



# **Intel<sup>®</sup> Pentium<sup>®</sup> III Xeon<sup>™</sup> Processor Bus Terminator Design Guidelines**

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## 1. Overview

The Intel® Pentium® III Xeon™ processor includes termination circuitry for the microprocessor's Assisted Gunning Transceiver Logic (AGTL+) bus. In a multiple-processor system each processor location (slot connector) must be properly terminated, whether or not all locations have processors installed. This document describes design considerations for a termination card to occupy unused connector locations and terminate the bus.

These design guidelines include layout rules and hints based on system design experience. They do not define a specific card design nor constitute a specification. Card designers will still need an understanding of the system the card will be used in and will need to perform the customary simulation and system testing.

In the following four-way symmetric multi-processing (SMP) example all processor system bus AGTL+ signals are tied to +1.5V through a 150 Ω resistor, so that the bus maintains a 25 Ω impedance no matter what configuration is used in the six available slots. A two-way SMP design would simply have two processor locations and the appropriate chipset.

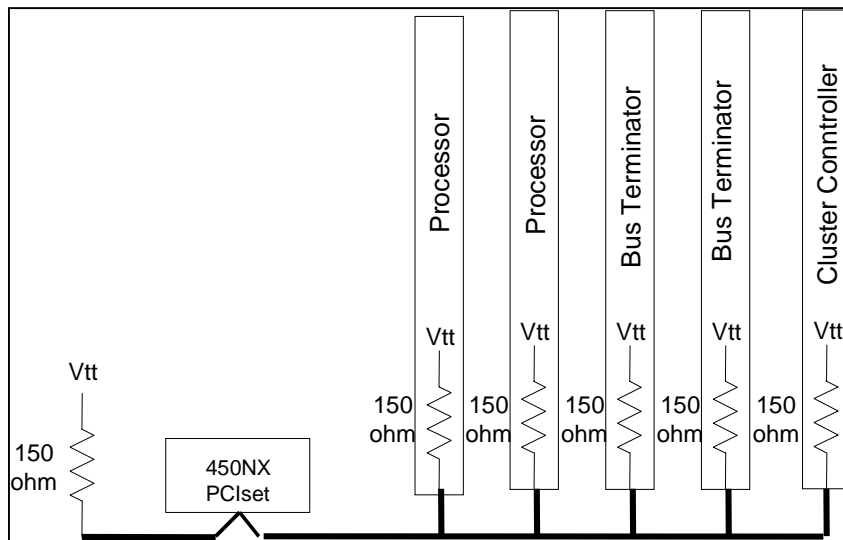


Figure 1. Bus Termination Example

## 2. Mechanical Specifications

### 2.1 Connector Interface

The Terminator Card uses a 330-pin edge connection to the processor system board slot connector. Below is the mechanical specification for the edge finger layout.

