



Developer Note

Power Mac G4 Computer



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Contents

Figures and Tables 9

Preface About This Note 11

Topics Described in This Note	11
Supplemental Reference Documents	12
3D Graphics	12
RAM Expansion Modules	12
PowerPC G4 Microprocessor	13
AltiVec	13
Mac OS 9	13
ROM-in-RAM Architecture	14
Open Firmware	14
PCI Cards	15
ATA Devices	15
USB Interface	16
FireWire Interface	16

Chapter 1 Introduction 17

Hardware Features	18
Features of the Enclosure	20
Compatibility Issues	21
Software Issues	21
System Software	21
Machine Identification	21
Booting From External Drives	21
Expansion Issues	22
Internal Storage Devices	22
RAM Expansion	22
No L2 Cache Expansion	22
Proprietary Modem Slot	22
Digital A/V Connections	23
AC Power Issues	23

Line Voltage Switch	23
Monitor Power Socket	23
Legacy I/O Issues	23
No SCSI Ports	24
No LocalTalk Serial Ports	24
No ADB or Serial Ports	24

Chapter 2 Architecture 25

Block Diagram and Buses	26
Processor Module	28
PowerPC G4 Microprocessor	28
Level2 Cache	29
Uni-N Bridge and Memory Controller	29
Processor Bus	29
Main Memory Bus	30
Accelerated Graphics Port Bus	30
PCI Buses and Bridge	30
Boot ROM	31
Ethernet Controller	31
FireWire Controller	31
KeyLargo I/O Controller	32
DMA Support	32
Interrupt Support	32
USB Interface	33
Ultra DMA/66 Interface	33
Enhanced IDE Interface	33
Modem Slot Support	33
Wireless LAN Module	34
Sound IC Support	34
Power Controller	35
AGP Graphics Card	35
Graphics Controller IC	35
Display Memory	36

USB Ports	40
USB Connectors	40
USB Features	41
Waking Up From Sleep	41
Booting from USB Storage Devices	42
USB Compatibility Issues	42
ADB Compatibility	42
Serial Port Compatibility	43
Not for Networking	43
FireWire Ports	43
FireWire Connector	44
FireWire Device Programming	45
Ethernet Port	46
Disk Drives	47
Ultra DMA/66 Hard Disk	47
DVD-ROM Drive	48
Optional DVD-RAM Drive	48
ATAPI Zip Drive	49
Optional Ultra2 SCSI (LVD) Drive	49
Internal Modem	49
AirPort Card Wireless LAN Module	50
Data Security	50
Hardware Components	51
Software Components	51
Keyboard	52
Keyboard Layout	52
Keyboard and USB	53
Mouse	54
Sound System	54
Sound Output Jack	54
Sound Input Jack	55
Digitizing Sound	55
Video Monitor Ports	56
Digital Monitor Connector	56
Digital Display Resolutions	57
Analog Monitor Connector	58
Monitor Adapter	59

Chapter 4 Expansion 61

RAM Expansion	62
DIMM Specifications	62
Mechanical Specifications	62
Electrical Specifications	63
DIMM Configurations	63
RAM Addressing	65
PCI Expansion Slots	66

Chapter 5 Software 67

ROM in RAM	68
Aspects of the ROM-in-RAM Approach	68
RAM Footprint	69
Startup Disk Control Panel	69
Memory Mapping	69
Boot Process	70
Hardware Initialization Code	70
Open Firmware	71
System Software Support	72
Computer Identification	72
Power Manager	73
ATA Manager 4.0	74
USB Drivers	75
Other New Drivers	75
Legacy Drivers	76
Floppy Disk Legacy	76
ADB Legacy	76
SCSI Legacy	76
Altivec Acceleration and Support	77

Appendix A Conventions and Abbreviations 79

Typographical Conventions 79
Abbreviations 79

Index 85

Figures and Tables

Chapter 2	Architecture	25	
	Figure 2-1	Simplified block diagram	27
Chapter 3	Input and Output Devices	39	
	Figure 3-1	USB connector	40
	Figure 3-2	FireWire connector	44
	Figure 3-3	ANSI keyboard layout	53
	Figure 3-4	Digital monitor connector	56
	Figure 3-5	Analog monitor connector	58
	Table 3-1	Signals on the USB connector	41
	Table 3-2	Signals on the FireWire connector	45
	Table 3-3	Signals on the Ethernet connector	46
	Table 3-4	Signals on the digital monitor connector	56
	Table 3-5	Digital display resolutions	57
	Table 3-6	Signals on the analog monitor connector	58
	Table 3-7	Analog display resolutions	59
Chapter 4	Expansion	61	
	Table 4-1	Sizes of RAM expansion devices and modules	64
	Table 4-2	Address multiplexing modes for SDRAM DIMMs	65

About This Note

This developer note describes the latest Power Mac G4 computer. The note provides information about the features of the computer, the logic board architecture and expansion capabilities, and issues affecting compatibility.

This developer note is intended to help hardware and software developers design products that are compatible with the Macintosh products described here. If you are not already familiar with Macintosh computers or if you would simply like additional technical information, you may wish to read the related technical manuals listed in the section “Supplemental Reference Documents.”

Topics Described in This Note

The information is arranged in five chapters, an appendix, and an index:

- Chapter 1, “Introduction,” gives a summary of the features of the Power Mac G4 computer, describes the physical appearance of the enclosure, and lists the available configurations and options. This chapter also includes a section describing compatibility issues that developers need to be aware of to take advantage of the features available with the Power Mac G4 computer.
- Chapter 2, “Architecture,” describes the internal organization of the Power Mac G4 computer. It includes a functional block diagram and descriptions of the main components on the logic board.
- Chapter 3, “Input and Output Devices,” describes the built-in input/output (I/O) devices and the external I/O ports.
- Chapter 4, “Expansion,” describes the expansion slots on the logic board and provides descriptions of the expansion modules.
- Chapter 5, “Software,” describes the system software that comes with the computer, with emphasis on the Open Firmware features and the software support for the new hardware features.
- Appendix A, “Conventions and Abbreviations,” describes the typographical conventions and lists the abbreviations used in this note.

Supplemental Reference Documents

For more information about the technologies mentioned in this developer note, you may wish to consult some of the references listed in the following sections.

You should also have copies of the relevant books describing the system software for Macintosh computers available in technical bookstores and on the World Wide Web at

<http://developer.apple.com/techpubs/mac/mac.html>

3D Graphics

Developers of 3D graphics for games should know about OpenGL® for Macintosh®, a new version of SGI's application programming interface (API) and software library for 3D graphics.

