSEL# (PB3, ES2) output low selects the external RAM.
RESERVED (PB1)	101	O	It/Ot2	<b>Reserved.</b> PB1 (ES4) is used internally. Leave open.
EXT_RES# (PB6)	107	O	It/Ot2	<b>External Device Reset.</b> Active low reset for external devices. Leave open if not used.
<b>CX20437 VC Interface</b>				
IASLEEP (P_PFO5)	50	O	Ot2	<b>Modem Sleep.</b> Connect to VC SLEEP pin.
M_CLK (P_PB00)	37	O	It/Ot2	<b>Master Clock Output.</b> Connect to VC M_CLKIN pin.
SR2CLK (P_PGP05)	92	I	Itpu/Ot2	<b>Voice Serial Clock Input.</b> Connect to VC M_SCK pin.
SA2CLK (P_PX05)	38	I	Itpu/Ot2	<b>Voice Serial Frame Sync Input.</b> Connect to VC M_STROBE pin.
SR3OUT	35	O	Ot2	<b>Voice Serial Transmit Data Output.</b> Connect to VC M_TXSIN pin.
SR3IN (P_PX01)	36	I	Itk/Ot2	<b>Voice Serial Receive Data Input.</b> Connect to VC M_RXOUT pin.
SR2IO (P_PX06)	39	O	It/Ot2	<b>Voice Control Output.</b> Connect to VC M_CNTRLSIN pin.

Table 3-4. CX81801 Smart Modem Pin Signal Definitions for Serial Interface (PARIF = Low) (Continued)

Label	Pin	I/O	I/O Type	Signal Name/Description
<b>V.24 (EIA/TIA-232-E) DTE Serial Interface</b>				
TXD# (PA2)	27	I	It/Ot2	<b>Transmitted Data (EIA BA/ITU-T CT103).</b> The DTE uses the TXD# line to send data to the modem for transmission over the telephone line or to transmit commands to the modem.
RXD# (PA6)	32	O	It/Ot2	<b>Received Data (EIA BB/ITU-T CT104).</b> The modem uses the RXD# line to send data received from the telephone line to the DTE and to send modem responses to the DTE. During command mode, RXD# data represents the modem responses to the DTE.
CTS# (PC1)	123	O	lth/Ot8	<b>Clear To Send (EIA CB/ITU-T CT106).</b> CTS# output ON (low) indicates that the modem is ready to accept data from the DTE. In asynchronous operation, in error correction or normal mode, CTS# is always ON (low) unless RTS/CTS flow control is selected by the &Kn command.  In synchronous operation, the modem also holds CTS# ON during asynchronous command state. The modem turns CTS# OFF immediately upon going off-hook and holds CTS# OFF until both DSR# and RLSD# are ON and the modem is ready to transmit and receive synchronous data. The modem can also be commanded by the &Rn command to turn CTS# ON in response to an RTS# OFF-to-ON transition.
DSR# (PC0)	122	O	lth/Ot8	<b>Data Set Ready (EIA CC/ITU-T CT107).</b> DSR# indicates modem status to the DTE. DSR# OFF (high) indicates that the DTE is to disregard all signals appearing on the interchange circuits except Ring Indicator (RI#). DSR# output is controlled by the AT&Sn command.
RLSD# (PC2)	125	O	lth/Ot8	<b>Received Line Signal Detector (EIA CF/ITU-T CT109).</b> When AT&C0 command is not in effect, RLSD# output is ON when a carrier is detected on the telephone line or OFF when carrier is not detected.
TM# (PC6)	3	O	lth/Ot8	<b>Test Mode (EIA TM/ITU-T CT142).</b> The TM# output indicates the modem is in test mode (low) or in any other mode (high).
RI# (PC5)	1	O	lth/Ot8	<b>Ring Indicator (EIA CE/ITU-T CT125).</b> RI# output ON (low) indicates the presence of an ON segment of a ring signal on the telephone line.
DTR# (PD4)	11	I	It	<b>Data Terminal Ready (EIA CD/ITU-T CT108).</b> The DTR# input is turned ON (low) by the DTE when the DTE is ready to transmit or receive data. DTR# ON prepares the modem to be connected to the telephone line, and maintains the connection established by the DTE (manual answering) or internally (automatic answering). DTR# OFF places the modem in the disconnect state under control of the &Dn and &Qn commands.
RTS# (PD6)	13	I	lthpu	<b>Request To Send (EIA CA/ITU-T CT105).</b> RTS# input ON (low) indicates that the DTE is ready to send data to the modem. In the command state, the modem ignores RTS#.  In asynchronous operation, the modem ignores RTS# unless RTS/CTS flow control is selected by the &Kn command. In synchronous on-line operation, the modem can be commanded by the &Rn command to ignore RTS# or to respond to RTS# by turning on CTS# after the delay specified by Register S26.

Table 3-4. CX81801 Smart Modem Pin Signal Definitions for Serial Interface (PARIF = Low) (Continued)

Label	Pin	I/O	I/O Type	Signal Name/Description
<b>V.24 (EIA/TIA-232-E) DTE Serial Interface (Continued)</b>				
RXCLK# (P_PB01)	51	O	ltpu/Ot2	<b>Receive Data Clock.</b> A synchronous Receive Data Clock (RXCLK) is output in synchronous modes. The RXCLK frequency is the data rate ( $\pm 0.01\%$ ) with a duty cycle of $50\pm 1\%$ . Leave open if not used.
TXCLK# (P_PA04)	54	O	ltpu/Ot2	<b>Transmit Data Clock.</b> A synchronous Transmit Data Clock (TXCLK) is output in synchronous modes. The TXCLK frequency is the data rate ( $\pm 0.01\%$ ) with a duty cycle of $50\pm 1\%$ . Leave open if not used.
XTCLK# (GP00)	52	I	lt/Ot2	<b>External Data Clock.</b> A synchronous External Transmit Data Clock (XTCLK) is input in synchronous modes.
<b>LED Indicator Interface</b>				
AAIND# (PC4)	127	O	lth/Ot8	<b>Auto Answer Indicator.</b> AAIND# output ON (low) corresponds to the indicator on. AAIND# output is active when the modem is configured to answer the ring automatically (ATS0 command $\neq 0$ ).
TMIND# (PB7)	109	O	lt/Ot8	<b>Test Mode Indicator.</b> TMIND# output ON (low) corresponds to the indicator on. TMIND# output pulses (indicator flashes) when the modem is in test mode and if an error is detected.
DTRIND# (PD0)	6	O	lthpd/Ot2	<b>DTR Indicator.</b> DTRIND# output ON (low) corresponds to the indicator on. The DTRIND# state reflects the DTR# output state except when the &D0 command is active, in which case DTRIND# is low.
OHIND# (PE0)	14	O	lt/Ot8	<b>Off-Hook Indicator.</b> OHIND# (PE0) indicates the status of the off-hook relay.

Table 3-4. CX81801 Smart Modem Pin Signal Definitions for Serial Interface (PARIF = Low) (Continued)

Label	Pin	I/O	I/O Type	Signal Name/Description
<b>DAA Interface</b>				
VOICE# (PE1)	16	O	It/Ot2	<b>Voice Relay Control.</b> This output (typically active low) used to control the normally open voice relay.
HS_LCS (PE4)	19	I	It/Ot2	<b>Handset Line Current Sense.</b> LCS is an active high input that indicates a handset off-hook status. Not required for data/fax/voice/speakerphone operation. If not used, connect to GND through 47 K $\Omega$ .
<b>Not Used</b>				
TESTP	110	I	Itpu	<b>Test.</b> Used for factory test only. Leave open.
DV1TP	111	I	Itpu	<b>Test.</b> Used for factory test only. Leave open.
XCLK	49	O	It/Ot2	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
S4RIN	45	I	Itk	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
PHS2	121	O	Ot2	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
PC3	126	I/O	ItH/Ot8	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
PD1	7	I/O	ItHpd/Ot2	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
PD2	8	I/O	ItHpd/Ot2	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
PD7	46	I/O	It/Ot2	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
P_PX00	41	I/O	It/Ot8	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
P_PX02	42	I/O	Itpu/Ot2	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
P_PX03	43	I/O	Itpu/Ot2	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
RESERVED (PA0)	24	O	It/Ot2	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
RESERVED (PA1)	26	O	It/Ot2	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
RESERVED (PA3)	28	I	Itpu/Ot2	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
RESERVED (PA4)	29	I	Itpu/Ot2	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
RESERVED (PA5)	31	I	It/Ot2	<b>Reserved.</b> Connect to +3.3V through 47 K $\Omega$ .
RESERVED (PC7)	4	I	ItH/Ot8	<b>Reserved.</b> Connect to +3.3V through 47 K $\Omega$ .
RESERVED (PD5)	12	I	ItHpu	<b>Reserved.</b> Leave open.
RESERVED (PE2)	17	O	It/Ot2	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
RESERVED (PE5)	21	I/O	It/Ot2	<b>Reserved.</b> Connect to +3.3V through 47 K $\Omega$ .
RESERVED (PE6)	22	O	It/Ot2	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
RESERVED (P_PA00)	55	I/O	Itpu/Ot2	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
RESERVED (P_PA05)	56	I/O	Itk/Ot2	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
RESERVED (P_BD2CLK)	59	I/O	Itpu/Ot2	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
<b>Notes:</b>				
1. I/O Types: See Table 3-5.				
2. Interface Legend:				
DIB            Digital Isolation Barrier				
EB            Expansion Bus				
HB            Host Bus				
NC            No internal pin connection				
VC            Voice Codec				
RESERVED = No external connection allowed (may have internal connection).				

Table 3-5. CX81801 Smart Modem I/O Type Definitions

I/O Type	Description
Idd/Odd	Digital input/output, DIB data transceiver
Ix/Ox	I/O, wire
It/Ot2	Digital input, +5V tolerant/ Digital output, 2 mA, $Z_{INT} = 120 \Omega$
Itk/Ot2	Digital input, +5V tolerant, keeper/ Digital output, 2 mA, $Z_{INT} = 120 \Omega$
Itpu/Ot2	Digital input, +5V tolerant, 75k $\Omega$ pull up/ Digital output, 2 mA, $Z_{INT} = 120 \Omega$
It/Ot8	Digital input, +5V tolerant,/ Digital output, 8 mA, $Z_{INT} = 50 \Omega$
Ithpd/Ot2	Digital input, +5V tolerant, hysteresis, 75k $\Omega$ pull down/ Digital output, 2 mA, $Z_{INT} = 120 \Omega$
Ith/Ot2	Digital input, +5V tolerant, hysteresis/Digital output, 2 mA, $Z_{INT} = 120 \Omega$
Ith/Ot8	Digital input, +5V tolerant, hysteresis/Digital output, 8 mA, $Z_{INT} = 50 \Omega$
It	Digital input, +5V tolerant
Itk	Digital input, +5V tolerant, keeper
Itkpu	Digital input, +5V tolerant, keeper, 75k $\Omega$ pull up
Itpu	Digital input, +5V tolerant, 75k $\Omega$ pull up
Ithpu	Digital input, +5V tolerant, hysteresis, 75k $\Omega$ pull up
Odpc	Digital output with adjustable drive, DIB clock and power
Ot2	Digital output, three-state, 2 mA, $Z_{INT} = 120 \Omega$
PWR	VCC Power
PWRG	VGG Power
GND	Ground
<b>NOTES:</b>	
1. See DC characteristics in Table 3-6.	
2. I/O Type corresponds to the device Pad Type. The I/O column in signal interface tables refers to signal I/O direction used in the application.	

Table 3-6. CX81801 Smart Modem DC Electrical Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Input Voltage Low	VIL					
+5V tolerant		0	–	0.8	V	
+5V tolerant hysteresis		0	–	0.3 *VGG	V	
Input Voltage High	VIH				V	
+5V tolerant		2	–	5.25	V	
+5V tolerant hysteresis		0.7 * VDD	–	5.25	V	
Input Hysteresis	VH				V	
+3V hysteresis		0.5	–		V	
+5V tolerant, hysteresis		0.3	–		V	
Output Voltage Low	VOL					
$Z_{INT} = 120 \Omega$		0	–	0.4	V	IOL = 2 mA
$Z_{INT} = 50 \Omega$		0	–	0.4	V	IOL = 8 mA
Output Voltage High	VOH				V	
$Z_{INT} = 120 \Omega$		2.4	–	VDD	V	IOL = -2 mA
$Z_{INT} = 50 \Omega$		2.4	–	VDD	V	IOL = -8 mA
Pull-Up Resistance	Rpu	50	–	200	k $\Omega$	
Pull-Down Resistance	Rpd	50	–	200	k $\Omega$	
Test Conditions unless otherwise stated: VDD = +3.3 $\pm$ 0.3 VDC; TA = 0°C to 70°C; external load = 50 pF.						