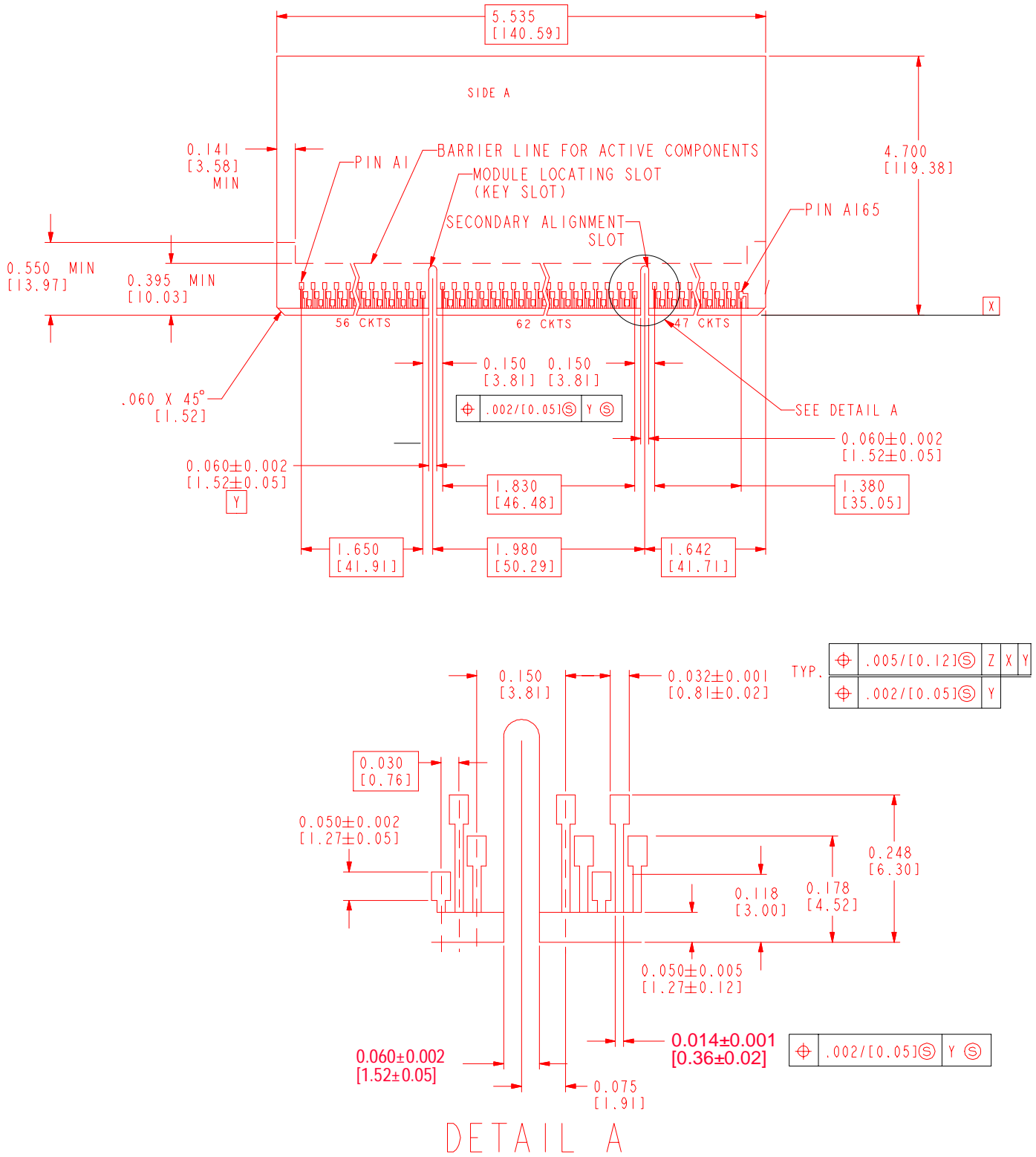


Figure 2. Interface Connector Pin Diagram, Primary Side

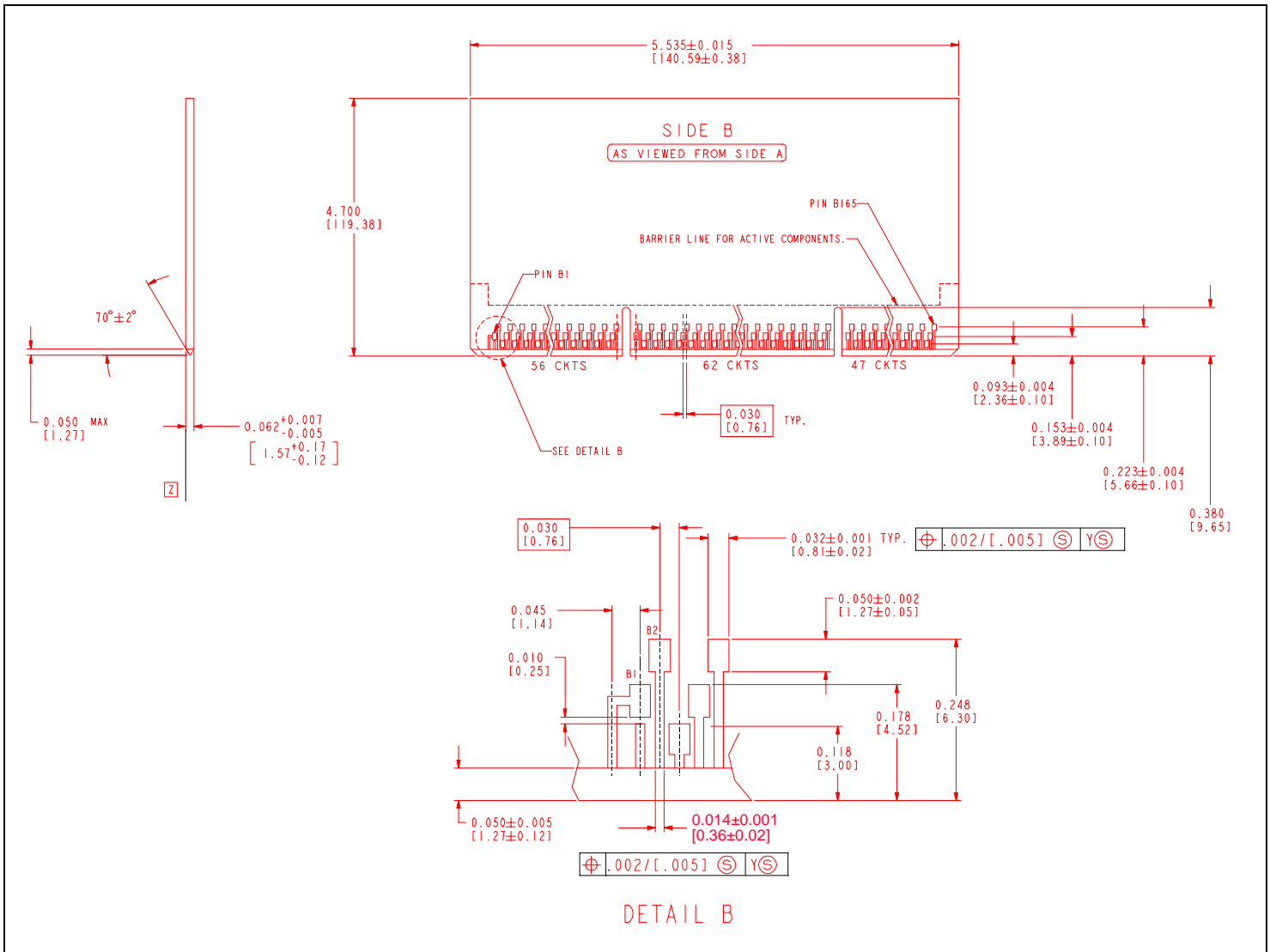
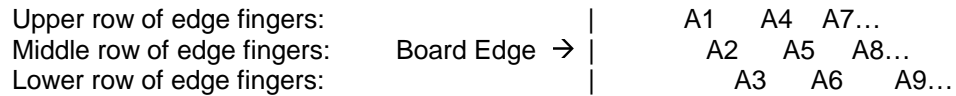


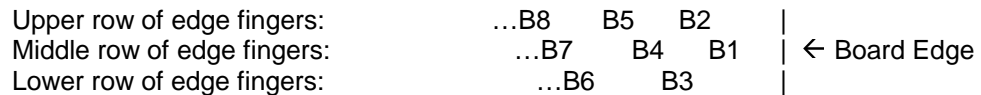
Figure 3. Interface Connector Pin Diagram, Secondary Side

### 2.1.1 Interface Pin Locations

Pin locations on the primary side, viewed from the primary side:



Pin locations on the secondary side, viewed from the secondary side:



## 3. Electrical Specifications

### 3.1 Power Requirements

The system board must supply  $V_{tt}$  voltage to the pull-up resistors on the Terminator Card:

**Table 1. DC Voltage**

Voltage	$1.5V \pm 9\%$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measured at substrate edge fingers</li> <li><math>1.5V \pm 3\%</math> when bus is idle</li> </ul>
Current	1.2 A	Maximum

### 3.2 Card Layout Guidelines

The design should follow AGTL+ layout guidelines:

- Use a trace routing length of  $3.400 \pm 0.032$  inches to emulate the processor substrate's termination traces. Reducing this length may be beneficial for some topologies. Analog simulation should be performed to ensure that the bus termination card does not cause any violation of signal integrity specifications (e.g., overshoot and undershoot).
- Distribute  $V_{tt}$  with a wide trace or plane. A four-layer board, with  $V_{tt}$  and ground planes as the internal layers, is generally preferred.