Information is available on the World Wide Web at

<http://www.apple.com/opengl>

Developer support and documentation is available at

<http://developer.apple.com/opengl/>

If you are interested in taking advantage of the 3D graphics acceleration features available on the graphics card, you should have *3D Graphics Programming With QuickDraw 3D*. The current documentation for QuickDraw 3D is part of the QuickTime documentation and is available on the World Wide Web at

http://developer.apple.com/techpubs/quicktime/qtdevdocs/QD3D/qd3d_book.htm

RAM Expansion Modules

The Power Mac G4 computer uses PC100 compliant, 168-pin SDRAM DIMMs. The mechanical characteristics of the DIMM are given in the JEDEC specification for the 168-pin 8-byte DRAM DIMM. The specification number is JEDEC MO-161; the specification is available from the Electronics Industry Association's website at

P R E F A C E

<http://www.jedec.org/download/freestd/pub95/mo161C.pdf>

The electrical characteristics of the DIMM are given in section 4.5.6 of the JEDEC Standard 21-C, release 7. The specification is available from the Electronics Industry Association's website at

<http://www.jedec.org/download/freestd/pub21/>

The RAM DIMMs are required to be PC100 compliant. The PC100 specification is available from Intel's website at

<http://developer.intel.com/design/chipsets/memory/sdram.htm#S1>

PowerPC G4 Microprocessor

Information about the PowerPC™ G4 microprocessor used in the Power Mac G4 computer is available on the World Wide Web at

<http://www.mot.com/SPS/PowerPC/index.html>

AltiVec

AltiVec Technology Programming Environments Manual (AltiVec PEM) is a reference guide for programmers. It contains a description for each instruction and information to help in understanding how the instruction works. You can obtain a copy of the AltiVec PEM through the Motorola AltiVec site on the World Wide Web, at

<http://www.mot.com/SPS/PowerPC/AltiVec/facts.html>

Apple provides support for developers who are starting to use the AltiVec technology. Documentation, development tools, and sample code are now available on the World Wide Web, at

<http://developer.apple.com/hardware/altivec/index.html>

Mac OS 9

For a description of the version of the Mac OS that comes with the new models, you should refer to the technote for Mac OS 9. Other technotes contain information about the NewWorld software architecture and the API changes for Power Manager 2.0 referred to in Chapter 5, "Software." The technotes are available on the Technote website at

<http://developer.apple.com/technotes/>

You should also have copies of the relevant books describing the system software for Macintosh computers available in technical bookstores and on the World Wide Web at

<http://developer.apple.com/techpubs/mac/mac.html>

ROM-in-RAM Architecture

The system software in all current Macintosh computers uses a ROM-in-RAM approach, also called the New World architecture, as described in Chapter 5, “Software.” For more information about this architecture, see Technote 1167, *NewWorld Architecture*, available on Apple’s technote website at

<http://developer.apple.com/technotes/tn/tn1167.html>

Open Firmware

The NewWorld software architecture implemented on the Power Mac G4 computer follows some of the standards defined by the Open Firmware IEEE 1274-1994 specification and the CHRP binding.

The primary Open Firmware reference is the *IEEE 1275-1994 Standard for Boot (Initialization, Configuration) Firmware: Core Requirements and Practices*. You can order that document electronically from the IEEE Standards Department website at

<http://standards.ieee.org/catalog/bus.html>

or you can order it by mail from

IEEE Standards Department
445 Hoes Lane, P. O. Box 1331
Piscataway, NJ 08855-1331
Telephone 800-678-4333 (US), 908-562-5432 (International)

The basis for the bootinfo file format and use is described in the document *PowerPC Microprocessor Common Hardware Reference Platform (CHRP) System Binding to: IEEE Std 1275-1994 Standard for Boot (Initialization, Configuration) Firmware*. A bootinfo file contains Open Firmware script, a description, information for individual operating systems, icons, along with other information.

P R E F A C E

An introduction to Open Firmware as used with PCI expansion cards on the Macintosh computer is given in *Designing PCI Cards and Drivers for Power Macintosh Computers*.

Three technotes provide additional information about Open Firmware on the Macintosh computer. They are

- *TN 1061: Open Firmware, Part I*, which introduces Forth programming, describes a typical device tree, and outlines a technique for debugging Open Firmware drivers. It is available on the Technote website at <http://developer.apple.com/technotes/tn/tn1061.html>
- *TN 1062: Open Firmware, Part II*, which describes the contents of an expansion ROM for Open Firmware and lists properties common to all device types. It is available on the Technote website at <http://developer.apple.com/technotes/tn/tn1062.html>
- *TN 1044: Open Firmware, Part III*, which describes a typical device tree. It is available on the Technote website at: <http://developer.apple.com/technotes/tn/tn1044.html>

Additional information about Open Firmware is provided at Apple's developer Q&A site

<http://developer.apple.com/qa/hw/hw-1.html>

PCI Cards

For information about PCI expansion cards, refer to *Designing PCI Cards and Drivers for Power Macintosh Computers*. The Power Mac G4 computer supports version 2.1 of the PCI standard.

ATA Devices

For the latest information about the system software for ATA devices such as the IDE drive, see *ATA Device Software for Macintosh Computers*. That book is available on the reference library issue of the developer CD (June, 1999) and on the World Wide Web at

http://developer.apple.com/techpubs/hardware/DeviceManagers/ata/ata_ref/frameset.html

USB Interface

For more information about USB on the Macintosh computer, you should refer to Apple Computer's *Mac OS USB DDK API Reference*. Information is also available on the World Wide Web, at:

<http://developer.apple.com/techpubs/hardware/DeviceManagers/usb/usb.html>

USB game controllers are supported by the InputSprocket component of the Apple Games Sprockets software architecture. InputSprocket software and information about the InputSprocket APIs can be found at

<http://developer.apple.com/games/>

For full specifications of the Universal Serial Bus, you should refer to the USB Implementation Forum on the World Wide Web, at:

<http://www.usb.org/developers/index.html>

FireWire Interface

For additional information about the FireWire IEEE 1394a interface and the Apple APIs for FireWire software, refer to the resources available on the Apple FireWire website at

<http://www.apple.com/firewire/>

The IEEE 1394a draft standard is available from the IEEE; you can order that document electronically from the IEEE Standards Department website at

<http://standards.ieee.org/catalog/bus.html>

You may also find useful information at the 1394 trade association's website at

<http://www.1394ta.org/>

Introduction

The Power Mac G4 computer is the latest Macintosh desktop computer using the PowerPC G4 microprocessor. It is intended for use in content creation, desktop publishing, multimedia, and other activities that require high performance.

The latest Power Mac G4 computer is an enhanced version of the earlier Power Mac G4 computer. The enhancements include

- microprocessor clock speeds of 400, 450, and 500 MHz
- the latest version of the system software, Mac OS 9.0.1
- the ability to start up from a system disk on a FireWire storage device. See “FireWire Device Programming” (page 45).

Hardware Features

Here is a list of the hardware features of the Power Mac G4 computer. The major features are described more fully later in this note.

- **Microprocessor:** PowerPC G4 microprocessor running at a clock frequency of 400, 450, or 500 MHz depending on model and configuration. For more information, see “PowerPC G4 Microprocessor” (page 28).
- **Cache:** 1 MB of backside level 2 (L2) cache on the processor module. The cache runs at half the clock frequency of the microprocessor.
- **Processor system bus:** 64-bit wide data and 32-bit wide address, 100 MHz clock, supporting MaxBus protocol. For more information, see “Processor Bus” (page 29).
- **RAM:** Four DIMM slots for 168-pin PC100 DIMMs (dual inline memory modules) using SDRAM (synchronous dynamic access memory) or ESDRAM (enhanced SDRAM) devices. A minimum of 64 MB of RAM is installed in one of the slots. For more information, see “RAM Expansion” (page 62).
- **ROM:** NewWorld ROM-in-RAM implementation with 1 MB of boot ROM. For information about the ROM, see “Boot ROM” (page 31). For information about the ROM-in-RAM implementation, see “ROM in RAM” (page 68).