## 3.2 CX20463 LSD Hardware Pins and Signals

### 3.2.1 CX20463 LSD Signal Summary

#### 3.2.1.1 Smart Modem Interface (Through DIB)

The DIB interface signals are:

- Clock (CLK); input
- Digital Power (PWR+); input power
- Digital Ground (DGND); digital ground
- Data Positive (DIB\_P); input
- Data Negative (DIB\_N); input

#### 3.2.1.2 Telephone Line Interface

The telephone line interface signals are:

- RING AC Coupled (RAC1); input
- TIP AC Coupled (TAC1); input
- Electronic Inductor Resistor (EIR); output
- TIP and RING DC Measurement (TRDC); input
- DAC Output Voltage (DAC); output
- Electronic Inductor Capacitor (EIC)
- Electronic Inductor Output (EIO)
- Electronic Inductor Feedback (EIF)
- Resistive Divider Midpoint (DCF)
- Transmit Analog Output (TXA); output
- Receive Analog Input (RXI); input
- Receiver Gain (RXG); output
- MOV Enable (MOVEN); output
- Worldwide Impedance 0 (ZW0); input
- US Impedance 0 (ZUS0); input
- Transmit Feedback (TXF); input
- Transmit Output (TXO); output

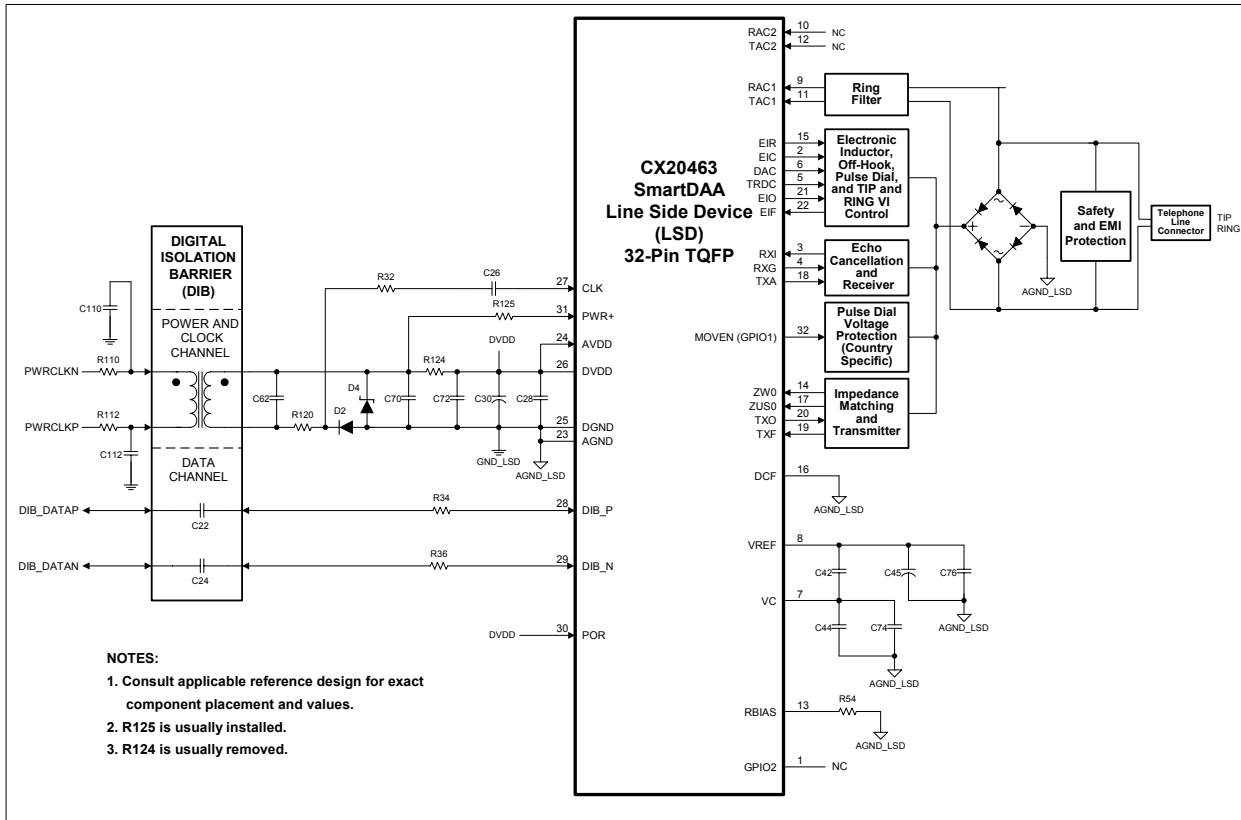
### 3.2.2 CX20463 LSD Pin Assignments and Signal Definitions

CX20463 LSD 32-pin TQFP hardware interface signals are shown by major interface in Figure 3-5, are shown by pin number in Figure 3-6, and are listed by pin number in Table 3-7.

CX20463 LSD pin signals are defined in Table 3-8. DC electrical characteristics are defined in Table 3-9.

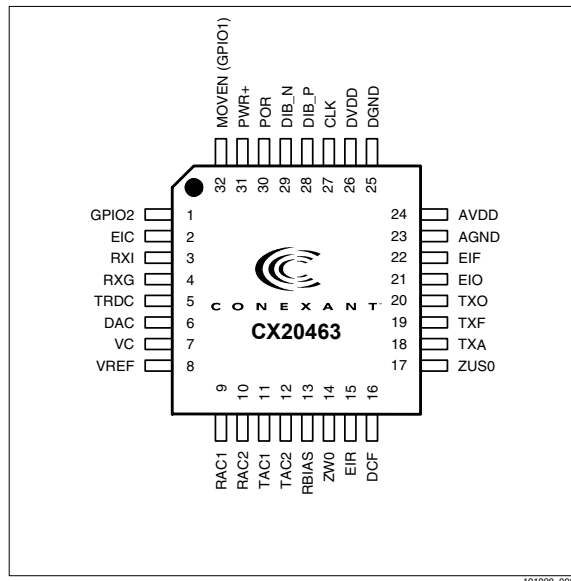


Figure 3-5. CX20463 LSD Hardware Interface Signals



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Figure 3-6. CX20463 LSD 32-Pin TQFP Pin Signals



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Table 3-7. CX20463 LSD 32-Pin TQFP Pin Signals

Pin	Signal Label	I/O	Interface
1	GPIO2	I	NC
2	EIC	O	Telephone Line Interface Components
3	RXI	I	Telephone Line Interface Components
4	RXG	O	Telephone Line Interface Components
5	TRDC	O	Telephone Line Interface Components
6	DAC	O	Telephone Line Interface Components
7	VC	R	VREF through C42 and to AGND_LSD through C44 and C74
8	VREF	R	VC through C42 and to AGND_LSD through C45 and C76
9	RAC1	I	Diode bridge top AC connection (RING) through R2 and C2
10	RAC2	I	NC
11	TAC1	I	Diode bridge bottom AC connection (TIP) through R4 and C4
12	TAC2	I	NC
13	RBIAS	I	AGND_LSD through R54
14	ZW0	I	Telephone Line Interface Components
15	EIR	O	Telephone Line Interface Components
16	DCF	I	AGND_LSD
17	ZUS0	I	Telephone Line Interface Components
18	TXA	O	Telephone Line Interface Components
19	TXF	I	Telephone Line Interface Components
20	TXO	O	Telephone Line Interface Components
21	EIO	O	Telephone Line Interface Components
22	EIF	I	Telephone Line Interface Components
23	AGND	G	AGND_LSD
24	AVDD	P	LSD DVDD pin
25	DGND	G	DIB transformer secondary winding undotted terminal through diode D2 and R120 in series and to GND_LSD
26	DVDD	P	LSD AVDD pin, to GND_LSD through C28, C30, and C72 in parallel, and to DIB transformer secondary winding dotted terminal through R124.
27	CLK	I	DIB transformer secondary winding undotted terminal through C26 and R32 in series, and through R120 shared with LSD DGND pin through diode D2
28	DIB_P	I/O	DIB C22 through R34
29	DIB_N	I/O	DIB C24 through R36
30	POR	I	LSD DVDD pin
31	PWR+	P	DIB transformer secondary winding dotted terminal through R125 and to GND_LSD through zener diode D4 and C70 in parallel
32	MOVEN (GPIO1)	O	Telephone Line Interface Components
<b>Notes:</b>			
1. Interface components may vary (see reference design for exact components and values).			

Table 3-8. CX20463 LSD Pin Signal Definitions

Label	Pin	I/O	I/O Type	Signal Name/Description
<b>System Signals</b>				
AVDD	24	P	PWR	<b>Analog Power Supply.</b> Connect to the LSD DVDD pin.
AGND	23	G	AGND_LSD	<b>LSD Analog Ground. LSD Analog Ground.</b> Connect to AGND_LSD at the GND_LSD/AGND_LSD tie point and to the analog ground plane.
POR	30	I	It	<b>Power-On Reset.</b> Connect to LSD DVDD pin.
VREF	8	R	REF	<b>Output Reference Voltage.</b> Connect to VC through C42 and to AGND_LSD through C45 and C76. Ensure a very close proximity between C42 and C45 and the VREF pin.
VC	7	R	REF	<b>Output Middle Reference Voltage.</b> Connect to VREF through V42 and to AGND_LSD through C44 and C74. Ensure a very close proximity between C44 and the VC pin. Use a short path and a wide trace to AGND_LSD pin.
<b>DIB Interface Signals</b>				
CLK	27	I	I	<b>Clock.</b> Provides input clock, AC-coupled, to the LSD. Connect to DIB transformer secondary winding undotted terminal through R32 and C26 in series, and through R120 shared with LSD DGND pin through diode D2.
PWR+	31	P	PWR	<b>Digital Power Input.</b> Provides unregulated input digital power to the LSD. Connect to DIB transformer secondary winding dotted terminal through R125, and to GND_LSD through zener diode D4 and C70 in parallel.
DVDD	26	P	PWR	<b>Digital Power.</b> Connect to pin 24 (AVDD), to DIB transformer secondary winding dotted terminal through R124, and to GND_LSD through C28, C30, and C72 in parallel.
DGND	25	G	GND_LSD	<b>LSD Digital Ground.</b> Connect to DIB transformer secondary winding undotted terminal through diode D2 in series with R120, and to GND_LSD at the GND_LSD/AGND_LSD tie point.
DIB_P	28	I/O	I/O	<b>Data and Control Positive.</b> Connect to Smart Modem DIB_DATAP through C22 in the DIB and R34 on the LSD side. DIB_P and DIB_N signals are differential, and ping-pong between DIB and Smart Modem (half duplex).
DIB_N	29	I/O	I/O	<b>Data and Control Negative.</b> Connect to Smart Modem DIB_DATAN through C24 in the DIB and R36 on the LSD side. DIB_P and DIB_N signals are differential, and ping-pong between DIB and Smart Modem (half duplex).
<b>TIP and RING Interface</b>				
RAC1, TAC1	9, 11	I, I	Ia, Ia	<b>RING1 AC Coupled and TIP1 AC Coupled.</b> AC-coupled voltage from telephone line used to detect ring. Connect RAC1 to the diode bridge AC top connection (RING) through R2 and C2. Connect TAC1 to the diode bridge AC bottom connection (TIP) through R4 and C4.
RAC2, TAC2	10, 12	I, I	Ia, Ia	<b>RING2 AC Coupled and TIP2 AC Coupled.</b> Not used. Leave open.
EIR	15	O	Oa	<b>Electronic Inductor Resistor.</b> Electronic inductor resistor switch.
EIC	2	O	Oa	<b>Electronic Inductor Capacitor Switch.</b> Internally switched to no connect when pulse dialing and to ground all other times. This is needed to eliminate pulse dial interference from the electronic inductor AC filter capacitor.
DAC	6	O	Oa	<b>DAC Output Voltage.</b> Output voltage of the reference DAC.
TRDC	5	I	Ia	<b>TIP and RING DC Measurement.</b> Input on-hook voltage (from a resistive divider). Used internally to extract TIP and RING DC voltage and Line Polarity Reversal (LPR) information.
EIO	21	O	Oa	<b>Electronic Inductor Output.</b> Calculated voltage is applied to this output to control off-hook, pulse dial, and DC IV mask operation.

Table 3-8. CX20463 LSD Pin Signal Definitions (Continued)

Label	Pin		I/O Type	Signal Name/Description
<b>Telephone Line Interface (Continued)</b>				
EIF	22	I	Ia	<b>Electronic Inductor Feedback.</b> Electronic inductor feedback.
RXG	4	O	Oa	<b>Receiver Gain.</b> Receiver operational amplifier output.
RXI	3	I	Ia	<b>Receive Analog Input.</b> Receiver operational amplifier inverting input.
TXA	18	O	Oa	<b>Transmit Analog Output.</b> Transmit signal used for canceling echo in the receive path.
MOVEN (GPIO1)	32	O	Ot12	<b>MOV Enable.</b> Connect to pulse dial voltage protection circuit for Australia/Poland/Italy use. Leave open if the product is not intended for Australia, Poland, or Italy.
RBIAS	13	I	Ia	<b>Receiver Bias.</b> Connect to GND through R54.
DCF	16	I	Ia	<b>Resistive Divider Midpoint.</b> Connect to LSD analog ground.
ZW0	14	I	Ia	<b>Worldwide Impedance 0.</b> Input signal used to provide line complex impedance matching for worldwide countries.
ZUS0	17	I	Ia	<b>US Impedance 0.</b> Input signal used to provide line impedance matching for U.S.
TXO	20	O	Oa	<b>Transmit Output.</b> Outputs transmit signal and impedance matching signal; connect to transmitter transistor (Q6).
TXF	19	I	Ia	<b>Transmit Feedback.</b> Connect to emitter of transmitter transistor (Q6).
<b>Not Used</b>				
GPIO2	1	I/O	It/Ot12	<b>General Purpose I/O 2.</b> Leave open if not used.
<b>Notes:</b>				
1. I/O types (see Table 3-9):				
Ia                   Analog input				
It                   Digital input, TTL-compatible				
Oa                   Analog output				
Ot12                Digital output, TTL-compatible, 12 mA, ZINTERNAL = 32 $\Omega$				
AGND_LSD          Isolated LSD Analog Ground				
GND_LSD            Isolated LSD Digital Ground				
2. Interface components may vary (see reference design for exact components and values).				