- If there are  $V_{tt}$  partial planes on either the top or the bottom layer, the widths of the planes should be  $\geq 200$  mils. The partial planes should be stitched densely to the  $V_{tt}$  power plane.
- The  $V_{tt}$  end of terminating resistors should be connected to the  $V_{tt}$  plane with closely placed vias. Traces connecting common pins of the  $V_{tt}$  end of an R-pack should be  $\geq 30$  mils wide.
- Four sets of two edge finger pins connect to the  $V_{tt}$  plane on the top left, top right, bottom left, and bottom right. Each of the traces connecting the edge fingers to the  $V_{tt}$  plane should be  $\geq 12$  mils wide and  $\leq 200$  mils long.
- Closely control the characteristic line impedance,  $Z_0$ , at  $65 \Omega \pm 10\%$ . A ground plane will be needed to maintain the proper characteristic line impedance.
- Use a PCB signal velocity of 2.05 to 2.15 ns/ft (stripline).
- Ensure that  $V_{tt}$  is decoupled correctly.
  - ◇ Traces connecting a capacitor pad to a via or component should be  $\geq 20$  mils wide and  $\leq 15$  mils long.
  - ◇ There need to be at least two  $47 \mu\text{F}$  capacitors on the card. One should be placed to the left and one to the right (top or bottom), adjacent to the  $V_{tt}$ -pin traces.
  - ◇ Connect one  $1 \mu\text{F}$  capacitor directly to the  $V_{tt}$  end of each R-pack (or equivalent group of discrete resistors). Also for every two R-packs, place one  $0.1 \mu\text{F}$  capacitor next to the R-packs.