- **Graphics acceleration:** A graphics card in the AGP slot provides 2D and 3D hardware graphics acceleration using the ATI RAGE 128 PRO graphics controller. For more information, see “AGP Graphics Card” (page 35).
- **Sound:** Supports 16 bits/channel stereo input and output on built-in 3.5 mm line-level stereo input and output jacks, one built-in speaker. For more information, see “Sound System” (page 54).
- **Hard disks:** One internal Ultra DMA/66 hard disk; provision for adding either a second Ultra DMA/66 disk or an ATA-3 storage device. For more information, see “Ultra DMA/66 Hard Disk” (page 47).
- **Expansion bays:** Three expansion bays, one of which is occupied by an Ultra DMA/66 hard disk. Two bays are available for adding one internal 3.5 x 1-inch Ultra DMA/66 or two ATA-3 devices, or other devices connected to a PCI controller card. For more information, see “Disk Drives” (page 47).
- **DVD-ROM drive:** ATAPI DVD-ROM drive providing support for 24x-speed CD-ROM and 6x-speed DVD-ROM media, as well as DVD-Video playback with DVD MPEG2 decode in software. For more information, see “DVD-ROM Drive” (page 48).
- **DVD-RAM drive:** Optional ATAPI DVD-RAM drive reads and writes 2.6 GB and 5.2 GB DVD-RAM media in addition to supporting 2x-speed DVD-ROM, 20x CD-ROM, and DVD-Video playback with DVD MPEG2 decode in software. For more information, see “Optional DVD-RAM Drive” (page 48).
- **Zip drive:** Some configurations include a 100 MB ATAPI Zip drive. For more information, see “ATAPI Zip Drive” (page 49).
- **USB ports:** Two USB ports, described in “USB Ports” (page 40). The computer comes with a USB mouse and a USB keyboard that has two additional USB ports.
- **Ethernet:** Built in Ethernet port with an RJ-45 connector for 10 or 100 Mbps operation on all configurations. For more information, see “Ethernet Port” (page 46).
- **Wireless LAN:** An internal wireless LAN module is available as a build-to-order option or as a user-installable upgrade. For more information, see “AirPort Card Wireless LAN Module” (page 50).
- **FireWire ports:** Two external and one internal IEEE 1394a high-speed serial FireWire ports, which support transfer rates of 100, 200, and 400 Mbps. For more information, see “FireWire Ports” (page 43).

- **Modem:** Slot for an optional built-in Apple 56 Kbps modem. The modem supports K56flex and V.90 modem standards. For more information, see “Internal Modem” (page 49).
- **Keyboard:** Apple USB keyboard with function keys and inverted-T arrow keys. It is also a bus-powered USB hub with two USB ports. For more information, see “Keyboard” (page 52).
- **Mouse:** Apple USB mouse operating as a low-speed (1.5 Mbps) USB device. For more information, see “Mouse” (page 54).
- **PCI card expansion slots:** Three slots for 33 MHz, 64-bit or 32-bit, 12-inch PCI cards. For more information, see “PCI Expansion Slots” (page 66).
- **AGP-2X graphics card slot:** The computer is always shipped with an accelerated graphics card installed in this slot. For more information, see “AGP Graphics Card” (page 35).
- **Startup button:** Startup and sleep are controlled from the Apple USB keyboard and a front power button.
- **Voltage switch:** Can be set to either 115 for voltages of 100–130 V or 230 for voltages of 200–250 V, depending on the voltage where the computer is installed. The voltage selection must be set manually.
- **Fan speed control:** The speed of the fan is thermally controlled and is automatically set to the lowest possible speed to minimize noise. This is a function provided by the fan and is not under software control.
- **Energy saving:** Sleep, startup, and shutdown scheduling can be controlled with an Energy Saver control panel.

Features of the Enclosure

The Power Mac G4 computer’s enclosure is a mini-tower design with opaque side panels and transparent handles.

The front of the Power Mac G4 computer’s enclosure has the slots for the DVD-ROM or DVD-RAM drive and the optional Zip drive, the power button, the reset button, the NMI button, and the power-on light.

The back panel includes the A/C power socket, the monitor power socket, the I/O ports, and the openings for PCI cards.

The user can get access to the main logic board to add memory or PCI cards by opening the case and swinging the door down.

An internal 56 Kbps modem card can be installed as an option at the time of purchase. The modem is compatible with V.34 and V.90 protocols.

Compatibility Issues

The Power Mac G4 computer incorporates several changes from earlier models. This section describes key issues you should be aware of to ensure that your hardware and software work properly.

Software Issues

Like other recent Macintosh computers, the Power Mac G4 computer uses the RAM-in-ROM approach with Open Firmware booting. Software developers should follow the recommended practices for the new approach.

System Software

The system software that comes with the Power Mac G4 computer is Mac OS 9 with extensions and control panels required for product-specific features. Features specific to the Power Mac G4 computer are described in “System Software Support” (page 72). For a general description of the Mac OS 9 release, refer to the Technote for Mac OS 9. The technote is available on the Technote website at

<http://developer.apple.com/technotes/>

Machine Identification

With the RAM-in-ROM system software, it is no longer possible to use the box flag to identify the computer model. For guidelines about machine identification, see “Computer Identification” (page 72).

Booting From External Drives

The Power Mac G4 computer can boot from a USB storage device that follows the USB Mass Storage Class specification.

The Power Mac G4 computer can boot from a FireWire storage device that implements SBP-2 (Serial Bus Protocol) with the RBC (reduced block commands) command set.

Expansion Issues

The expansion features of the new Power Mac G4 computer are similar to those of the previous Power Mac G4 computer.

Internal Storage Devices

Standard configurations of the Power Mac G4 computer include two unused expansion bays in the bottom of the enclosure. The expansion bays accommodate 1.6-inch-high 3.5-inch devices. Power connectors are provided for both expansion bays. For more information, see “Disk Drives” (page 47).

RAM Expansion

The main logic board uses JEDEC-standard SDRAM DIMM cards that are 64-bit bus, nonparity, 168-pin, 3.3-volt, unbuffered, and PC100 compliant. The speed of the devices must be 125 MHz (8 ns) or faster.

IMPORTANT

DIMMs with registers or buffers, DIMMs with PLLs, and DIMMs with EDO RAM are not supported in the Power Mac G4 computer. ▲

The maximum supported height of SDRAM DIMM cards is 2 inches. The maximum number of devices supported on a DIMM is 16 SDRAM devices. For more information, see “RAM Expansion” (page 62).

No L2 Cache Expansion

The backside L2 cache is integrated into the microprocessor module. Cache expansion is not supported.

Proprietary Modem Slot

The 70-pin modem connector in the Power Mac G4 computer is the same as the connector on the modem slot in the previous Power Mac G4 computers. The modem slot is a proprietary design specifically for Apple modem cards.

Digital A/V Connections

Composite and S-Video connectors are not available on the Power Mac G4 computer. Digital video input and output features of the Power Mac G4 computer are provided by the FireWire ports and the USB ports.

The Power Mac G4 computer does not include RCA jacks for analog stereo audio input and output. The built-in 3.5 mm sound input and sound output connectors can be used for analog stereo audio input and output. Digital audio input and output is supported by the FireWire interface. For information about the analog sound connectors, see “Sound System” (page 54). For information about the FireWire interface, see “FireWire Ports” (page 43).

AC Power Issues

Users should be made aware of the following power issues.

Line Voltage Switch

The power supply is not self-configuring for different input voltages. The voltage switch is delivered preconfigured for the input voltage of the region in which the unit is originally purchased. If the computer is moved to another location where the input voltage is different, a voltage switch must be adjusted to accommodate the voltage change. The switch has two positions that support voltage ranges of 100 to 130 V or 220 to 270 V.