Table 3-9. CX20463 LSD DC Electrical Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Power Supply	DVDD/AVDD	4.4	–	5.2	V	
Input Voltage	$V_{IN}$	-0.30	–	5.25	V	DVDD/AVDD = +5V
Input Voltage Low	$V_{IL}$	–	–	1.25	V	
Input Voltage High	$V_{IH}$	3.25	–	–	V	
Output Voltage Low	$V_{OL}$	0	–	0.5	V	
Output Voltage High	$V_{OH}$	4.25	–	–	V	
Input Leakage Current	–	-10	–	10	$\mu$ A	
Output Leakage Current (High Impedance)	–	-10	–	10	$\mu$ A	
GPIO Output Sink Current at 0.0.5 V maximum	–	2.4	–	–	mA	
GPIO Output Source Current at 4.25 V minimum	–	2.4	–	–	mA	
GPIO Rise Time/Fall Time	–	20	–	100	ns	
Test Conditions unless otherwise stated: DVDD/AVDD = +5V $\pm$ 5%; TA = 0°C to 70°C; external load = 50 pF						

## 3.3 CX20493 LSD Hardware Pins and Signals

### 3.3.1 CX20493 LSD Signal Summary

#### 3.3.1.1 Smart Modem Interface (Through DIB)

The DIB interface, power, and ground signals are:

- Clock (CLK, pin 26); input
- Digital Power (PWR+, pin 7); unregulated input power
- Regulated Digital Voltage Supply (DVdd, pin 24)
- Digital Ground (DGnd, pin 23); digital ground
- Regulated Analog Voltage Supply (AVdd, pin 2)
- Analog Ground (AGnd, pin 6); analog ground
- Data Positive (DIB\_P, pin 27); input/output
- Data Negative (DIB\_N, pin 28); input/output

#### 3.3.1.2 Telephone Line Interface

The telephone line interface signals are:

- RING 1 AC Coupled (RAC1, pin 21); input
- TIP 1 AC Coupled (TAC1, pin 20); input
- RING 2 AC Coupled (RAC2, pin 19); input
- TIP 2 AC Coupled (TAC2, pin 18); input
- TIP and RING DC Measurement (TRDC, pin 12); input
- Electronic Inductor Capacitor (EIC, pin 11)
- Electronic Inductor Output (EIO, pin 17)
- Electronic Inductor Feedback (EIF, pin 16)
- Receive Analog Input (RXI, pin 9); input
- Transmit Output (TXO, pin 14); output
- Transmit Feedback (TXF, pin 13); input
- Virtual Impedance 0 (VZ, pin 10); input
- Electronic Inductor Ground (DC\_GND, pin 15)

#### 3.3.1.3 Voltage References

There are three reference voltage pins:

- Output Middle (Center) Reference Voltage (Vc, pin 3); output for decoupling
- Output Reference Voltage (VRef, pin 4); output for decoupling
- Bias Resistor (RBias, pin 5); input

### 3.3.1.4 General Purpose Input/Output

There is one unassigned general purpose input/output pin:

- General Purpose Input/Output 1 (GPIO1, pin 1); input/output

### 3.3.1.5 No Connects

Three pins are not used:

- No Connect 1 (NC1, pin 8); no internal connection
- No Connect 2 (NC2, pin 22); no internal connection
- No Connect 3 (NC3, pin 25); no internal connection

## 3.3.2 CX20493 LSD Pin Assignments and Signal Definitions

CX20493 LSD hardware interface signals are shown by major interface in Figure 3-7, are shown by pin number in Figure 3-8, and are listed by pin number in Table 3-10.

CX20493 LSD hardware interface signals are defined in Table 3-11.

CX20493 LSD GPIO DC electrical characteristics are specified in Table 3-12.

CX20493 LSD AVdd DC electrical characteristics are listed in Table 3-13.

Figure 3-7. CX20493 LSD Hardware Interface Signals

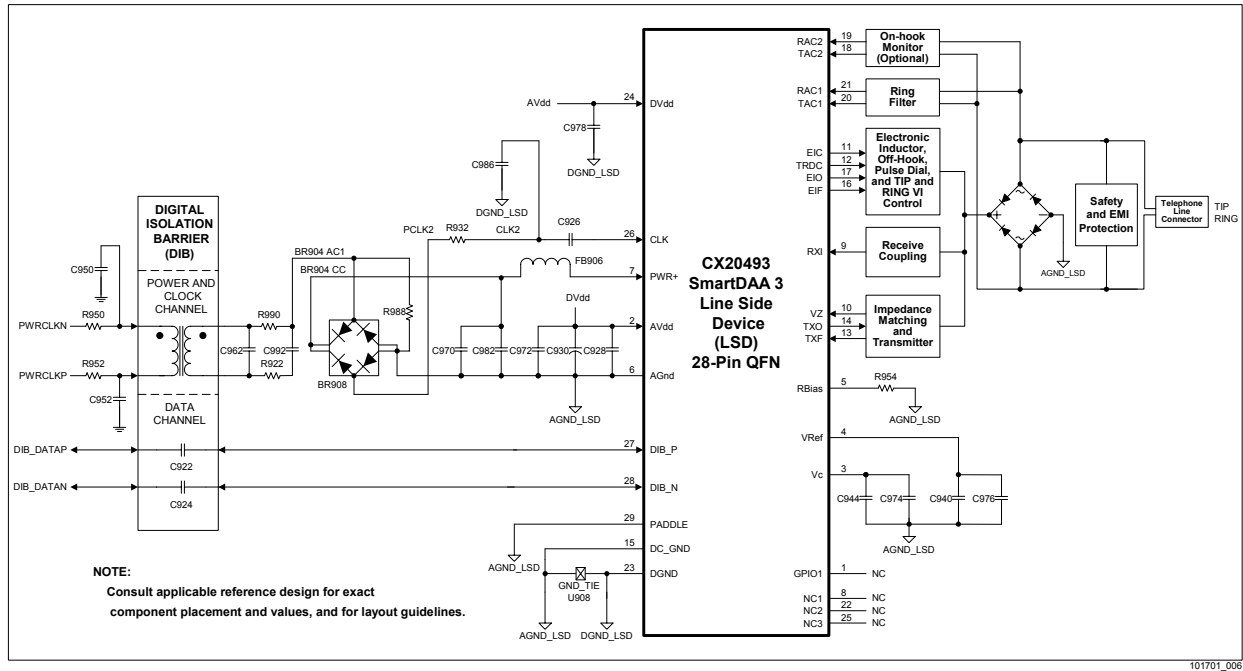
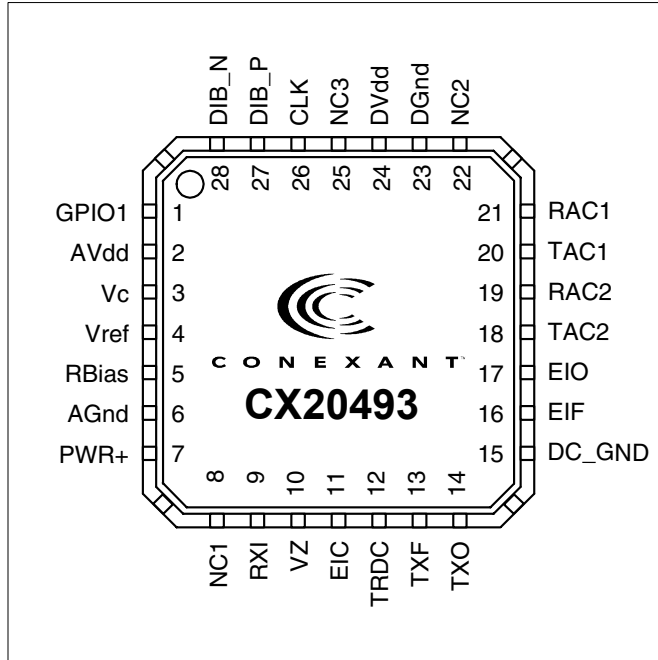


Figure 3-8. CX20493 LSD 28-Pin QFN Pin Signals



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Table 3-10. CX20493 LSD 28-Pin QFN Pin Signals

Pin	Signal Label	Pin	Signal Label
1	GPIO1	15	DC_GND
2	AVdd	16	EIF
3	Vc	17	EIO
4	VRef	18	TAC2
5	RBias	19	RAC2
6	AGnd	20	TAC1
7	PWR+	21	RAC1
8	NC1	22	NC2
9	RXI	23	DGnd
10	VZ	24	DVdd
11	EIC	25	NC3
12	TRDC	26	CLK
13	TXF	27	DIB_P
14	TXO	28	DIB_N

Table 3-11. CX20493 LSD Hardware Signal Definitions

Label	Pin	I/O	I/O Type	Signal Name/Description
<b>System Signals</b>				
AVdd	2	PWR	PWR	<b>Regulated Power Output.</b> Provides external power for LSD digital circuits and a connection point for external decoupling. (AVdd is routed internally to LSD analog circuits.) See PWR+ pin description. Connect to LSD DVdd pin, connect to AGND_LSD through C928, C930, and C972 in parallel. C928, C930, and C972 must be placed close to pins 2 and 6. C930 must have ESR < 2 $\Omega$ .
AGnd	6	AGND_LSD	AGND_LSD	<b>Analog Ground.</b> Connect to DIB transformer secondary winding undotted terminal through diode D902 and R922 in series and to AGND_LSD.
VRef	4	REF	REF	<b>Output Reference Voltage.</b> Connect to AGND_LSD through C940 and C976, which must be placed close to pin 4. Ensure a very close proximity between C940 and the VRef pin. C940 must have a maximum ESR of 2 $\Omega$ .
Vc	3	REF	REF	<b>Output Middle Reference Voltage.</b> Connect to AGND_LSD through C944 and C974, which must be placed close to pin 3. Ensure a very close proximity between C944 and the Vc pin. Use a short path and a wide trace to AGND_LSD pin.
PWR+	7	PWR	PWR	<b>Unregulated Power Input.</b> Provides unregulated input power to the LSD. PWR+ pin is an input which takes unregulated +3.2 V to +4.5 V from the DIB power supply made up of the transformer, diode, and filter capacitors. The PWR+ input is regulated by an internal linear regulator to +3.3 V $\pm$ 5% which is routed to the AVdd pin. If PWR+ is less than +3.4 V, then AVdd is equal to the unregulated PWR+ input value minus 150 mV. Connect to DIB transformer secondary winding dotted terminal through FB906 and BR904. Connect transformer side of FB906 to AGND_LSD through C970 and C982 in parallel. Place FB906, C970, and C982 close to pin 7 and pin 6 (AGnd).
DVdd	24	PWR	PWR	<b>Digital Power Input.</b> Input power for LSD digital circuits. Connect to LSD AVdd pin and connect to DGND_LSD through C978. Place C978 near pin 24.
DGnd	23	DGND_LSD	DGND_LSD	<b>LSD Digital Ground.</b> Connect to DGND_LSD, and to AGND_LSD at the DGND_LSD/AGND_LSD tie point (U908).
PADDLE	—	AGND_LSD	AGND_LSD	<b>Paddle Ground.</b> Referred to as pin 29 in schematics. Connect to AGND_LSD.
<b>DIB Interface Signals</b>				
CLK	26	I	I	<b>Clock.</b> Provides input clock, AC coupled to the LSD. Connect to DIB transformer secondary winding undotted terminal through C926 (closest to the CX20493), R932, then R922 in series. Connect the R932 and R922 node to BR908. Place C926 near pin 26 and place R932 near C926.
DIB_P	27	I/O	I/O	<b>Data and Control Positive.</b> Connect to DIB_DATAP through C922. DIB_P and DIB_N signals are differential and half-duplex bidirectional.
DIB_N	28	I/O	I/O	<b>Data and Control Negative.</b> Connect to DIB_DATAN through C924. DIB_P and DIB_N signals are differential and half-duplex bidirectional.



Table 3-11. CX20493 LSD Hardware Signal Definitions (Continued)

Label	Pin	I/O	I/O Type	Signal Name/Description
<b>TIP and RING Interface</b>				
RAC1 TAC1	21 20	I I	Ia Ia	<b>RING1 AC Coupled and TIP1 AC Coupled.</b> AC-coupled voltage from telephone line used to detect ring. Connect RAC1 to the diode bridge AC node (RING) through R902 (connects to pin 21) and C902 in series. Connect TAC1 to the diode bridge AC node (TIP) through R904 (connects to pin 20) and C904 in series.
RAC2 TAC2	19 18	I I	Ia Ia	<b>RING2 AC Coupled and TIP2 AC Coupled.</b> AC-coupled voltage from telephone line used to optionally detect signal while on-hook. Connect RAC2 to the diode bridge AC node (RING) through R948 (connects to pin 19) and C948. Leave open if not used. Connect TAC2 to the diode bridge AC node (TIP) through R946 (connects to pin 21) and C946. Leave open if not used.
EIC	11	O	Oa	<b>Electronic Inductor Capacitor Switch.</b> Internally switched to TRDC when pulse dialing. Connect to AGND_LSD through C958.
TRDC	12	I	Ia	<b>TIP and RING DC Measurement.</b> Input on-hook voltage (from a resistive divider). Used internally to extract TIP and RING DC voltage and Line Polarity Reversal (LPR) information. Connect to AGND_LSD through C918 and to the Bridge CC node through R906. R906 and C918 must be placed very close to pin 12.
EIO	17	O	Oa	<b>Electronic Inductor Output.</b> Calculated voltage is applied to this output to control off-hook and DC VI mask operation. Connect to base of Q902.
DC_GND	15	GND	AGND_LSD	<b>LSD Electronic Inductor Ground.</b> Connect to AGND_LSD and to the GND_LSD/AGND_LSD tie point (U908).
EIF	16	I	Ia	<b>Electronic Inductor Feedback.</b> Connect to emitter of Q904 through R968.
RXI	9	I	Ia	<b>Receive Analog Input.</b> Receiver operational amplifier inverting input. AC coupled to the Bridge CC node through R910 (connects to pin 9) and C912 in series. R910 and C912 must be placed very close to pin 9. The length of the PCB trace connecting R910 to the RXI pin must be kept at an absolute minimum.
RBias	5	I	Ia	<b>Receiver Bias.</b> Connect to AGND_LSD through R954, which must be placed close to pin 5.
VZ	10	I	Ia	<b>Virtual Impedance.</b> Input signal used to provide line complex impedance matching for worldwide countries. AC coupled to Bridge CC node through R908 (connects to pin 10) and C910 in series. R908 and C910 must be placed very close to pin 10. The length of the PCB trace connecting R908 to the VZ pin must be kept at an absolute minimum.
TXO	14	O	Oa	<b>Transmit Output.</b> Outputs transmit signal and impedance matching signal; connect to base of transmitter transistor Q906.
TXF	13	I	Ia	<b>Transmit Feedback.</b> Connect to emitter of transmitter transistor Q906.
<b>Not Used</b>				
GPIO1	1	I/O	It/Ot12	<b>General Purpose I/O 1.</b> Leave open if not used.
NC1	8			<b>No Connect.</b> No internal connection. Leave open.
NC2	22			<b>No Connect.</b> No internal connection. Leave open.
NC3	25			<b>No Connect.</b> No internal connection. Leave open.
<b>Notes:</b>				
1. I/O types*:				
Ia           Analog input				
It           Digital input, TTL-compatible				
Oa           Analog output				
Ot12        Digital output, TTL-compatible, 12 mA, $Z_{INTERNAL} = 32 \Omega$				
AGND_LSD   Isolated LSD Analog Ground				
GND_LSD    Isolated LSD Digital Ground				
*See CX20493 LSD GPIO DC Electrical Characteristics (Table 3-9).				
2. Refer to applicable reference design for exact component placement and values.				