- Take steps to minimize cross talk:
  - ◇ Maximize the line-to-line spacing (minimum three-width spacing to one-width trace). Leave at least 15 mils between traces.
  - ◇ Keep the dielectric constant of the termination card between 4.2 and 4.8.
  - ◇ Minimize the cross-sectional area of the traces (5 mil lines with 1 ounce/ft<sup>2</sup> copper – but beware of higher-resistivity traces).
  - ◇ Eliminate parallel traces between layers if not separated by a power or ground plane.
  - ◇ Isolate AGTL+ signals in groups. That is, route the data signals in one group, the control signals in one group, and the address signals in another group. If the groups are routed together on a plane, provide at least 25 mils separation between the groups.
- Conventional “pull-up” resistor networks may not be suitable for termination. These networks have a common power or ground pin at the extreme end of the package, shared by 13 to 19 resistors (for 14- and 20-pin components). These packages generally have too much inductance to maintain the voltage and current needed at each resistive load. Systems usually get better results with discrete resistors, resistor packages with two separate pins for each resistor, or other resistor networks with acceptable characteristics.

The design should follow these guidelines in addition to the AGTL+ layout rules:

- The PWR\_EN trace must be  $\geq 15$  mils wide.
- BCLK termination may be necessary in some system. For example, the card could use a 2-inch trace to a pad to allow addition of a capacitor (probably about 10 pF) if system testing shows it is necessary.

### 3.3 Interface Pin-out

The tables on the following pages list the connections on the Terminator Card for each pin. Each line on the table lists:

- Pin number
- Signal name, if used by the Terminator Card
- Connection on the card

Pins designated “N/C” should be open — not connected to any trace or plane on the terminator card.

### 3.4 Marking

Products complying with this version of the *Design Guidelines* should be conspicuously labeled “SC330.1.”