Monitor Power Socket

The monitor power socket is not switched. Any time power is connected to the power supply, power is available on the monitor power socket. A monitor that does not support energy saving features that is connected to the monitor power socket will not power off when the computer is shut down. Monitors that do not support energy saving features have to be switched manually.

Legacy I/O Issues

The Power Mac G4 computer does not include certain I/O features found on some older Macintosh computers.

No SCSI Ports

The Power Mac G4 computer does not include built-in internal or external SCSI device connectors. Adding an internal or external SCSI device requires the use of a SCSI PCI card. Ultra2 SCSI (LVD) drives and PCI controller cards are available as options at the time of purchase.

No LocalTalk Serial Ports

The Power Mac G4 computer does not include RS-422 LocalTalk serial ports found on older Macintosh models. Serial I/O for external USB devices is provided by two USB ports. USB adapters are available from third parties to support Macintosh-compatible legacy serial devices.

No ADB or Serial Ports

The USB ports take the place of the ADB and serial I/O ports found on older Macintosh computers. Software shims have been implemented in the system software to allow existing applications that use ADB devices to work with USB devices.

The Power Mac G4 computer uses a USB keyboard and mouse similar to the USB keyboard and mouse introduced with the iMac computer.

USB game controllers are supported by the InputSprocket component of the Apple Games Sprockets software architecture. InputSprocket software and information about the InputSprocket APIs can be found at

<http://developer.apple.com/games/>

Architecture

This chapter describes the architecture of the Power Mac G4 computer. It includes information about the major components on the logic boards: the microprocessor, the other main ICs, and the buses that connect them to each other and to the I/O interfaces.

Block Diagram and Buses

Figure 2-1 is a simplified block diagram of the Power Mac G4 computer. The diagram shows the main ICs and the buses that connect them together.

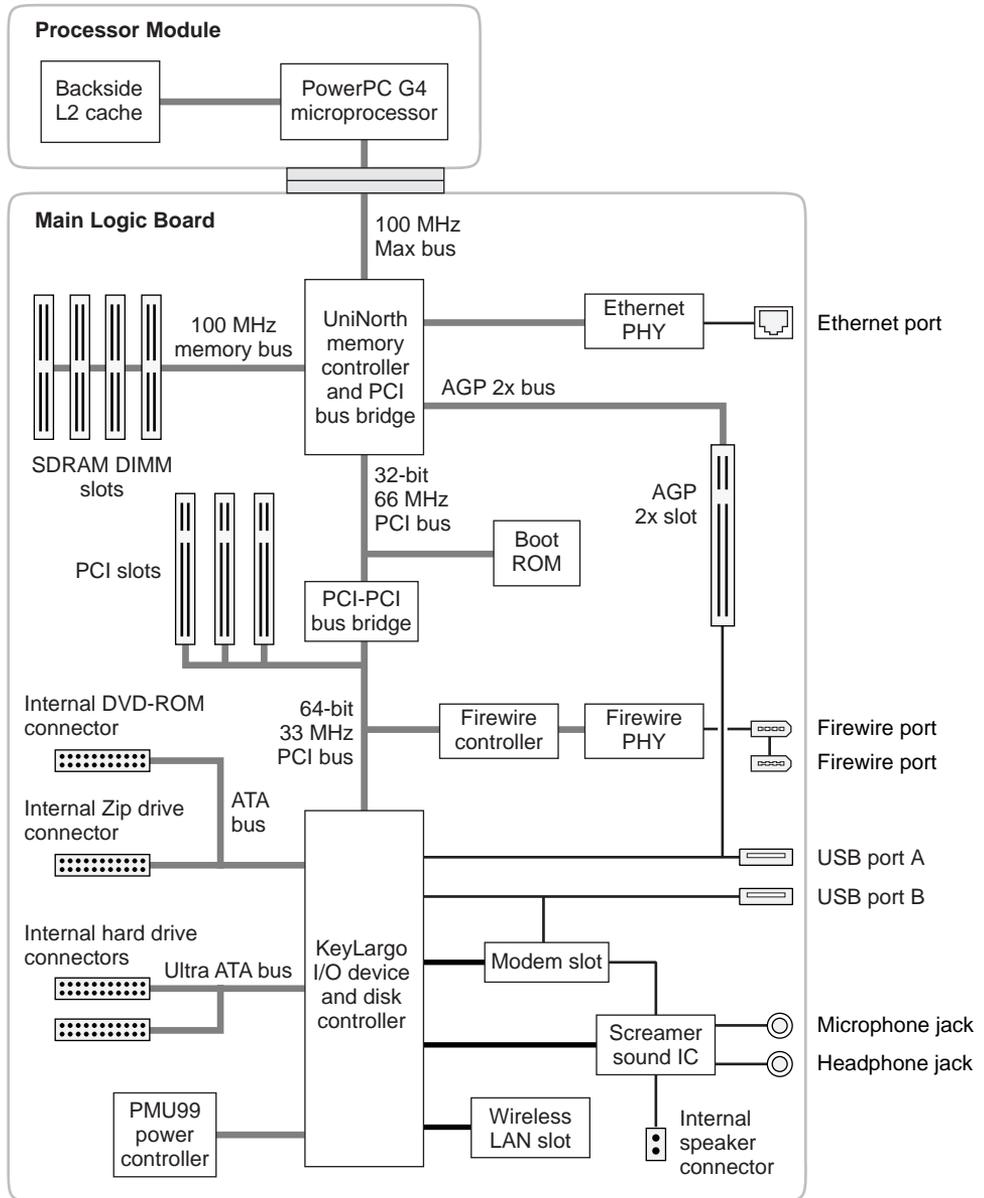
The architecture of the Power Mac G4 computer is based on the PowerPC G4 microprocessor and two new custom ICs: the Uni-N memory controller and bus bridge, and the KeyLargo I/O controller.

The Power Mac G4 computer has four separate buses, not counting the processor's dedicated interface to the backside cache.

- **Processor bus:** 100-MHz, 64-bit bus connecting the processor module to the Uni-N IC
- **Memory bus:** 100-MHz, 64-bit bus connecting the main memory to the Uni-N IC
- **AGP bus:** 66 or 132-MHz, 32-bit bus connecting the AGP graphics card to the Uni-N IC
- **PCI bus:** 66-MHz, 32-bit bus connecting the boot ROM and the PCI-PCI bridge IC to the Uni-N IC; 33-MHz, 64-bit bus connecting the KeyLargo I/O controller and the PCI slots to the PCI-PCI bridge IC

The remainder of this chapter describes the architecture in three parts centered around the processor module, the Uni-N memory controller and bridge IC, and the KeyLargo I/O controller IC.

Figure 2-1 Simplified block diagram



Processor Module

The processor module is a separate logic board that contains the G4 microprocessor and the backside L2 cache.

The processor module is connected to the main logic board by way of a 300-pin connector. To achieve the required level of performance, the signal lines that connect the processor module and the main logic board are carefully matched in length, loading, and impedance.

PowerPC G4 Microprocessor

The processor in the Power Mac G4 computer is a PowerPC G4 microprocessor running at a clock frequency of 400, 450, or 500 MHz.

The PowerPC G4 microprocessor uses a new pipelined system bus that is more efficient than the system bus on the PowerPC G3 microprocessors. The new bus design, called MaxBus, allows for much greater efficiency of bus utilization than was possible with the previous design.