**Table 3-12. CX20493 LSD GPIO DC Electrical Characteristics**

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Input Voltage	$V_{IN}$	-0.30	–	3.465	V	DVdd = +3.465V
Input Voltage Low	$V_{IL}$	–	–	1.0	V	
Input Voltage High	$V_{IH}$	1.6	–	–	V	
Output Voltage Low	$V_{OL}$	0	–	0.33	V	
Output Voltage High	$V_{OH}$	2.97	–	–	V	
Input Leakage Current	–	-10	–	10	$\mu$ A	
Output Leakage Current (High Impedance)	–	-10	–	10	$\mu$ A	
GPIO Output Sink Current at 0.33 V maximum	–	2.4	–	–	mA	
GPIO Output Source Current at 2.97 V minimum	–	2.4	–	–	mA	
GPIO Rise Time/Fall Time		20		100	ns	
Test Conditions unless otherwise stated: DVdd = +3.3V +5%; TA = 0°C to 70°C; external load = 50 pF						

**Table 3-13. CX20493 AVdd DC Electrical Characteristics**

PWR+ Input	AVdd Output
+3.4V < PWR+ < +4.5V	+3.3V $\pm$ 5%
+3.2V < PWR+ < +3.39V	3.05V < AVdd < 3.24V
See PWR+, AVdd, and DVdd descriptions in Table 3-11.	

## **3.4 CX20437 VC Hardware Pins and Signals (S Models)**

### **3.4.1 CX20437 VC Signal Summary**

Microphone and analog speaker interface signals, as well as telephone handset/headset interface signals are provided to support functions such as speakerphone mode, telephone emulation, microphone voice record, speaker voice playback, and call progress monitor.

#### **3.4.1.1 Speakerphone Interface**

The following signals are supported:

- Speaker Out (M\_SPKR\_OUT); analog output - Should be used in speakerphone designs where sound quality is important
- Microphone (M\_MIC\_IN); analog input

#### **3.4.1.2 Telephone Handset/Headset Interface**

The following interface signals are supported:

- Telephone Input (M\_LINE\_IN), input (TELIN) - Optional connection to a telephone handset interface circuit
- Telephone output (M\_LINE\_OUTP); output (TELOUT) - Optional connection to a telephone handset interface circuit
- Center Voltage (VC); output reference voltage

#### **3.4.1.3 Smart Modem Interface**

The following interface signals are supported:

- Sleep (SLEEP); input
- Master Clock (M\_CLKIN); input
- Serial Clock (M\_SCK); output
- Control (M\_CNTRLSIN); input
- Serial Frame Sync (M\_STROBE); output
- Serial Transmit Data (M\_TXSIN); input
- Serial Receive Data (M\_RXOUT); output

#### **3.4.1.4 Host Interface**

The following interface signals are supported:

- Reset (POR); input

### **3.4.2 CX20437 VC Pin Assignments and Signal Definitions**

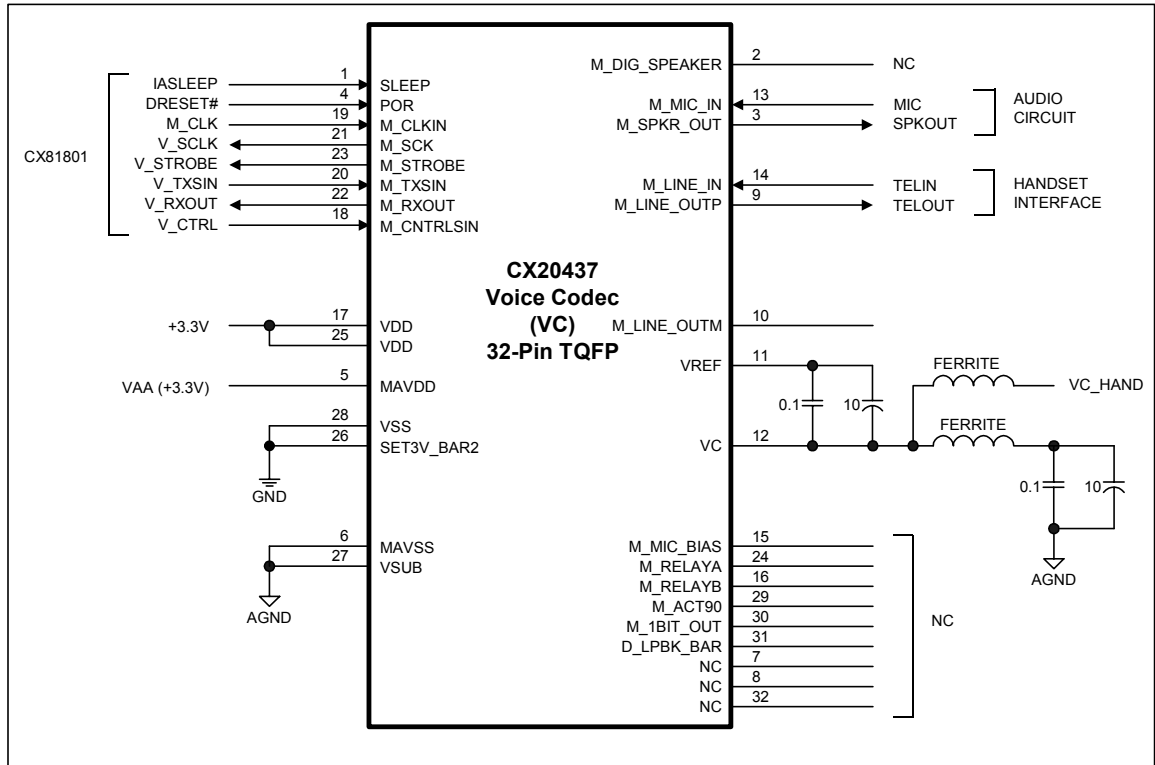
VC 32-pin TQFP hardware interface signals are shown by major interface in Figure 3-9, are shown by pin number in Figure 3-10, and are listed by pin number in Table 3-14.

VC hardware interface signals are defined in Table 3-15.

VC pin signal DC electrical characteristics are defined in Table 3-16.

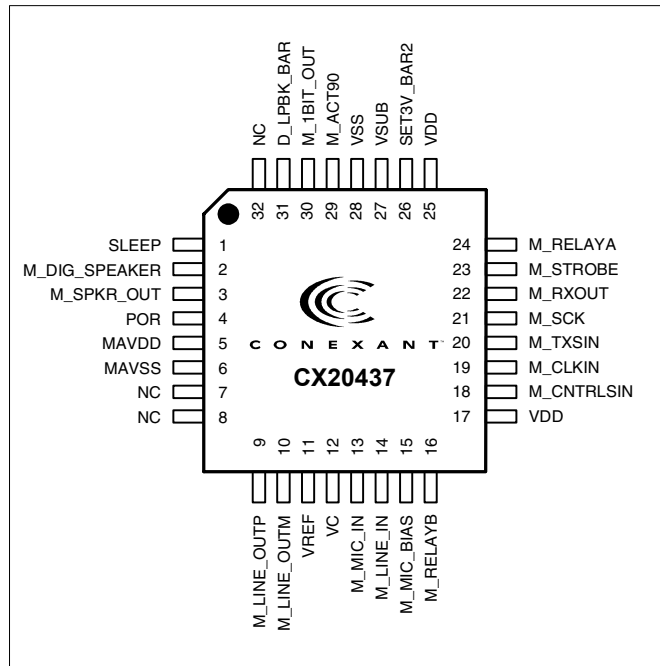
VC pin signal analog electrical characteristics are defined in Table 3-17.

Figure 3-9. CX20437 VC Hardware Interface Signals



101898\_009

Figure 3-10. CX20437 VC 32-Pin TQFP Pin Signals



101898\_010

**Table 3-14. CX20437 VC 32-Pin TQFP Pin Signals**

Pin	Signal Label	I/O	Interface
1	SLEEP	I	Smart Modem: IASLEEP
2	M_DIG_SPEAKER	O	NC
3	M_SPKR_OUT	O	Speaker interface circuit
4	POR	I	Host: RESET# or reset circuit
5	MAVDD	P	VAA (+3.3V)
6	MAVSS	G	AGND
7	NC		NC
8	NC		NC
9	M_LINE_OUTP	O	Handset interface circuit: TELOUT
10	M_LINE_OUTM	O	NC
11	VREF		VC through capacitors
12	VC		AGND through ferrite bead and capacitors. For handset interface, connect also to VC_HAND through ferrite bead
13	M_MIC_IN	I	Microphone interface circuit
14	M_LINE_IN	I	Handset interface circuit: TELIN
15	M_MIC_BIAS		NC
16	M_RELAYB		NC
17	VDD	P	+3.3V
18	M_CNTRLSIN	I	Smart Modem: V_CTRL
19	M_CLKIN	I	Smart Modem: M_CLK
20	M_TXSIN	I	Smart Modem: V_TXSIN
21	M_SCK	O	Smart Modem: V_SCLK
22	M_RXOUT	O	Smart Modem: V_RXOUT
23	M_STROBE	O	Smart Modem: V_STROBE
24	M_RELAYA	O	NC
25	VDD	P	+3.3V
26	M_SET3V_BAR2	I	GND
27	VSUB	G	AGND
28	VSS	G	GND
29	M_ACT90	I	NC
30	M_1BIT_OUT	O	NC
31	D_LPBK_BAR	I	NC
32	NC		NC

Table 3-15. CX20437 VC Pin Signal Definitions

Label	Pin	I/O	I/O Type	Signal Name/Description
<b>System Signals</b>				
VDD	17, 25	P	PWR	<b>Digital Power Supply.</b> Connect to +3.3V and digital circuits power supply filter.
MAVDD	5	P	PWR	<b>Analog Power Supply.</b> Connect to +3.3V and analog circuits power supply filter.
VSS	28	G	GND	<b>Digital Ground.</b> Connect to GND.
MAVSS	6	G	AGND	<b>Analog Ground.</b> Connect to AGND.
VSUB	27	G	GND	<b>Analog Ground.</b> Connect to AGND.
POR	4	I	Itpu	<b>Power-On Reset.</b> Active low reset input. Connect to Host RESET# or reset circuit.
SET3V_BAR2	26	I	Itpu	<b>Set +3.3V Analog Reference.</b> Connect to GND.
<b>Smart Modem Interconnect</b>				
SLEEP	1	I	Itpd	<b>IA Sleep.</b> Active high sleep input. Connect to Smart Modem IASLEEP pin.
M_CLKIN	19	I	Itpd	<b>Master Clock Input.</b> Connect to Smart Modem M_CLK pin.
M_SCK	21	O	Ot2	<b>Serial Clock Output.</b> Connect to Smart Modem V_SCLK pin.
M_CNTRL_SIN	18	I	Itpd	<b>Control Input.</b> Connect to Smart Modem V_CTRL pin.
M_STROBE	23	O	Ot2	<b>Serial Frame Sync.</b> Connect to Smart Modem V_STROBE pin.
M_TXSIN	20	I	Itpd	<b>Serial Transmit Data.</b> Connect to Smart Modem V_TXSIN pin.
M_RXOUT	22	O	Ot2	<b>Serial Receive Data.</b> Connect to Smart Modem V_RXOUT pin.
<b>Microphone/Speaker Interface</b>				
M_MIC_IN	13	I	I(DA)	<b>Microphone Input.</b> Single-ended analog input from the microphone circuit.
M_SPKR_OUT	3	O	O(DF)	<b>Modem Speaker Analog Output.</b> The M_SPKR_OUT analog output reflects the received analog input signal. The M_SPKR_OUT on/off and three levels of attenuation are controlled by bits in DSP RAM. When the speaker is turned off, the M_SPKR_OUT output is clamped to the voltage at the VC pin. The M_SPKR_OUT output can drive an impedance as low as 300 $\Omega$ . In a typical application, the M_SPKR_OUT output is an input to an external LM386 audio power amplifier.
<b>Handset/Headset Interface</b>				
M_LINE_OUTP	9	O	O(DF)	<b>Telephone Handset Out (TELOUT).</b> Single-ended analog data output to the telephone handset circuit. The output can drive a 300 $\Omega$ load.
M_LINE_IN	14	I	I(DA)	<b>Telephone Handset Out (TELIN).</b> Single-ended analog data input from the telephone handset circuit.

Table 3-15. CX20437 VC Pin Signal Definitions (Continued)

Label	Pin	I/O	I/O Type	Signal Name/Description
<b>Reference Voltage</b>				
VREF	11	R	REF	<b>High Voltage Reference.</b> Connect to VC through 10 $\mu$ F (polarized, + terminal to VREF) and 0.1 $\mu$ F (ceramic) in parallel. Ensure a very close proximity between these capacitors and VREF pin.
VC	12	R	REF	<b>Low Voltage Reference.</b> Connect to analog ground through ferrite bead in series with 10 $\mu$ F (polarized, + terminal to VC) and 0.1 $\mu$ F (ceramic) in parallel. Ensure a very close proximity between these capacitors and VC pin. Use a short path and a wide trace to AGND pin. For handset interface, also connect to handset interface circuit (VC_HAND) through a ferrite bead.
<b>Not Used</b>				
M_DIG_SPEAKER	2	O	Ot2	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
M_LINE_OUTM	10	O	Oa	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
M_RELAYA	24	O	Ot	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
M_RELAYB	16	O	Ot	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
M_MIC_BIAS	15	O	Oa	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
M_ACT90	29	I	Itpu	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
M_1BIT_OUT	30	O	Ot2	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
D_LPBK_BAR	31	I	It	<b>Not Used.</b> Leave open.
NC	7, 8, 32			<b>Internal No Connect.</b> Leave open.
<b>Notes:</b>				
1. I/O types*:				
Ia	Analog input			
It	Digital input, TTL-compatible			
Itpd	Digital input, TTL-compatible, internal $75k \pm 25k \Omega$ pull-down			
Itpu	Digital input, TTL-compatible, internal $75k \pm 25k \Omega$ pull-up			
Oa	Analog output			
Ot2	Digital output, TTL-compatible, 2 mA, $Z_{INTERNAL} = 120 \Omega$			
Ot2od	Digital output, TTL-compatible, 2 mA, open drain, $Z_{INTERNAL} = 120 \Omega$			
AGND	Analog Ground			
GND	Digital Ground			