Table 2. Interface Connector Pin-out

Pin	Signal	Connects to:	Pin	Signal	Connects to:	Pin	Signal	Connects to:
A1	N/C		A56	N/C		A111	GROUND	
A2	N/C		A57	GROUND		A112	A#(19)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>
A3	N/C		A58	D#(42)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A113	A#(18)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>
A4	GROUND		A59	D#(45)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A114	GROUND	
A5	+1.5V		A60	GROUND		A115	A#(16)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>
A6	+1.5V		A61	D#(39)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A116	A#(13)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>
A7	SELFSB1#	N/C <sup>1</sup>	A62	N/C		A117	GROUND	
A8	N/C		A63	GROUND		A118	A#(14)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>
A9	N/C		A64	D#(43)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A119	GROUND	
A10	GROUND		A65	D#(37)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A120	A#(10)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>
A11	N/C		A66	GROUND		A121	A#(5)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>
A12	N/C		A67	D#(33)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A122	GROUND	
A13	GROUND		A68	D#(35)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A123	A#(9)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>
A14	N/C		A69	GROUND		A124	A#(4)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>
A15	N/C		A70	D#(31)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A125	GROUND	
A16	GROUND		A71	D#(30)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A126	N/C	
A17	N/C		A72	GROUND		A127	BNR#	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>
A18	TEST	A20	A73	D#(27)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A128	GROUND	
A19	GROUND		A74	D#(24)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A129	BPRI#	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>
A20	TEST	A18	A75	GROUND		A130	TRDY#	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>
A21	N/C		A76	D#(23)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A131	GROUND	
A22	GROUND		A77	D#(21)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A132	DEFER#	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>
A23	N/C		A78	GROUND		A133	REQ#(2)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>
A24	N/C		A79	D#(16)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A134	GROUND	
A25	GROUND		A80	D#(13)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A135	REQ#(3)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>
A26	N/C		A81	GROUND		A136	HITM#	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>
A27	N/C		A82	TESTHI	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A137	GROUND	
A28	GROUND		A83	N/C		A138	DBSY#	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>
A29	N/C		A84	GROUND		A139	RS#(1)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>
A30	N/C		A85	D#(11)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A140	GROUND	
A31	GROUND		A86	D#(10)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A141	BREQ#(2)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>
A32	N/C		A87	GROUND		A142	BREQ#(0)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>
A33	N/C		A88	D#(14)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A143	GROUND	
A34	GROUND		A89	D#(9)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A144	ADS#	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>
A35	BITINIT#	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A90	GROUND		A145	AP#(0)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>
A36	DEP#(0)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A91	D#(8)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A146	GROUND	
A37	GROUND		A92	D#(5)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A147	N/C	
A38	(DEP#(1))	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A93	GROUND		A148	N/C	
A39	(DEP#(3))	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A94	D#(3)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A149	GROUND	
A40	GROUND		A95	D#(1)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A150	N/C	
A41	DEP#(5)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A96	GROUND		A151	N/C	
A42	DEP#(6)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A97	BCLK	2" trace to pad	A152	GROUND	
A43	GROUND		A98	N/C		A153	L2_VID(2)	(OPEN)
A44	D#(61)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A99	GROUND		A154	L2_VID(1)	(OPEN)
A45	D#(55)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A100	BERR#	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A155	GROUND	
A46	GROUND		A101	A#(33)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A156	+1.5V	
A47	D#(60)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A102	GROUND		A157	+1.5V	
A48	D#(53)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A103	A#(34)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A158	GROUND	
A49	GROUND		A104	A#(30)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A159	N/C	
A50	D#(57)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A105	GROUND		A160	N/C	
A51	D#(46)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A106	A#(31)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A161	GROUND	
A52	GROUND		A107	A#(27)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A162	N/C	
A53	D#(49)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A108	GROUND		A163	N/C	
A54	D#(51)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A109	A#(22)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A164	GROUND	
A55	GROUND		A110	A#(23)	150 Ω to V <sub>tt</sub>	A165	PWR_EN(0)	Pin B1

<sup>1</sup> Change from Bus Terminator Design Guidelines, 243774-001.