Features of the PowerPC G4 include:

- 32-bit PowerPC implementation
- superscalar PowerPC core
- AltiVec technology: 128-bit-wide vector execution unit
- dual 32 KB instruction and data caches (the same as PowerPC G3)
- support for up to 2 MB backside L2 cache
- on-chip L2 tag storage (twice as much as PowerPC G3)
- high bandwidth MaxBus (also compatible with 60x bus)
- fully symmetric multiprocessing capability

For technical details, see the PowerPC web pages at

<http://www.mot.com/SPS/PowerPC/index.html>

Level2 Cache

The backside level2 (L2) cache consists of 1 MB of high-speed SRAM. The clock frequency of the L2 cache is one half the clock frequency of the PowerPC G4 microprocessor.

Note

The Power Mac G4 computer does not use jumpers to control the clock speeds of the processor and cache. ♦

Uni-N Bridge and Memory Controller

The Uni-N custom IC is at the heart of the Power Mac G4 computer. It provides the bridging functionality between the processor, the memory system, the PCI-based I/O system, the AGP graphics slot, and the Ethernet interface.

Processor Bus

The processor bus is a 100-MHz, 64-bit bus connecting the processor module to the Uni-N IC. In addition to the increased bus clock speed, the bus uses MaxBus protocols, supported by the Uni-N IC, for improved performance.

The MaxBus protocol includes enhancements that improve bus efficiency and throughput over the 60x bus. The enhancements include

- out of order completion
- address bus streaming

Out of order completion allows the memory controller to optimize the data bus efficiency by transferring whichever data is ready, rather than having to pass data across the bus in the order the transactions were posted on the bus. This means that a fast DRAM read can pass a slow PCI read, potentially enabling the processor to do more before it has to wait on the PCI data.

Address bus streaming allows a single master on the bus to issue multiple address transactions back-to-back. This means that a single master can post addresses at the rate of one every two clocks, as opposed to one every three clocks, as it is in the 60x bus protocol.

Main Memory Bus

The main memory bus is a 100-MHz, 64-bit bus connecting the main memory to the Uni-N IC.

Main memory is provided by up to four PC100 DIMMs. Supported DIMM sizes are 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, and 512 MB. Four 512-MB DIMMs make a total of 2 GB, which is the maximum supported memory size.

For more information, see “RAM Expansion” (page 62).

Note

At present, Mac OS 9 supports up to 1.5 GB of memory, with a 999 MB maximum for each application. Future releases of the Mac OS will support the full 2 GB. ♦

Accelerated Graphics Port Bus

The accelerated graphics port (AGP) bus is a 66 or 132-MHz, 32-bit bus connecting the AGP graphics card to the Uni-N IC. The AGP bus provides faster access to main memory than previous designs using the PCI bus.

The AGP bus is a superset of the PCI bus, but it has separate address lines so it does not multiplex address and data as PCI does. Having a separate address bus allows the AGP bus to pipeline addresses, thereby improving performance.

To further improve the performance of the AGP bus, the Uni-N IC supports a graphics address remapping table (GART). Because the virtual memory system organizes main memory as randomly distributed 4 KB pages, DMA transactions for more than 4 KB of data must perform scatter-gather operations. To avoid this necessity for AGP transactions, the GART is used by the AGP bridge in the Uni-N to translate a linear address space for AGP transactions into physical addresses in main memory.

PCI Buses and Bridge

The Power Mac G4 computer has two PCI buses. The first PCI bus is a 66-MHz, 32-bit bus from the Uni-N IC. The second PCI bus is a 33-MHz, 64-bit bus to the KeyLargo I/O controller and the PCI slots. The PCI-PCI bridge IC provides the conversion between the two PCI buses. The rationale behind this arrangement has to do with reducing the number of pins on the Uni-N IC.

The PCI-to-PCI bridge IC is a DEC 21154-66 device. In addition to bridging between the two PCI buses, it provides performance enhancing features such as write buffering, memory read-ahead buffering, and transaction optimization.

The PCI-to-PCI bridge IC also provides arbitration for the 33 MHz secondary PCI bus. This arbiter is a two-tier round-robin arbiter. The low-priority tier gets one slot in the high-priority round-robin arbitration scheme. Placement of devices in the arbitration scheme is under software control, so any device may be placed in either the high-priority tier or the low-priority tier. For more details of the arbiter, see the DEC 21154-66 databook.

Boot ROM

The boot ROM consists of 1 MB of on-board flash EPROM. The boot ROM includes the hardware-specific code and tables needed to start up the computer, to load an operating system, and to provide common hardware access services.

To minimize the number of pins on Uni-N, the boot ROM is connected to the 66 MHz PCI bus. The boot ROM uses the thirty two PCI AD lines and four PCI byte enable lines for address and data. Uni-N has separate pins for Chip Enable, Output Enable, and Write Enable signals to keep the ROM from interfering with proper PCI bus operation.

Ethernet Controller

The Uni-N IC includes an Ethernet media access controller (MAC). As a separate I/O channel on the Uni-N IC, it can operate at its full capacity without degrading the performance of other peripheral devices. The Uni-N IC provides DB-DMA support for the Ethernet interface.

The MAC implements the link layer. It is connected to a PHY interface IC that is capable of operating in either 10-BaseT or 100-BaseT mode. The actual speed of the link is automatically negotiated by the PHY and the bridge or router to which it is connected. For more information, see “Ethernet Port” (page 46).

FireWire Controller

The PCI bus supports an IEEE 1394a FireWire controller with a maximum data rate of 400 Mbits (50 MBytes) per second. The controller implements the FireWire link layer. A physical layer IC, called a PHY, implements the electrical signaling protocol of the FireWire interface. The PHY supports three FireWire

ports. Two of the ports go to external connectors on the rear panel of the base unit. The third port is available for devices inside the case.

The computer is capable of accepting external power through the FireWire connector to operate the PHY when the computer is turned off. While the PHY is operating, it acts as a repeater from one port to another so that the FireWire bus remains connected. For more information, see “FireWire Ports” (page 43).

KeyLargo I/O Controller

The KeyLargo custom IC is the third major component of the architecture. It provides all the I/O functions except Ethernet and FireWire. The KeyLargo IC provides two USB root hubs, an Ultra DMA/66 interface, an EIDE interface, and support for the communication slot and the sound IC.

DMA Support

The KeyLargo IC provides DB-DMA (descriptor-based direct memory access) support for the following I/O channels:

- Ultra DMA/66 interface
- EIDE interface
- communication slot interface
- DAV channel to the sound IC

The DB DMA system provides a scatter-gather process based on memory-resident data structures that describe the data transfers. The DMA engine is enhanced to allow bursting of data files for improved performance.

Interrupt Support

The interrupt controller for the Power Mac G4 system is an MPIC cell in the KeyLargo IC. In addition to accepting all the KeyLargo internal interrupt sources, the MPIC controller accepts external interrupts from dedicated interrupt pins and serial interrupts from the Uni-N serial interrupt stream. The signals from the Uni-N IC are synchronized to the operation of the MPIC circuitry, so there is no additional interrupt latency on the Uni-N interrupts.

USB Interface

The KeyLargo IC implements two independent USB root hubs, each of which is connected to one of the ports on the back panel of the computer. The use of two independent hubs allows both USB ports to support high data rate devices at the same time with no degradation of their performance. If a user connects a high-speed device to one port and another high-speed device to the other, both devices can operate at their full data rates.