Table 3-16. CX20437 VC DC Electrical Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Input Voltage Low	$V_{IN}$	-0.30	–	VDD+0.3	V	
Input Voltage Low	$V_{IL}$	-0.30	–	VDD+0.3	V	
Input Voltage High	$V_{IH}$	0.4*VDD	–	–	V	
Output Voltage Low	$V_{OL}$	0	–	0.4	V	
Output Voltage High	$V_{OH}$	0.8*VDD	–	VDD	V	
Input Leakage Current	–	-10	–	10	$\mu$ A	
Output Leakage Current (High Impedance)	–	-10	–	10	$\mu$ A	

Test Conditions unless otherwise stated: VDD = +3.3  $\pm$  0.3 VDC; TA = 0°C to 70°C; external load = 50 pF



Table 3-17. CX20437 VC Analog Electrical Characteristics

Signal Name	Type	Characteristic	Value
M_LINE_IN, M_MIC_IN	I (DA)	Input Impedance	> 70K $\Omega$
		AC Input Voltage Range	1.1 VP-P
		Reference Voltage	+1.35 VDC
M_LINE_OUTP	O (DD)	Minimum Load	300 $\Omega$
		Maximum Capacitive Load	0 $\mu$ F
		Output Impedance	10 $\Omega$
		AC Output Voltage Range	1.4 VP-P (with reference to ground and a 600 $\Omega$ load)
		Reference Voltage	+1.35 VDC
		DC Offset Voltage	$\pm$ 200 mV
M_SPKR_OUT	O (DF)	Minimum Load	300 $\Omega$
		Maximum Capacitive Load	0.01 $\mu$ F
		Output Impedance	10 $\Omega$
		AC Output Voltage Range	1.4 VP-P
		Reference Voltage	+1.35 VDC
		DC Offset Voltage	$\pm$ 20 mV

Test Conditions unless otherwise stated: VDD = +3.3  $\pm$  0.3 VDC; MAVDD = +3.3  $\pm$  0.3 VDC, TA = 0°C to 70°C

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Units
DAC to Line Driver output (600 $\Omega$ load, 3dB in SCF and CTF) SNR/SDR at: 4Vp-p differential 2Vp-p differential -10dBm differential		88/85 82/95 72/100		dB
DAC to Speaker Driver output (150 $\Omega$ load, 3dB in SCF and CTF, -6dB in speaker driver) SNR/SDR at: 2Vp-p 1Vp-p -10dBm		88/75 82/80 72/83		dB
Line Input to ADC (6dB in AAF) SNR/SDR at -10 dBm		80/95		dB
Input Leakage Current (analog inputs)	-10		10	$\mu$ A
Output Leakage Current (analog outputs)	-10		10	$\mu$ A

## 3.5 Electrical and Environmental Specifications

### 3.5.1 Operating Conditions, Absolute Maximum Ratings, and Power Requirements

The operating conditions are specified in Table 3-18.

The absolute maximum ratings are listed in Table 3-19.

The current and power requirements are listed in Table 3-20.

**Table 3-18. Operating Conditions**

Parameter	Symbol	Limits	Units
Supply Voltage	VDD	+3.0 to +3.6	VDC
Operating Ambient Temperature	T <sub>A</sub>	0 to +70	°C

**Table 3-19. Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Parameter	Symbol	Limits	Units
Supply Voltage	VDD	-0.5 to +4.0	VDC
Input Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	-0.5 to (VGG + 0.5)*	VDC
Storage Temperature Range	T <sub>STG</sub>	-55 to +125	°C
Analog Inputs	V <sub>IN</sub>	-0.3 to (VAA + 0.5)	VDC
Voltage Applied to Outputs in High Impedance (Off) State	V <sub>HZ</sub>	-0.5 to (VGG + 0.5)*	VDC
DC Input Clamp Current	I <sub>IK</sub>	±20	mA
DC Output Clamp Current	I <sub>OK</sub>	±20	mA
Static Discharge Voltage (25°C)	V <sub>ESD</sub>	±2500	VDC
Latch-up Current (25°C)	I <sub>TRIG</sub>	±400	mA
* VGG = +3.3V ± 0.3V or +5V ± 5%.			

### Handling CMOS Devices

The device contains circuitry to protect the inputs against damage due to high static voltages. However, it is advised that normal precautions be taken to avoid application of any voltage higher than maximum rated voltage.

An unterminated input can acquire unpredictable voltages through coupling with stray capacitance and internal cross talk. Both power dissipation and device noise immunity degrades. Therefore, all inputs should be connected to an appropriate supply voltage.

Input signals should never exceed the voltage range from -0.5V to VGG + 0.5V. This prevents forward biasing the input protection diodes and possibly entering a latch up mode due to high current transients.

**Table 3-20. Current and Power Requirements**

Mode	Typical Current (I <sub>typ</sub> ) (mA)	Maximum Current (I <sub>max</sub> ) (mA)	Typical Power (P <sub>typ</sub> ) (mW)	Maximum Power (P <sub>max</sub> ) (mW)	Notes
CX81801 Smart Modem and CX20463 LSD					
Normal Mode: Off-hook, normal data connection	66	73	220	240	f = 28.224 MHz
Normal Mode: On-hook, idle, waiting for ring	61	67	200	220	f = 28.224 MHz
Sleep Mode	17	19	56	63	f = 0 MHz
CX81801 Smart Modem and CX20493 LSD					
Normal Mode: Off-hook, normal data connection	66	73	220	240	f = 28.224 MHz
Normal Mode: On-hook, idle, waiting for ring	61	67	200	220	f = 28.224 MHz
Sleep Mode	17	19	56	63	f = 0 MHz
CX20437 VC (Optional)					
Normal Mode	1.5	2	5	7	
<b>Notes:</b>					
1. Operating voltage: VDD = +3.3V ± 0.3V.					
2. Test conditions: VDD = +3.3V for typical values; VDD = +3.6V for maximum values.					
3. Input Ripple ≤ 0.1 V <sub>peak-peak</sub> .					
4. f = Internal frequency.					
5. Maximum current computed from I <sub>typ</sub> : I <sub>max</sub> = I <sub>typ</sub> * 1.1.					
6. Typical power (P <sub>typ</sub> ) computed from I <sub>typ</sub> : P <sub>typ</sub> = I <sub>typ</sub> * 3.3V; Maximum power (P <sub>max</sub> ) computed from I <sub>max</sub> : P <sub>max</sub> = I <sub>max</sub> * 3.6V.					

## 3.5.2 Interface and Timing Waveforms

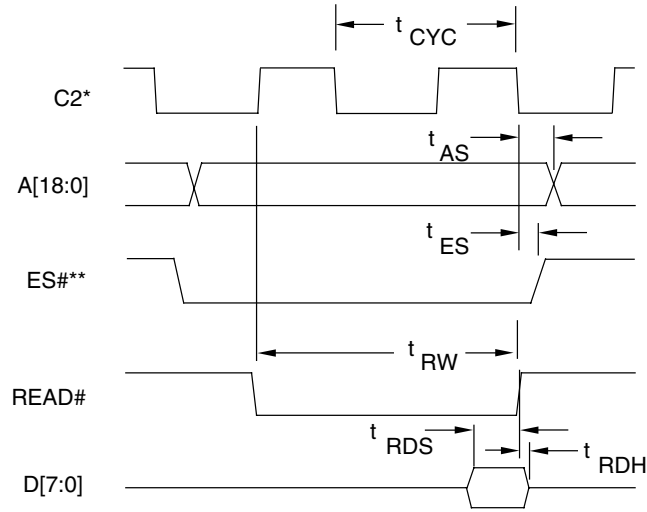
### 3.5.2.1 External Memory Bus Timing

The external memory bus timing is listed in Table 3-21 and illustrated in Figure 3-11.

**Table 3-21. Timing - External Memory Bus**

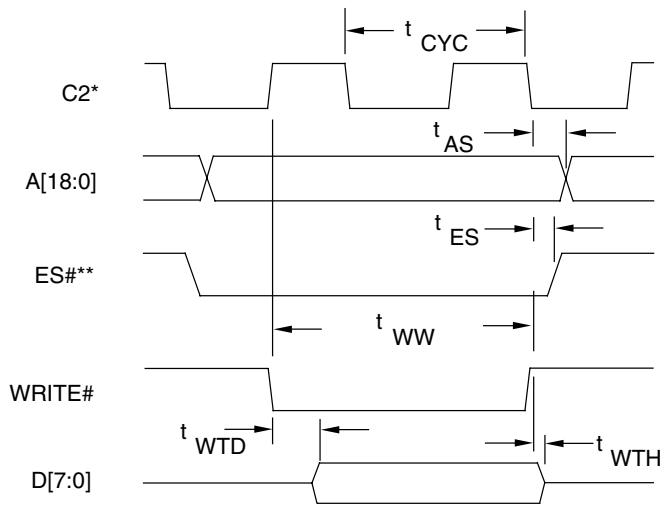
Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ.	Max	Units
$t_{FI}$	Internal Operating Frequency	28.224	–	–	MHz
$t_{CYC}$	Internal Operating Clock Cycle	30	–	–	ns
<b>Read</b>					
$t_{AS}$	READ# High to Address Valid	–	6.5	9	ns
$t_{ES}$	READ# High to ES Valid	–	8	11	ns
$t_{RW}$	READ# Pulse Width	15	–	105	ns
$t_{RDS}$	Read Data Valid to READ# High	6.1	–	–	ns
$t_{RDH}$	READ# High to Read Data Hold	0	0	–	ns
<b>Write</b>					
$t_{AS}$	WRITE# High to Address Valid	–	6.5	8	ns
$t_{ES}$	WRITE# High to ES Valid	–	8	11	ns
$t_{WW}$	WRITE# to WRITE# Pulse Width	15	–	105	ns
$t_{WTD}$	WRITE# Low to Write Data Valid	–	5	8.2	ns
$t_{WTH}$	WRITE# High to Write Data Hold	5.0	–	–	ns
<b>Notes:</b>					
1. ES = RAMSEL# or ROMSEL#.					
2. Read pulse width and write pulse width: RAM: $t_{RW}, t_{WW} = 0.5 t_{CYC} = 15$ for Non-Extended Cycle Timing ROM: $t_{RW}, t_{WW} = 3.5 t_{CYC} = 105$ for Extended Cycle Timing					
3. Memory speed determination: RAM: $t_{ACCESS} = t_{CYC} - t_{ES} - t_{RDS} = 30 - 8 - 6.1 = 15.9$ ns (i.e., use 15 ns memory) ROM: $t_{ACCESS} = 4(t_{CYC}) - t_{ES} - t_{RDS} = 4(30) - 8 - 6.1 = 105.9$ ns (i.e., use 90 ns memory).					
4. Output Enable to Output Delay Timing: RAM: $t_{OE} = t_{RW} - t_{RDS} = 0.5(t_{CYC}) - t_{RDS} = 15 - 6.1 = 8.9$ ns ROM: $t_{OE} = t_{RW} - t_{RDS} = 3.5(t_{CYC}) - t_{RDS} = 105 - 6.1 = 98.9$ ns.					

Figure 3-11. Waveforms - External Memory Bus



\* C2 = Internal Phase 2 clock.  
 \*\* ES# = RAMSEL# or ROMSEL#.

**Read Timing**



\* C2 = Internal Phase 2 clock.  
 \*\* ES# = RAMSEL# or ROMSEL#.

**Write Timing**

100491 F3-09 WF EB

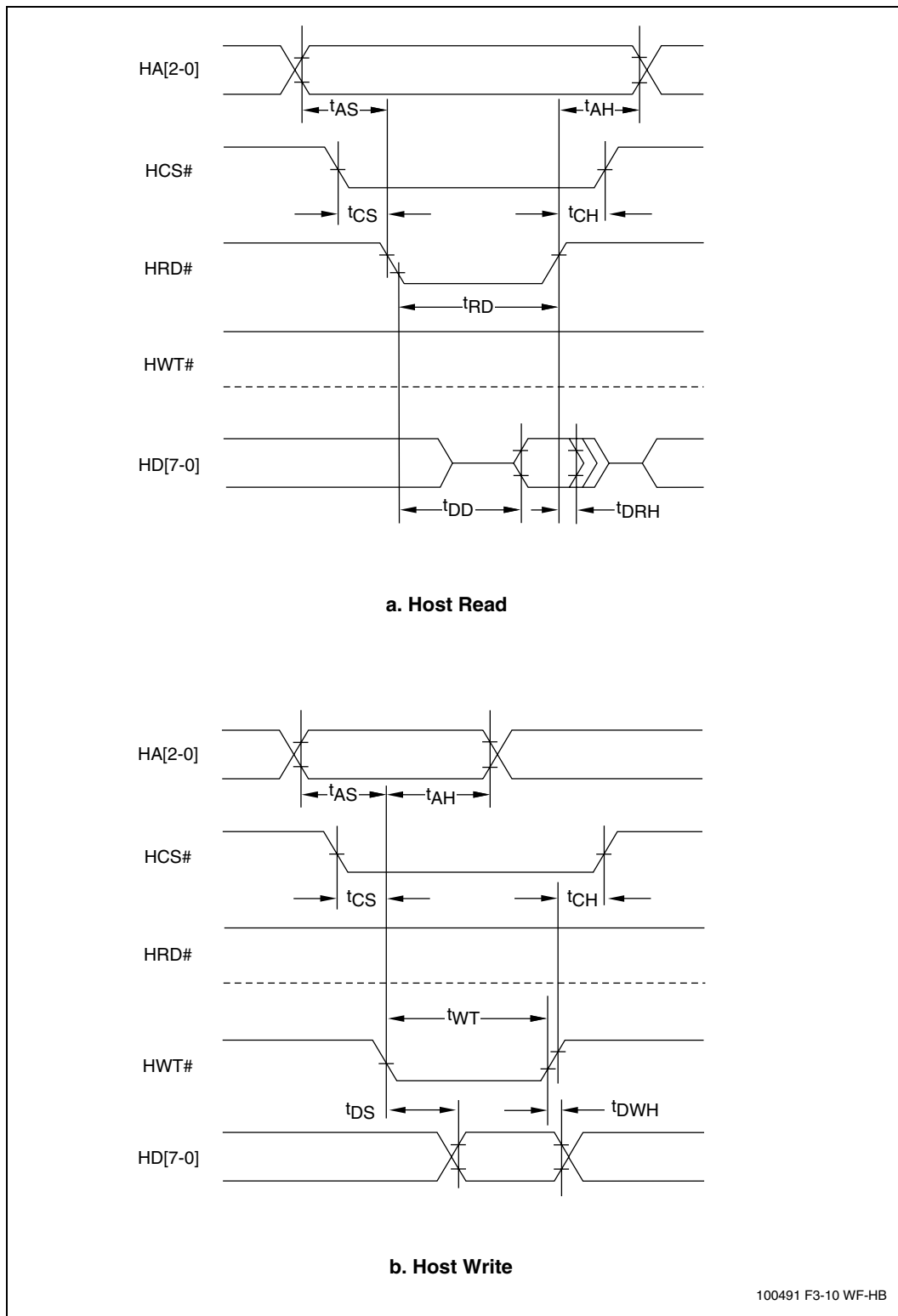
### 3.5.2.2 Parallel Host Bus Timing

The parallel host bus timing is listed in Table 3-22 and illustrated in Figure 3-12.