Intel Pentium® III Xeon™ Processor Bus Terminator Design Guidelines

Pin	Signal	Connects to:	Pin	Signal	Connects to:	Pin	Signal	Connects to:
B1	PWR_EN(1)	Pin A165	B56	N/C		B111	A#(21)	150 Ω to Vtt
B2	N/C		B57	N/C		B112	N/C	
B3	N/C		B58	N/C		B113	A#(25)	150 Ω to Vtt
B4	N/C		B59	D#(41)	150 Ω to Vtt	B114	A#(15)	150 Ω to Vtt
B5	N/C		B60	D#(47)	150 Ω to Vtt	B115	N/C	
B6	+1.5V		B61	N/C		B116	A#(17)	150 Ω to Vtt
B7	+1.5V		B62	D#(44)	150 Ω to Vtt	B117	A#(11)	150 Ω to Vtt
B8	N/C		B63	D#(36)	150 Ω to Vtt	B118	N/C	
B9	N/C		B64	N/C		B119	A#(12)	150 Ω to Vtt
B10	N/C		B65	D#(40)	150 Ω to Vtt	B120	N/C	
B11	N/C		B66	D#(34)	150 Ω to Vtt	B121	A#(8)	150 Ω to Vtt
B12	N/C		B67	N/C		B122	A#(7)	150 Ω to Vtt
B13	N/C		B68	D#(38)	150 Ω to Vtt	B123	N/C	
B14	N/C		B69	D#(32)	150 Ω to Vtt	B124	A#(3)	150 Ω to Vtt
B15	N/C		B70	N/C		B125	A#(6)	150 Ω to Vtt
B16	N/C		B71	D#(28)	150 Ω to Vtt	B126	N/C	
B17	N/C		B72	D#(29)	150 Ω to Vtt	B127	AERR#	150 Ω to Vtt
B18	N/C		B73	N/C		B128	REQ#(0)	150 Ω to Vtt
B19	N/C		B74	D#(26)	150 Ω to Vtt	B129	N/C	
B20	N/C		B75	D#(25)	150 Ω to Vtt	B130	REQ#(1)	150 Ω to Vtt
B21	N/C		B76	N/C		B131	REQ#(4)	150 Ω to Vtt
B22	N/C		B77	D#(22)	150 Ω to Vtt	B132	N/C	
B23	N/C		B78	D#(19)	150 Ω to Vtt	B133	LOCK#	150 Ω to Vtt
B24	N/C		B79	N/C		B134	DRDY#	150 Ω to Vtt
B25	N/C		B80	D#(18)	150 Ω to Vtt	B135	N/C	
B26	N/C		B81	D#(20)	150 Ω to Vtt	B136	RS#(0)	150 Ω to Vtt
B27	N/C		B82	N/C		B137	HIT#	150 Ω to Vtt
B28	N/C		B83	N/C		B138	N/C	
B29	N/C		B84	N/C		B139	RS#(2)	150 Ω to Vtt
B30	N/C		B85	N/C		B140	RP#	150 Ω to Vtt
B31	N/C		B86	D#(17)	150 Ω to Vtt	B141	N/C	
B32	N/C		B87	D#(15)	150 Ω to Vtt	B142	BREQ#(3)	150 Ω to Vtt
B33	N/C		B88	N/C		B143	BREQ#(1)	150 Ω to Vtt
B34	N/C		B89	D#(12)	150 Ω to Vtt	B144	N/C	
B35	N/C		B90	D#(7)	150 Ω to Vtt	B145	RSP#	150 Ω to Vtt
B36	N/C		B91	N/C		B146	AP#(1)	150 Ω to Vtt
B37	N/C		B92	D#(6)	150 Ω to Vtt	B147	N/C	
B38	N/C		B93	D#(4)	150 Ω to Vtt	B148	N/C	
B39	(DEP#(2))	150 Ω to Vtt	B94	N/C		B149	N/C	
B40	(DEP#(4))	150 Ω to Vtt	B95	D#(2)	150 Ω to Vtt	B150	N/C	
B41	N/C		B96	D#(0)	150 Ω to Vtt	B151	N/C	
B42	(DEP#(7))	150 Ω to Vtt	B97	N/C		B152	L2_VID(0)	(OPEN)
B43	D#(62)	150 Ω to Vtt	B98	P6_RESET_L	150 Ω to Vtt	B153	N/C	
B44	N/C		B99	N/C		B154	L2_VID(4)	GROUND
B45	D#(58)	150 Ω to Vtt	B100	N/C		B155	L2_VID(3)	(OPEN)
B46	D#(63)	150 Ω to Vtt	B101	A#(35)	150 Ω to Vtt	B156	N/C	
B47	N/C		B102	A#(32)	150 Ω to Vtt	B157	+1.5V	
B48	D#(56)	150 Ω to Vtt	B103	N/C		B158	+1.5V	
B49	D#(50)	150 Ω to Vtt	B104	A#(29)	150 Ω to Vtt	B159	N/C	
B50	N/C		B105	A#(26)	150 Ω to Vtt	B160	N/C	
B51	D#(54)	150 Ω to Vtt	B106	N/C		B161	N/C	
B52	D#(59)	150 Ω to Vtt	B107	A#(24)	150 Ω to Vtt	B162	N/C	
B53	N/C		B108	A#(28)	150 Ω to Vtt	B163	N/C	
B54	D#(48)	150 Ω to Vtt	B109	N/C		B164	N/C	
B55	D#(52)	150 Ω to Vtt	B110	A#(20)	150 Ω to Vtt	B165	N/C	

## Appendix: Indicating Presence of Processor or Terminator Card in Socket 2

### 1. Power Enable Link

The processor indicates its presence by connecting the two PWR\_EN signals on pins B1 and A165. The Terminator Card should connect these two pins to allow the system to check continuity and verify that either a processor or a Terminator Card is properly inserted in the socket.

### 2. VRM Voltage Identification Bits

To allow the system to correctly detect that a Terminator Card (instead of a processor) is installed in a particular processor slot, some systems look for the Voltage Identification (VID) bit pattern. The example below uses the L2 cache VID bits. Refer to the processor data sheet or VRM Design Guidelines for the rest of the possible VID combinations.

**Table A. L2 VRM Voltage Identification (VID) Bits**

Processor L2 Cache Pins 0 = Connected to Vss 1 = Open or pull-up to Vin					
VID4	VID3	VID2	VID1	VID0	
0	1	1	1	1	<b>Terminator present</b>