The two external USB connectors support USB devices with data transfer rates of 1.5 Mbps or 12 Mbps. For more information, see “USB Ports” (page 40).

Internally, the second port of one controller is routed to the USB signal pair on the AGP slot. The second port of the other controller is routed to the modem slot for an internal USB modem.

The USB ports comply with the Universal Serial Bus Specification 1.0 Final Draft Revision. The USB register set complies with the Open Host Controller Interface (OHCI) specification.

Ultra DMA/66 Interface

The KeyLargo IC implements a single Ultra DMA/66 hard disk interface. This interface supports the boot drive as a master and a second hard drive as a slave.

The KeyLargo IC provides DB-DMA (descriptor-based direct memory access) support for the Ultra DMA/66 interface.

Enhanced IDE Interface

In the Power Mac G4 computer, the KeyLargo IC provides an enhanced IDE (EIDE) interface. The EIDE interface supports the DVD drive and an optional Iomega Zip removable media drive.

The KeyLargo IC provides DB-DMA (descriptor-based direct memory access) support for the EIDE interface.

Modem Slot Support

The KeyLargo IC has a traditional Macintosh serial port that is connected to the modem slot. The KeyLargo IC also provides digital audio to the slot in the form of an I²S port that shares pins with the serial port.

The KeyLargo IC provides DB-DMA (descriptor-based direct memory access) support for the modem slot interface.

The internal hardware modem is a separate module that contains a modem controller IC, a datapump, and the interface to the telephone line (DAA). For more information about the modem, see “Internal Modem” (page 49).

Wireless LAN Module

The interface between the wireless LAN module and the KeyLargo IC is similar to a PC Card interface.

The AirPort Card wireless LAN module contains a media access controller (MAC), a digital signal processor (DSP), and a radio-frequency (RF) section. The module has a connector for the cable to the antennas, which are built into the computer’s case.

The wireless LAN module is based on the IEEE 802.11 standard. The wireless LAN module transmits and receives data at up to 11 Mbps and is compatible with older systems that operate at 1 or 2 Mbps. For information about its operation, see “AirPort Card Wireless LAN Module” (page 50).

Sound IC Support

The KeyLargo IC has a traditional DAV port that connects to the Screamer sound IC. The KeyLargo IC provides DB-DMA (descriptor-based direct memory access) support for the DAV port.

The Screamer sound IC is an audio codec with added input and output controls. It is a 16-bit device with two analog stereo input channels and two analog stereo output channels. Either stereo pair of input channels can be selected for digitization by the internal A-to-D converter.

Audio data from the CD-ROM drive are sent through the KeyLargo IC’s DMA channel and then to the Screamer IC for conversion to analog signals.

For a description of the features of the sound system, see “Sound System” (page 54).

Power Controller

The power management controller in the Power Mac G4 computer is a custom IC called the PMU99. It supports new modes of power management that provide significantly lower power consumption than previous systems. For more information, see “Power Manager” (page 73).

AGP Graphics Card

The computer comes with an AGP graphics card installed. The graphics card has the following specifications:

- ATI’s RAGE 128 PRO graphics IC
- 16 MB SDRAM on a 128-bit, 140-MHz SDRAM bus
- 3-row mini DB-9/15 connector for an analog video monitor
- support for up to 1920 by 1200 pixels on an analog monitor
- 24-pin standard digital-only DVI connector for a digital monitor.
- support for up to 1600 by 1024 pixels on a digital monitor

For more information about the features of the graphics card and the monitors it supports, see “Video Monitor Ports” (page 56).

Graphics Controller IC

The ATI RAGE 128 PRO graphics controller IC on the accelerated graphics card contains the logic for the video display. The ATI RAGE 128 PRO graphics controller includes the following features:

- advanced 128-bit rendering engine
- architecture optimized to support high-speed SDRAM video memory
- display memory controller, built-in drawing coprocessor, video scaler, color space converter, clock generator, and true color palette video DAC (digital-to-analog converter)
- video CLUT (color lookup table)
- integrated support for digital flat panel monitors

- hardware graphics acceleration with a 16-bit Z-buffer
- accelerated QuickDraw 3D rendering up to six times that of software-only acceleration
- true color palette DAC supporting pixel clock rates to 250 MHz
- graphics and video line buffer for superior video scaling and playback quality
- hardware cursor up to 64 x 64 x 2
- DDC1 and DDC2B+ for plug-and-play monitor support
- graphics control accessible through the QuickDraw, QuickDraw 3D, QuickDraw 3D RAVE, and QuickTime components APIs

A separate data bus handles data transfers between the ATI RAGE 128 PRO graphics controller and the display memory. The display memory data bus is 128 bits wide, and all data transfers consist of 128 bits at a time. The RAGE 128 PRO IC breaks each 128-bit data transfer into several pixels of the appropriate size for the current display mode—4, 8, 16, 24, or 32 bits per pixel.

The ATI RAGE 128 PRO graphics controller uses several clocks. Its transactions are synchronized with the AGP bus. Data transfers from the frame-buffer RAM are clocked by the MEM_CLK signal. Data transfers to the CLUT and the video output are clocked by the dot clock, which has a different rate for different display monitors.

The 2D graphics accelerator is a fixed-function accelerator for rectangle fill, line draw, polygon fill, panning/scrolling, bit masking, monochrome expansion, and scissoring.

Display Memory

The display memory on the AGP graphics card is separate from the main memory. The display memory consists of 16 MB of 140 MHz SDRAM devices configured to make a 128-bit data bus. The display memory cannot be expanded by the user.

The graphics card has 16 MB of video memory, allowing the analog monitor display to have pixel depths of 8, 16, or 32 bpp for displays up to 1280 by 1024 pixels and 8 or 16 bpp for displays up to 1920 by 1080 pixels. The digital flat-panel display can have pixel depths of 8, 16, or 32 for a display up to 1600 by 1024 pixels.

CHAPTER 2

Architecture

For information about the monitor connector and display resolutions, see “Video Monitor Ports” (page 56).

CHAPTER 2

Architecture

Input and Output Devices

This chapter describes the Power Mac G4 computer's built-in I/O devices and the ports for connecting external I/O devices. Each of the following sections describes an I/O port or device.

USB Ports

The Power Mac G4 computer has two external Universal Serial Bus (USB) ports that are used for connecting the keyboard and mouse as well as additional I/O devices such as printers, scanners, and low-speed storage devices.

The USB ports are connected to separate USB root hubs, allowing both USB ports to support 12 Mbps devices at the same time with no degradation of their performance.

For more information about USB on Macintosh computers, please refer to Apple Computer's Mac OS USB DDK API Reference and the other sources listed in "About This Note" (page 11).

USB Connectors

The USB ports use USB Type A connectors, which have four pins each. Two of the pins are used for power and two for data. Figure 3-1 shows the connector and Table 3-1 shows the signals and pin assignments.

Figure 3-1 USB connector

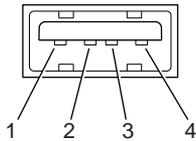


Table 3-1 Signals on the USB connector

Pin	Signal name	Description
1	VCC	+5 VDC
2	D-	Data -
3	D+	Data +
4	GND	Ground

The Power Mac G4 computer provides power for the USB ports at 5 V and up to 500 mA on each port. The ports have individual overcurrent protection; an overcurrent condition on one port leaves the other functional.

The USB ports support both low-speed and high-speed data transfers, at 1.5 Mbits per second and 12 Mbits per second, respectively. High-speed operation requires the use of shielded cables.