**Table 3-22. Timing - Parallel Host Bus**

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Units
<b>READ (See Notes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6)</b>				
$t_{AS}$	Address Setup	5	–	ns
$t_{AH}$	Address Hold	10	–	ns
$t_{CS}$	Chip Select Setup	0	–	ns
$t_{CH}$	Chip Select Hold	10	–	ns
$t_{RD}$	HRD# Strobe Width	45	–	ns
$t_{DD}$	Read Data Delay	–	25	ns
$t_{DRH}$	Read Data Hold	5	–	ns
<b>WRITE (See Notes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6)</b>				
$t_{AS}$	Address Setup	5	–	ns
$t_{AH}$	Address Hold	15	–	ns
$t_{CS}$	Chip Select Setup	0	–	ns
$t_{CH}$	Chip Select Hold	10	–	ns
$t_{WT}$	HWT# Strobe Width	75	–	ns
$t_{DS}$	Write Data Setup (see Note 4)	–	20	ns
$t_{DWH}$	Write Data Hold (see Note 5)	5	–	ns
<b>Notes:</b>				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When the host executes consecutive Rx FIFO reads, a minimum delay of 2 times the internal CPU clock cycle plus 15 ns (85.86 ns at 28.224 MHz) is required from the falling edge of HRD# to the falling edge of the next Host Rx FIFO HRD# clock.</li> <li>When the Host executes consecutive Tx FIFO writes, a minimum delay of 2 times the internal CPU clock cycle plus 15 ns (85.86 ns at 28.224 MHz) is required from the falling edge of HWT# to the falling edge of the next Host Tx FIFO HWT# clock.</li> <li><math>t_{RD}, t_{WT} = t_{CYC} + 15 \text{ ns}</math>.</li> <li><math>t_{DS}</math> is measured from the point at which both HCS# and HWT# are active.</li> <li><math>t_{DWH}</math> is measured from the point at which either HCS# and HWT# become inactive.</li> <li>Clock frequency = 28.224 MHz clock.</li> </ol>				

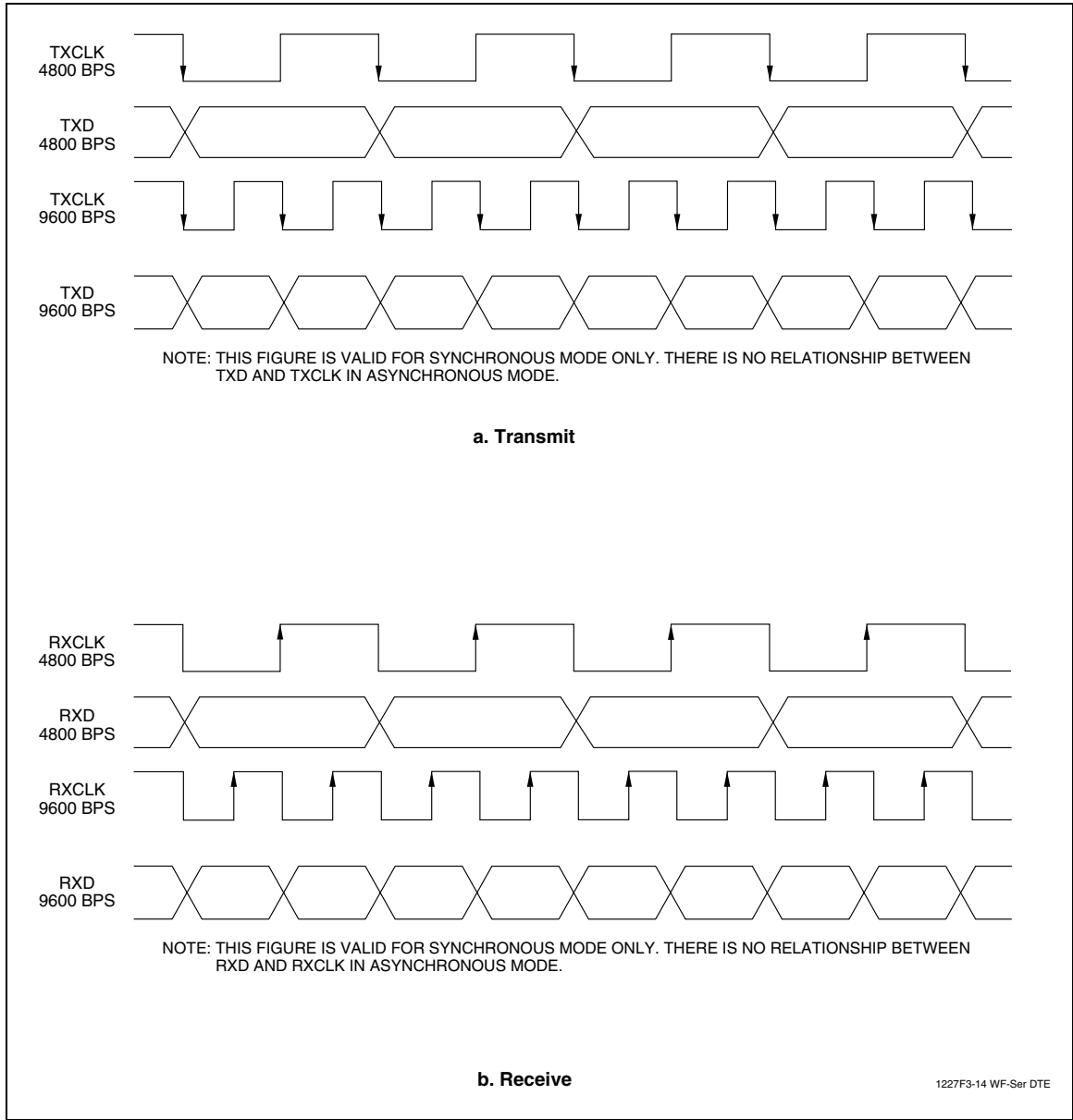
Figure 3-12. Waveforms - Parallel Host Bus



### 3.5.2.3 Serial DTE Interface

The serial DTE interface waveforms for 4800 and 9600 bps are illustrated in Figure 3-13.

Figure 3-13. Waveforms - Serial DTE Interface





## 3.6 Crystal Specifications

Crystal specifications are listed in Table 3-23.

**Table 3-23. Crystal Specifications**

Characteristic	Value
Frequency	28.224 MHz nominal
Calibration Tolerance	$\pm 50$ ppm at 25°C ( $C_L = 16.5$ and 19.5 pF)
Frequency Stability vs. Temperature	$\pm 35$ ppm (0°C to 70°C)
Frequency Stability vs. Aging	$\pm 20$ ppm/5 years
Oscillation Mode	Fundamental
Calibration Mode	Parallel resonant
Load Capacitance, $C_L$	18 pF nom.
Shunt Capacitance, $C_O$	7 pF max.
Series Resistance, $R_1$	35-60 $\Omega$ max. @20 nW drive level
Drive Level	100 $\mu$ W correlation; 500 $\mu$ W max.
Operating Temperature	0°C to 70°C
Storage Temperature	-40°C to 85°C

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## **4. Package Dimensions**

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The 128-pin TQFP package dimensions are shown in Figure 4-1.

The 32-pin TQFP package dimensions are shown in Figure 4-2.

The 28-pin QFN package dimensions are shown in Figure 4-3.