The Power Mac G4 computer comes with version 1.4 of the Macintosh USB system software, which supports all four data transfer types defined in the USB specification.

USB Features

Features of the USB ports include the ability to wake the computer out of Sleep mode and the ability to start up the computer from a USB mass-storage device.

Waking Up From Sleep

USB devices can provide a remote wakeup function for the computer. The USB root hub in the computer is set to support remote wakeup whenever a device is attached to or disconnected from the bus. The device wakes the computer by sending a Resume event to the USB root hub. The mouse and keyboard that come with the computer use this method to wake the computer on a key press or mouse motion.

This functionality is part of the USB-suspend mode defined in the USB specification. Information about the operation of USB-suspend mode on Macintosh computers is included in the Mac OS USB DDK API Reference,

available on the World Wide Web at <http://developer.apple.com/techpubs/hardware/DeviceManagers/usb/usb.html>

Booting from USB Storage Devices

The Power Mac G4 computer can boot from a USB storage device that follows the USB Mass Storage Class specification.

Class drivers are software components that are able to communicate with many USB devices of a particular kind. If the appropriate class driver is present, any number of compliant devices can be plugged in and start working immediately without the need to install additional software. The Mac OS for the Power Mac G4 computer includes USB Mass Storage Support 2.0, a class driver that supports devices that meet the USB Mass Storage Class specification.

USB Compatibility Issues

The USB ports take the place of the ADB and serial I/O ports found on earlier Macintosh computers, but they do not function the same way. The following sections describe the differences.

ADB Compatibility

Apple provides an ADB/USB shim to support processes that control ADB devices by making calls to the ADB Manager and the Cursor Device Manager. The ADB/USB shim makes it possible for processes that support an ADB keyboard to work with the USB keyboard equivalent.

For example, the ADB/USB shim allows applications to set the caps lock LED on the Apple USB keyboard. The ADB/USB shim also allows the Cursor Device Manager to support a USB mouse.

Keyboards other than the Apple USB keyboard can be used with the Power Mac G4 computer, but they will be treated as having an ADB device ID of 2.

IMPORTANT

The ADB/USB shim does not support USB devices other than the keyboard and mouse. ▲

Note

The ADB/USB shim is built into the Mac OS ROM image on the Power Mac G4 computer, as it is on all Power Macintosh systems that have USB ports. ♦

Serial Port Compatibility

Mac OS 9 includes a serial shim, called SerialShimLib, that enables processes that use the Communications Resource Manager (CRM) in the Communications Toolbox to find and use a USB modem device. For more information about the shim, and a sample modem driver that shows how to use it, please refer to the Mac OS USB DDK, available from the Apple Developer Development Kits page on the World Wide Web, at

<http://developer.apple.com/sdk/>

Apple also provides a USB Communication Class driver, so modem vendors whose devices comply with the USB Communication Class specification do not need to write their own vendor-specific USB class drivers. See “USB Drivers” (page 75).

Not for Networking

USB is a serial communications channel, but it does not replace LocalTalk functionality on Macintosh computers; you cannot connect two Macintosh computers together using the USB. The best method for networking Power Mac G4 computers is through the built-in Ethernet port.

FireWire Ports

The Power Mac G4 computer includes two external FireWire IEEE 1394a ports on the rear panel of the enclosure and one inside the computer. The FireWire ports

- support serial I/O at 100, 200, and 400 Mbps (megabits per second)
- provide 15 watts of power when the computer system is on
- accept external power input on the bus when the computer is off

The FireWire hardware and software provided with the Power Mac G4 computer are capable of all asynchronous and isochronous transfers defined by IEEE standard 1394a.

FireWire Connector

The FireWire connector has six contacts, as shown in Figure 3-2. The connector signals and pin assignments are shown in Table 3-2.

Figure 3-2 FireWire connector

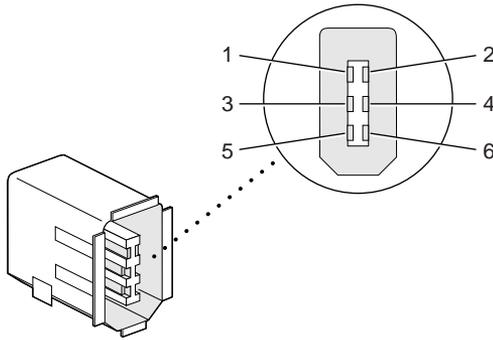


Table 3-2 Signals on the FireWire connector

Pin	Signal name	Description
1	Power	Unregulated DC; 30 V no load
2	Ground	Ground return for power and inner cable shield
3	TPB-	Twisted-pair B, differential signals
4	TPB+	
5	TPA-	Twisted-pair A, differential signals
6	TPA+	
Shell	—	Outer cable shield

The power pin provides up to 15 W total power on both connectors. The voltage on the power pin is unregulated, ranging from 20 V under a typical load to 30 V under no load. The power pin also accepts external power at 8 to 33 V, in conformity with the P1394a draft standard, to keep the FireWire bus connected when the computer is turned off.

Pin 2 of the 6-pin FireWire connector is ground return for both power and the inner cable shield. If a 4-pin connector is used on the other end of the FireWire cable, its shell should be connected to the wire from pin 2.

The signal pairs are crossed in the cable itself so that pins 5 and 6 at one end of the cable connect with pins 3 and 4 at the other end. When transmitting, pins 3 and 4 carry data and pins 5 and 6 carry clock; when receiving, the reverse is true.

FireWire Device Programming

Developers of FireWire peripherals are required to provide device drivers. A driver for DV (digital video) is included in QuickTime 4.0.

The Power Mac G4 computer can boot from a FireWire storage device that implements SBP-2 (Serial Bus Protocol) with the RBC (reduced block commands) command set. Detailed information is available only under non-disclosure agreement; contact Developer Technical Support at dts@apple.com.

It is possible to connect two computers to each other using a FireWire cable, but no software is provided to make use of such a connection.

For additional information about the FireWire interface and the Apple APIs for FireWire device control, refer to the resources available on the Apple FireWire website at

<http://developer.apple.com/hardware/FireWire/index.html>

or send electronic mail to

firewire@apple.com

Ethernet Port

The Power Mac G4 computer has a built-in Ethernet port that supports 10 and 100 Mbps transfer rates. In operation, the actual speed of the link is auto-negotiated between the computer's PHY device and the network bridge or router to which it is connected.

The connector for the Ethernet port is an RJ-45 connector on the back of the computer. Table 3-3 shows the signals and pins on the connector.

Table 3-3 Signals on the Ethernet connector

Pin	Signal name	Signal definition
1	TXP	Transmit (positive lead)
2	TXN	Transmit (negative lead)
3	RXP	Receive (positive lead)
4	–	Not used
5	–	Not used
6	RXN	Receive (negative lead)
7	–	Not used
8	–	Not used

The Ethernet interface in the Power Mac G4 computer conforms to the ISO/IEC 802.3 specification, where applicable, and complies with IEEE specifications 802.3i (10Base-T) and 802.3u-1995 (100Base-T).

Disk Drives

The Power Mac G4 computer has an Ultra DMA/66 (ATA-5) interface and an ATA-3 interface for internal mass storage and removable media devices. The enclosure includes data and power connectors for the boot drive and a second internal drive on the Ultra DMA/66 interface. It also has a power connector for a third internal drive. The enclosure has data and power connectors for the internal ATAPI DVD-ROM or DVD-RAM drive and an internal ATAPI Zip drive. Those drives are connected to the ATA-3 interface.