Figure 4-1. Package Dimensions - 128-Pin TQFP

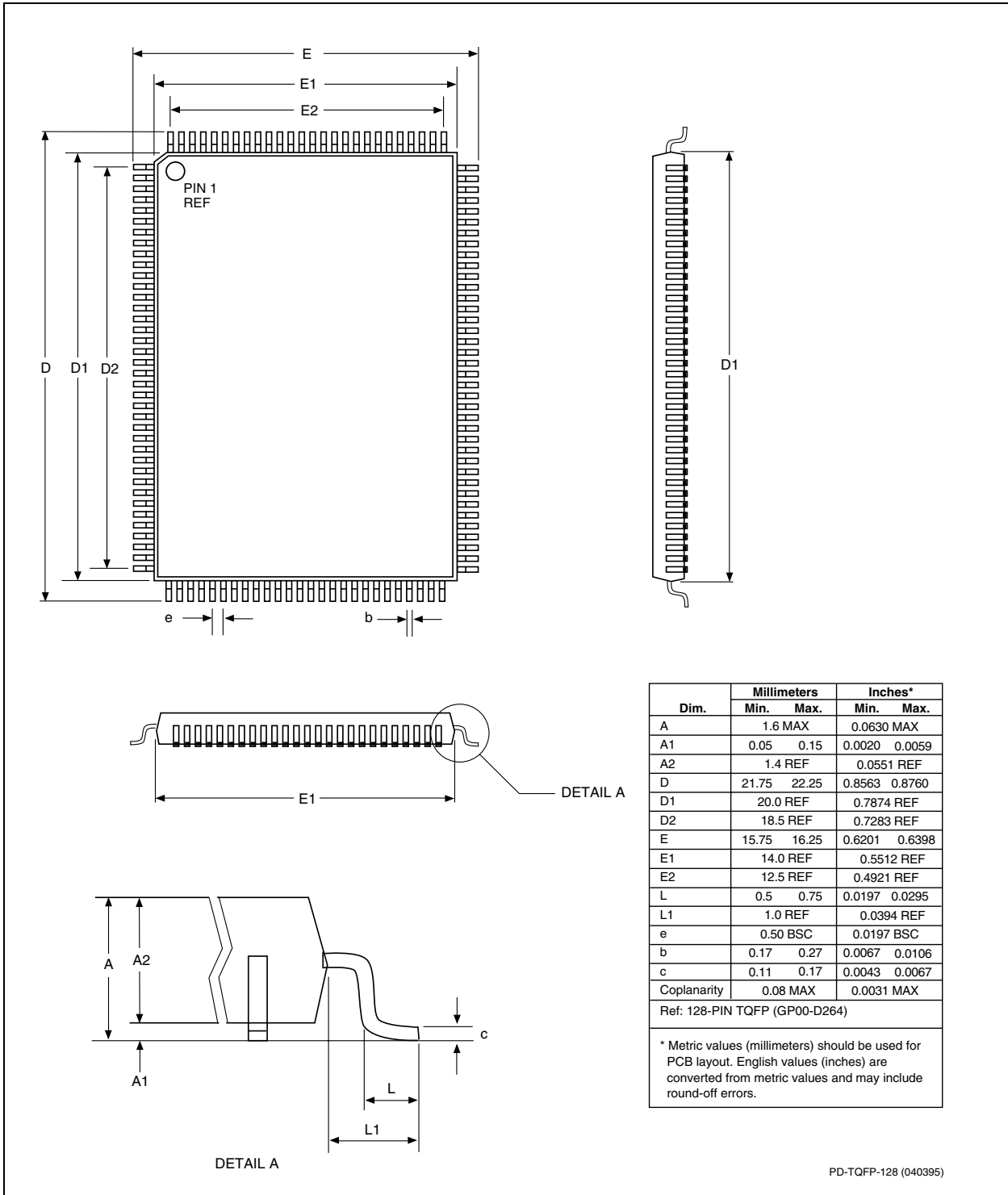


Figure 4-2. Package Dimensions - 32-pin TQFP

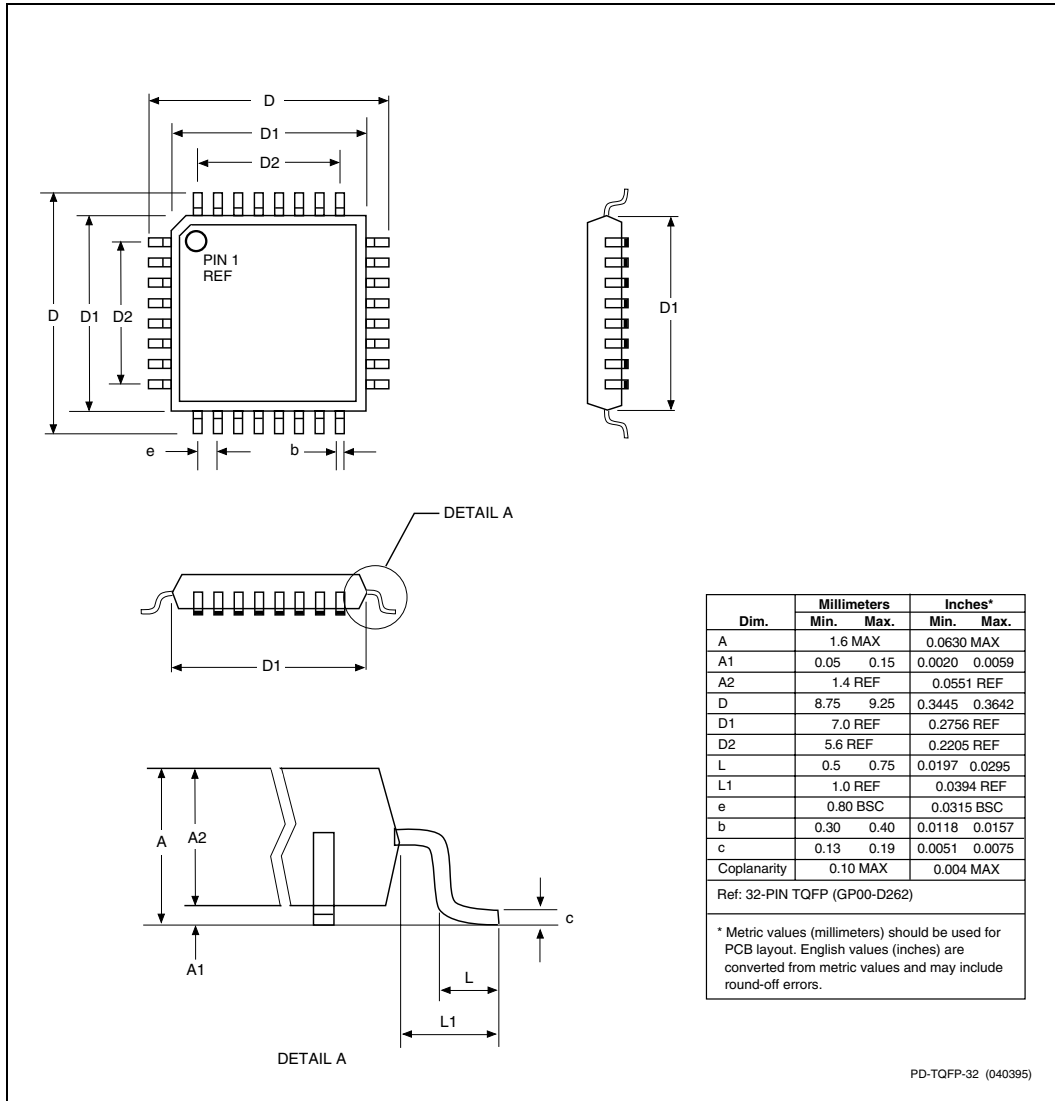
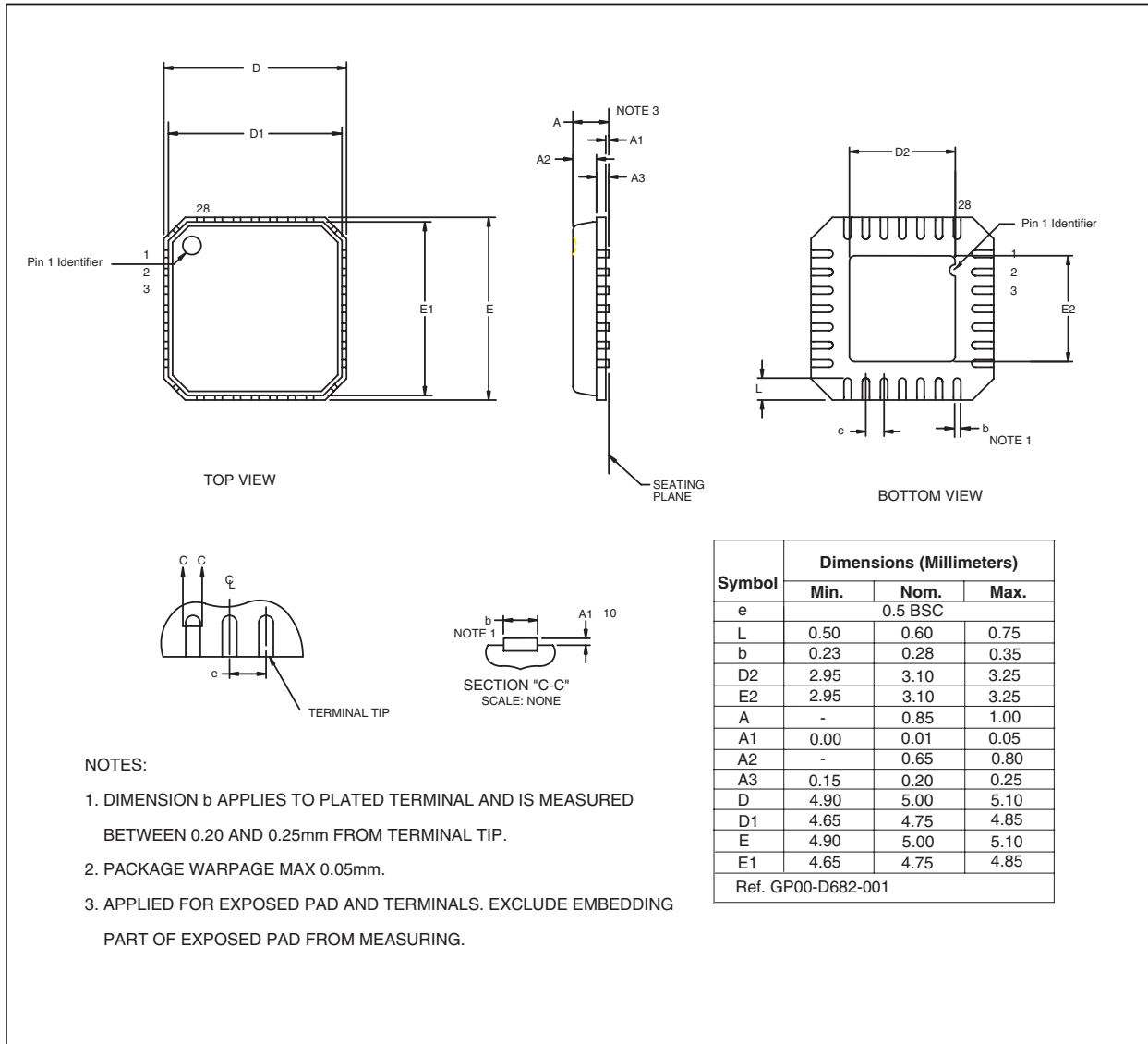


Figure 4-3. Package Dimensions - 28-Pin QFN



PD\_GP00-D682-001

## 5. Parallel Host Interface

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The modem supports a 16550A interface in parallel interface versions. The 16550A interface can operate in FIFO mode or non-FIFO mode. Non-FIFO mode is the same as 16450 interface operation. FIFO mode unique operations are identified.

### 5.1 Overview

The parallel interface registers and the corresponding bit assignments are shown in Table 5-1.

The modem emulates the 16450/16550A interface and includes both a 16-byte receiver data first-in first-out buffer (RX FIFO) and a 16-byte transmit data first-in first-out buffer (TX FIFO). When FIFO mode is selected in the FIFO Control Register (FCR0 = 1), both FIFOs are operative. Furthermore, when FIFO mode is selected, DMA operation of the FIFO can also be selected (FCR3 = 1). When FIFO mode is not selected, operation is restricted to 16450 interface operation.

The received data is read by the host from the Receiver Buffer (RX Buffer). The RX Buffer corresponds to the Receiver Buffer Register in a 16550A device. In FIFO mode, the RX FIFO operates transparently behind the RX Buffer. Interface operation is described with reference to the RX Buffer in both FIFO and non-FIFO modes.

The transmit data is loaded by the host into the Transmit Buffer (TX Buffer). The TX Buffer corresponds to the Transmit Holding Register in a 16550A device. In FIFO mode, the TX FIFO operates transparently behind the TX Buffer. Interface operation is described with reference to the TX Buffer in both FIFO and non-FIFO modes.

Table 5-1. Parallel Interface Registers

Register No.	Register Name	Bit No.							
		7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
7	Scratch Register (SCR)	Scratch Register							
6	Modem Status Register (MSR)	Data Carrier Detect (DCD)	Ring Indicator (RI)	Data Set Ready (DSR)	Clear to Send (CTS)	Delta Data Carrier Detect (DDCD)	Trailing Edge of Ring Indicator (TERI)	Delta Data Set Ready (DDSR)	Delta Clear to Send (DCTS)
5	Line Status Register (LSR)	RX FIFO Error	Transmitter Empty (TEMT)	Transmitter Buffer Register Empty (THRE)	Break Interrupt (BI)	Framing Error (FE)	Parity Error (PE)	Overrun Error (OE)	Receiver Data Ready (DR)
4	Modem Control Register (MCR)	0	0	0	Local Loopback	Out 2	Out 1	Request to Send (RTS)	Data Terminal Ready (DTR)
3	Line Control Register (LCR)	Divisor Latch Access Bit (DLAB)	Set Break	Stick Parity	Even Parity Select (EPS)	Parity Enable (PEN)	Number of Stop Bits (STB)	Word Length Select Bit 1 (WLS1)	Word Length Select Bit 0 (WLS0)
2	Interrupt Identify Register (IIR) (Read Only)	FIFOs Enabled	FIFOs Enabled	0	0	Pending Interrupt ID Bit 2	Pending Interrupt ID Bit 1	Pending Interrupt ID Bit 0	"0" if Interrupt Pending
2	FIFO Control Register (FCR) (Write Only)	Receiver Trigger MSB	Receiver Trigger LSB	Reserved	Reserved	DMA Mode Select	TX FIFO Reset	RX FIFO Reset	FIFO Enable
1 (DLAB = 0)	Interrupt Enable Register (IER)	0	0	0	0	Enable Modem Status Interrupt (EDSSI)	Enable Receiver Line Status Interrupt (ELSI)	Enable Transmitter Holding Register Empty Interrupt (ETBEI)	Enable Received Data Available Interrupt (ERBFI)
0 (DLAB = 0)	Transmitter Buffer Register (THR)	Transmitter FIFO Buffer Register (Write Only)							
0 (DLAB = 0)	Receiver Buffer Register (RBR)	Receiver FIFO Buffer Register (Read Only)							
1 (DLAB = 1)	Divisor Latch MSB Register (DLM)	Divisor Latch MSB							
0 (DLAB = 1)	Divisor Latch LSB Register (DLL)	Divisor Latch LSB							



## 5.2 Register Signal Definitions

### 5.2.1 IER - Interrupt Enable Register (Addr = 1, DLAB = 0)

The IER enables five types of interrupts that can separately assert the HINT output signal (Table 5-2). A selected interrupt can be enabled by setting the corresponding enable bit to a 1, or disabled by setting the corresponding enable bit to a 0. Disabling an interrupt in the IER prohibits setting the corresponding indication in the IIR and assertion of HINT. Disabling all interrupts (resetting IER0 - IER3 to a 0) inhibits setting of any Interrupt Identifier Register (IIR) bits and inhibits assertion of the HINT output. All other system functions operate normally, including the setting of the Line Status Register (LSR) and the Modem Status Register (MSR).

**Bits 7-4 Not used.**

Always 0.

**Bit 3 Enable Modem Status Interrupt (EDSSI).**

This bit, when a 1, enables assertion of the HINT output whenever the Delta CTS (MSR0), Delta DSR (MSR1), Delta TER (MSR2), or Delta DCD (MSR3) bit in the Modem Status Register (MSR) is a 1. This bit, when a 0, disables assertion of HINT due to setting of any of these four MSR bits.

**Bit 2 Enable Receiver Line Status Interrupt (ELSI).**

This bit, when a 1, enables assertion of the HINT output whenever the Overrun Error (LSR1), Parity Error (LSR2), Framing Error (LSR3), or Break Interrupt (LSR4) receiver status bit in the Line Status Register (LSR) changes state. This bit, when a 0, disables assertion of HINT due to change of the receiver LSR bits 1-4.

**Bit 1 Enable Transmitter Holding Register Empty Interrupt (ETBEI).**

This bit, when a 1, enables assertion of the HINT output when the Transmitter Empty bit in the Line Status Register (LSR5) is a 1. This bit, when a 0, disables assertion of HINT due to LSR5.

**Bit 0 Enable Receiver Data Available Interrupt (ERBFI) and Character Timeout in FIFO Mode.**

This bit, when a 1, enables assertion of the HINT output when the Receiver Data Ready bit in the Line Status Register (LSR0) is a 1 or character timeout occurs in the FIFO mode. This bit, when a 0, disables assertion of HINT due to the LSR0 or character timeout.

## 5.2.2 FCR - FIFO Control Register (Addr = 2, Write Only)

The FCR is a write-only register used to enable FIFO mode, clear the RX FIFO and TX FIFO, enable DMA mode, and set the RX FIFO trigger level.

### Bits 7-6 RX FIFO Trigger Level.

FCR7 and FCR6 set the trigger level for the RX FIFO (Receiver Data Available) interrupt.

FCR7	FCR6	RX FIFO Trigger Level (Bytes)
0	0	01
0	1	04
1	0	08
1	1	14

### Bits 5-4 Not used.

### Bit 3 DMA Mode Select.

When FIFO mode is selected (FCR0 = 1), FCR3 selects non-DMA operation (FCR3 = 0) or DMA operation (FCR3 = 1). When FIFO mode is not selected (FCR0 = 0), this bit is not used (the modem operates in non-DMA mode in 16450 operation).

#### *DMA operation in FIFO mode.*

RXRDY will be asserted when the number of characters in the RX FIFO is equal to or greater than the value in the RX FIFO Trigger Level (IIR0-IIR3 = 4h) or the received character timeout (IIR0-IIR3 = Ch) has occurred. RXRDY will go inactive when there are no more characters in the RX FIFO.

TXRDY will be asserted when there are one or more empty (unfilled) locations in the TX FIFO. TXRDY will go inactive when the TX FIFO is completely full.

#### *Non-DMA operation in FIFO mode.*

RXRDY will be asserted when there are one or more characters in the RX FIFO. RXRDY will go inactive when there are no more characters in the RX FIFO.

TXRDY will be asserted when there are no characters in the TX FIFO. TXRDY will go inactive when the first character is loaded into the TX FIFO Buffer.

### Bit 2 TX FIFO Reset.

When FCR2 is a 1, all bytes in the TX FIFO are cleared. This bit is cleared automatically by the modem.

### Bit 1 RX FIFO Reset.

When FCR1 is a 1, all bytes in the RX FIFO are cleared. This bit is cleared automatically by the modem.

### Bit 0 FIFO Enable.

When FCR0 is a 0, 16450 mode is selected and all bits are cleared in both FIFOs. When FCR0 is a 1, FIFO mode (16550A mode) is selected and both FIFOs are enabled. FCR0 must be a 1 when other bits in the FCR are written or they will not be acted upon.

### 5.2.3 IIR - Interrupt Identifier Register (Addr = 2)

The Interrupt Identifier Register (IIR) identifies the existence and type of up to five prioritized pending interrupts. Four priority levels are set to assist interrupt processing in the host. The four levels, in order of decreasing priority, are: Highest: Receiver Line Status, 2: Receiver Data Available or Receiver Character Timeout, 3: TX Buffer Empty, and 4: Modem Status.

When the IIR is accessed, the modem freezes all interrupts and indicates the highest priority interrupt pending to the host. Any change occurring in interrupt conditions are not indicated until this access is complete.

#### Bits 7-6 FIFO Mode.

These two bits copy FCR0.

#### Bits 5-4 Not Used.

Always 0.

#### Bits 3-1 Highest Priority Pending Interrupt.

These three bits identify the highest priority pending interrupt (Table 5-2). Bit 3 is applicable only when FIFO mode is selected, otherwise bit 3 is a 0.

#### Bit 0 Interrupt Pending.

When this bit is a 0, an interrupt is pending; IIR bits 1-3 can be used to determine the source of the interrupt. When this bit is a 1, an interrupt is not pending.

**Table 5-2. Interrupt Sources and Reset Control**

Interrupt Identification Register					Interrupt Set and Reset Functions		
Bit 3 <sup>1</sup>	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Priority Level	Interrupt Type	Interrupt Source	Interrupt Reset Control
0	0	0	1	—	None	None	—
0	1	1	0	Highest	Receiver Line Status	Overrun Error OE (LSR1), Parity Error (PE) (LSR2), Framing Error (FE) (LSR3), or Break Interrupt (BI) (LSR4)	Reading the LSR
0	1	0	0	2	Received Data Available	Received Data Available (LSR0) or RX FIFO Trigger Level (FCR6-FCR7) Reached <sup>1</sup>	Reading the RX Buffer or the RX FIFO drops below the Trigger Level
1	1	0	0	2	Character Time-out Indication <sup>1</sup>	The RX FIFO contains at least 1 character and no characters have been removed from or input to the RX FIFO during the last 4 character times.	Reading the RX Buffer
0	0	1	0	3	TX Buffer Empty	TX Buffer Empty	Reading the IIR or writing to the TX Buffer
0	0	0	0	4	Modem Status	Delta CTS (DCTS) (MSR0), Delta DSR (DDSR) (MSR1), Trailing Edge Ring Indicator (TERI) (MSR3), or Delta DCD (DCD) (MSR4)	Reading the MSR

**Notes:**  
1. FIFO Mode only.

## 5.2.4 LCR - Line Control Register (Addr = 3)

The Line Control Register (LCR) specifies the format of the asynchronous data communications exchange.

### Bit 7 Divisor Latch Access Bit (DLAB).

This bit must be set to a 1 to access the Divisor latch registers during a read or write operation. It must be reset to a 0 to access the Receiver Buffer, the Transmitter Buffer, or the Interrupt Enable Register.

### Bit 6 Set Break.

When bit 6 is a 1, the transmit data is forced to the break condition, i.e., space (0) is sent. When bit 6 is a 0, break is not sent. The Set Break bit acts only on the transmit data and has no effect on the serial in logic.

### Bit 5 Stick Parity.

When parity is enabled (LCR3 = 1) and stick parity is selected (LCR5 = 1), the parity bit is transmitted and checked by the receiver as a 0 if even parity is selected (LCR4 = 1) or as a 1 if odd parity is selected (LCR4 = 0). When stick parity is not selected (LCR3 = 0), parity is transmit and checked as determined by the LCR3 and LCR4 bits.

### Bit 4 Even Parity Select (EPS).

When parity is enabled (LCR3 = 1) and stick parity is not selected (LCR5 = 0), the number of 1s transmitted or checked by the receiver in the data word bits and parity bit is either even (LCR4 = 1) or odd (LCR4 = 0).

### Bit 3 Enable Parity (PEN).

When bit 3 is a 1, a parity bit is generated in the serial out (transmit) data stream and checked in the serial in (receive) data stream as determined by the LCR 4 and LCR5 bits. The parity bit is located between the last data bit and the first stop bit.

### Bit 2 Number of Stop Bits (STB).

This bit specifies the number of stop bits in each serial out character. If bit 2 is a 0, one stop bit is generated regardless of word length. If bit 2 is a 1 and 5-bit word length is selected, one and one-half stop bits are generated. If bit 2 is a 1 and a 6-, 7-, or 8-bit word length is selected, two stop bits are generated. The serial in logic checks the first stop bit only, regardless of the number of stop bits selected.

### Bits 1-0 Word Length Select (WLS0 and WLS1).

These two bits specify the number of bits in each serial in or serial out character. The encoding of bits 0 and 1 is:

Bit 1	Bit 0	Word Length
0	0	5 Bits (Not supported)
0	1	6 Bits (Not supported)
1	0	7 Bits
1	1	8 Bits

### 5.2.5 MCR - Modem Control Register (Addr = 4)

The Modem Control Register (MCR) controls the interface with the modem or data set.

**Bit 7-5 Not used.**

Always 0.

**Bit 4 Local Loopback.**

When this bit is set to a 1, the diagnostic mode is selected and the following occurs:

Data written to the Transmit Buffer is looped back to the Receiver Buffer.

The DTS (MCR0), RTS (MCR1), Out1 (MCR2), and Out2 (MCR3) modem control register bits are internally connected to the DSR (MSR5), CTS (MSR4), RI (MSR6), and DCD (MSR7) modem status register bits, respectively.

**Bit 3 Output 2.**

When this bit is a 1, HINT is enabled. When this bit is a 0, HINT is in the high impedance state.

**Bit 2 Output 1.**

This bit is used in local loopback (see MCR4).

**Bit 1 Request to Send (RTS).**

This bit controls the Request to Send (RTS) function. When this bit is a 1, RTS is on. When this bit is a 0, RTS is off.

**Bit 0 Data Terminal Ready (DTR).**

This bit controls the Data Terminal Ready (DTR) function. When this bit is a 1, DTR is on. When this bit is a 0, DTR is off.

### 5.2.6 LSR - Line Status Register (Addr = 5)

This 8-bit register provides status information to the host concerning data transfer.

**Bit 7 RX FIFO Error.**

In the 16450 mode, this bit is not used and is always 0.

In the FIFO mode, this bit is set if there are one or more characters in the RX FIFO with a parity error, framing error, or break indication detected. This bit is reset to a 0 when the host reads the LSR and none of the above conditions exist in the RX FIFO.

**Bit 6 Transmitter Empty (TEMT).**

This bit is set to a 1 whenever the TX Buffer (THR) and equivalent of the Transmitter Shift Register (TSR) are both empty. It is reset to a 0 whenever either the THR or the equivalent of the TSR contains a character.

In the FIFO mode, this bit is set to a 1 when ever the TX FIFO and the equivalent of the TSR are both empty.

**Bit 5 Transmitter Holding Register Empty (THRE) [TX Buffer Empty].**

This bit, when set, indicates that the TX Buffer is empty and the modem can accept a new character for transmission. In addition, this bit causes the modem to issue an interrupt to the host when the Transmit Holding Register Empty Interrupt Enable bit (IIR1) is set to 1. The THRE bit is set to a 1 when a character is transferred from the TX Buffer. The bit is reset to 0 when a byte is written into the TX Buffer by the host.

In the FIFO mode, this bit is set when the TX FIFO is empty; it is cleared when at least one byte is in the TX FIFO.

**Bit 4 Break Interrupt (BI).**

This bit is set to a 1 whenever the received data input is a space (logic 0) for longer than two full word lengths plus 3 bits. The BI bit is reset when the host reads the LSR.

**Bit 3 Framing Error (FE).**

This bit indicates that the received character did not have a valid stop bit. The FE bit is set to a 1 whenever the stop bit following the last data bit or parity bit is detected as a logic 0 (space). The FE bit is reset to a 0 when the host reads the LSR.

In the FIFO mode, the error indication is associated with the particular character in the FIFO it applies to; the FE bit is set to a 1 when this character is loaded into the RX Buffer.

**Bit 2 Parity Error (PE).**

This bit indicates that the received data character in the RX Buffer does not have the correct even or odd parity, as selected by the Even Parity Select bit (LCR4) and the Stick Parity bit (LCR5). The PE bit is reset to a 0 when the host reads the LSR.

In the FIFO mode, the error indication is associated with the particular character in the it applies to; the PE bit is set to a 1 when this character is loaded into the RX Buffer.

**Bit 1 Overrun Error (OE).**

This bit is set to a 1 whenever received data is loaded into the RX Buffer before the host has read the previous data from the RX Buffer. The OE bit is reset to a 0 when the host reads the LSR.

In the FIFO mode, if data continues to fill beyond the trigger level, an overrun condition will occur only if the RX FIFO is full and the next character has been completely received.

**Bit 0 Receiver Data Ready (DR).**

This bit is set to a 1 whenever a complete incoming character has been received and has been transferred into the RX Buffer. The DR bit is reset to a 0 when the host reads the RX Buffer.

In the FIFO mode, the DR bit is set when the number of received data bytes in the RX FIFO equals or exceeds the trigger level specified in FCR0-FCR1.

### 5.2.7 MSR - Modem Status Register (Addr = 6)

The Modem Status Register (MSR) reports current state and change information of the modem. Bits 4-7 supply current state and bits 0-3 supply change information. The change bits are set to a 1 whenever a control input from the modem changes state from the last MSR read by the host. Bits 0-3 are reset to 0 when the host reads the MSR or upon reset.

Whenever bits 0, 1, 2, or 3 are set to a 1, a Modem Status Interrupt (IIR0-IIR3 = 0) is generated.

#### Bit 7 Data Carrier Detect (DCD).

This bit indicates the logic state of the DCD# (RLSD#) output. If Loopback is selected (MCR4 = 1), this bit reflects the state of the Out2 bit in the MCR (MCR3).

#### Bit 6 Ring Indicator (RI).

This bit indicates the logic state of the RI# output. If Loopback is selected (MCR4 = 1), this bit reflects the state of the Out1 bit in the MCR (MCR2).

#### Bit 5 Data Set Ready (DSR).

This bit indicates the logic state of the DSR# output. If Loopback is selected (MCR4 = 1), this bit reflects the state of the DTR bit in the MCR (MCR0).

#### Bit 4 Clear to Send (CTS).

This bit indicates the logic state of the CTS# output. If Loopback is selected (MCR4 = 1), this bit reflects the state of the RTS bit in the MCR (MCR1).

#### Bit 3 Delta Data Carrier Detect (DDCD).

This bit is set to a 1 when the DCD bit changes state since the MSR was last read by the host.

#### Bit 2 Trailing Edge of Ring Indicator (TERI).

This bit is set to a 1 when the RI bit changes from a 1 to a 0 state since the MSR was last read by the host.

#### Bit 1 Delta Data Set Ready (DDSR).

This bit is set to a 1 when the DSR bit has changed since the MSR was last read by the host.

#### Bit 0 Delta Clear to Send (DCTS).

This bit is set to a 1 when the CTS bit has changed since the MSR was last read by the host.

### 5.2.8 RBR - RX Buffer (Receiver Buffer Register) (Addr = 0, DLAB = 0)

The RX Buffer (RBR) is a read-only register at location 0 (with DLAB = 0). Bit 0 is the least significant bit of the data, and is the first bit received.

### 5.2.9 THR - TX Buffer (Transmitter Holding Register) (Addr = 0, DLAB = 0)

The TX Buffer (THR) is a write-only register at address 0 when DLAB = 0. Bit 0 is the least significant bit and the first bit sent.

## 5.2.10 Divisor Registers (Addr = 0 and 1, DLAB = 1)

The Divisor Latch LS (least significant byte) and Divisor Latch MS (most significant byte) are two read-write registers at locations 0 and 1 when DLAB = 1, respectively.

The baud rate is selected by loading each divisor latch with the appropriate hex value.

Programmable values corresponding to the desired baud rate are listed in Table 5-3.

### 1. SCR - Scratch Register (Addr = 7)

The Scratchpad Register is a read-write register at location 7. This register is not used by the modem and can be used by the host for temporary storage.

**Table 5-3. Programmable Baud Rates**

Divisor Latch (Hex)		Divisor (Decimal)	Baud Rate
MS	LS		
06	00	1536	75
04	17	1047	110
03	00	768	150
01	80	384	300
00	C0	192	600
00	60	96	1200
00	30	48	2400
00	18	24	4800
00	0C	12	9600
00	06	6	19200
00	04	4	28800
00	03	3	38400
00	02	2	57600
00	01	1	115200
00	00	NA	230400

## 5.3 Receiver FIFO Interrupt Operation

### 5.3.1 Receiver Data Available Interrupt

When the FIFO mode is enabled (FCR0 = 1) and receiver interrupt (RX Data Available) is enabled (IER0 = 1), receiver interrupt operation is as follows:

The Receiver Data Available Flag (LSR0) is set as soon as a received data character is available in the RX FIFO. LSR0 is cleared when the RX FIFO is empty.

The Receiver Data Available interrupt code (IIR0-IIR4 = 4h) is set whenever the number of received data bytes in the RX FIFO reaches the trigger level specified by FCR6-FCR7 bits; it is cleared whenever the number of received data bytes in the RX FIFO drops below the trigger level specified by FCR6-FCR7 bits.

The HINT interrupt is asserted whenever the number of received data bytes in the RX FIFO reaches the trigger level specified by FCR6-FCR7 bits. HINT interrupt is de-asserted when the number of received data bytes in the RX FIFO drops below the trigger level specified by FCR6-FCR7 bits.



### 5.3.2 Receiver Character Timeout Interrupts

When the FIFO mode is enabled ( $FCR0 = 1$ ) and receiver interrupt (Receiver Data Available) is enabled ( $IER0 = 1$ ), receiver character timeout interrupt operation is as follows:

1. A Receiver character timeout interrupt code ( $IIR0-IIR3 = Ch$ ) is set if at least one received character is in the RX FIFO, the most recent received serial character was longer than four continuous character times ago (if 2 stop bits are specified, the second stop bit is included in this time period), and the most recent host read of the RX FIFO was longer than four continuous character times ago.

## 5.4 Transmitter FIFO Interrupt Operation

### 5.4.1 Transmitter Empty Interrupt

When the FIFO mode is enabled ( $FCR0 = 1$ ) and transmitter interrupt (TX Buffer Empty) is enabled ( $IER0 = 1$ ), transmitter interrupt operation is as follows:

The TX Buffer Empty interrupt code ( $IIR0-IIR3 = 2h$ ) will occur when the TX Buffer is empty; it is cleared when the TX Buffer is written to (1 to 16 characters) or the IIR is read.

The TX Buffer Empty indications will be delayed 1 character time minus the last stop bit time whenever the following occur:  $THRE = 1$  and there have not been at least two bytes at the same time in the TX FIFO Buffer since the last setting of  $THRE$  was set. The first transmitter interrupt after setting  $FCR0$  will be immediate.

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# NOTES

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