The enclosure includes three drive bays for mass storage devices. One bay is occupied by the boot drive. A drive in one of the other bays can be connected to the second drive connector on the Ultra DMA/66 cable assembly or to an optional or user installed third-party PCI controller card. None of the drive bays can be modified to support removable drive bay kits.

The Ultra DMA/66 bus supports PIO Mode 4, DMA Mode 2, and Ultra DMA Mode 2 data transfers. The ATA-3 bus supports PIO Mode 4 and DMA Mode 2 data transfers.

The ATA-3 channel supports two ATA devices. The devices are configured in a ATA Device 0/1 configuration. The ATAPI DVD-ROM and Zip drive, when installed, occupy both device locations on the ATA-3 channel. The ATAPI DVD-ROM is Device 0 (master), and the Zip drive is Device 1 (slave). If the Zip drive is not factory installed in the system, a power and data cable is available for adding a Zip drive to the ATA-3 bus in the Zip drive bay. The device must be device-select jumpered as Device 1 (slave).

The Power Mac G4 computer does not include a 1.44 MB floppy drive.

Ultra DMA/66 Hard Disk

The logic board supports an internal hard disk that uses the standard Ultra DMA/66 (ATA-5) interface. The Power Mac G4 computer comes with an Ultra DMA/66 hard disk or a Wide Ultra 2 hard disk installed in the third drive bay.

The internal hard disk has a 40-pin connector and a separate 4-pin power connector. An 80-conductor high-density cable with a 40-pin connector is attached to the main logic board. To provide improved signal quality, the 80-conductor cable has ground lines separating the signals on the 40-pin connector. The power cable is attached directly to the power supply.

DVD-ROM Drive

The Power Mac G4 computer has an internal 6x-speed DVD-ROM drive. The DVD-ROM drive supports the following disc formats:

- DVD-ROM (One- or two-layer, one- or two-sided)
- CD-ROM (Modes 1 and 2), CD-ROM XA (Mode 2, Forms 1 and 2)
- CD-Audio, Photo CD, CD-RW, CD-R, CD-Extra
- CD-I (Mode 2, Forms 1 and 2), CD-I Ready, CD-I Bridge
- Video CD

The DVD-ROM drive is an ATAPI drive and is connected as device 0 in an ATA Device 0/1 configuration on the ATA-3 channel of the main logic board. To provide improved signal quality, the ATA bus has an 80-conductor cable with ground lines separating the signals.

Optional DVD-RAM Drive

As an option, the Power Mac G4 computer has an internal 2x-speed DVD-RAM drive in place of the DVD-ROM drive. The DVD-RAM drive supports the following disc formats.

- Reading and writing:
 - DVD-RAM media in Type 1 cartridge, one- or two-sided
 - DVD-RAM media in Type 2 cartridge, one sided
- Reading only:
 - DVD-RAM bare one-sided disc, reading only
 - DVD-R (3.9 GB, disc-at-once only)
 - DVD-ROM (One- or two-layer, one- or two-sided)
 - CD-ROM (Modes 1 and 2)
 - CD-ROM XA (Mode 2, Forms 1 and 2)

- CD-Audio (CD-DA data through IDE bus)
- Photo CD (single and multiple sessions)
- CD-RW
- CD-R (fixed and variable packets)
- CD-I (Mode 2, Forms 1 and 2), CD-I Ready, CD-I Bridge
- Video CD (White Book disc)
- CD-EXTRA CD (Blue Book disc)

The DVD-RAM drive takes the place of the DVD-ROM drive and is connected in the same way: as device 0 in an ATA Device 0/1 configuration on the ATA-3 channel of the main logic board. To provide improved signal quality, the ATA bus has an 80-conductor cable with ground lines separating the signals.

ATAPI Zip Drive

The internal Iomega Zip drive is an ATAPI drive. It is connected as device 1 in an ATA Device 0/1 configuration on the EIDE channel of the main logic board. If the Zip drive option is not installed at the time of purchase, data and power connectors are provided to add an ATAPI Zip drive to the system. The device should be device-select jumpered as device 1 (slave).

Optional Ultra2 SCSI (LVD) Drive

An optional Ultra2 SCSI low-voltage differential (LVD) drive and Ultra2 SCSI (LVD) PCI controller card are available as a configuration option. The Ultra2 SCSI (LVD) interface provides data transfer rates of up to 80 MB per second. Additional information about the Ultra2 SCSI (LVD) interface can be found at

<http://www.quantum.com/src/whitepapers/>

Internal Modem

The Power Mac G4 computer has a dedicated slot for an internal modem module. The module is available as a build-to-order option or as a user-installable upgrade. The external I/O connector for the modem is an RJ-11 connector installed on the rear of the computer. The modem has the following features:

- modem bit rates up to 56 Kbps (supports K56flex and V.90 modem standards)
- fax modem bit rates up to 14.4 Kbps

The modem appears to the system as a serial port that responds to the typical AT commands. The modem provides a sound output for monitoring the progress of the modem connection.

Note

This developer note does not provide electrical or mechanical specifications for the modem slot.

AirPort Card Wireless LAN Module

The Power Mac G4 computer supports the AirPort Card, an internal wireless LAN module. The AirPort Card is available as a build-to-order option or as a user-installable upgrade.

The AirPort Card can be used for local printer sharing, file exchange, internet access, and e-mail access.

The AirPort Card transmits and receives data at up to 11 Mbps. It is also interoperable with some older wireless LANs, as specified in “Hardware Components” (page 51).

Wireless connection to the internet or a wired LAN requires a base station as the connection to the internet or a bridge between the wireless signals and a wired LAN. Software included with the AirPort Card enables a Macintosh computer that has an AirPort Card installed to act as a base station. The user also has the option of purchasing an AirPort Base Station that can be connected to the wired LAN or to a 56 Kbps hardware modem.

Data Security

Three features of the AirPort Card help to maintain the security of data transmissions:

- The system uses direct-sequence spread-spectrum (DSSS) technology that uses a multi-bit spreading code that effectively scrambles the data for any receiver that lacks the corresponding code.

- The system can use a table of authentic network client ID values to verify each client's identity before granting access to the network.
- When communicating with a base station, the system encrypts the data using Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) with a 40-bit security key.

Hardware Components

The AirPort Card is a wireless LAN module based on the IEEE 802.11 standard and using direct-sequence spread-spectrum (DSSS) technology. It is interoperable with PC-compatible wireless LANs that conform to the 802.11 standard and use DSSS.

The AirPort Card contains a media access controller (MAC), a digital signal processor (DSP), and a radio-frequency (RF) section. The antennas are built into the computer's case.

The MAC provides the data communication protocols and the controls for the physical layer.

The DSP provides the core physical layer functionality and controls the RF section. The DSP communicates with the MAC for data exchange, physical layer control, and parameter settings.

The RF section provides modulation and transmission of outgoing signals and reception and demodulation of incoming signals. Its power output when transmitting is nominally 31 mW.

When transmitting data, the DSP converts the outgoing data stream into a DSSS signal and sends it to the RF section. When receiving data, the DSP accepts incoming DSSS data from the RF section and converts it to a normal data stream.

Two antennas are connected to the AirPort Card. One antenna is always used for transmitting. Either of the two antennas may be used for receiving. Using a diversity technique, the DSP selects the antenna that gives the best reception.

Software Components

Software that is provided with the AirPort Card includes

- AirPort Setup Assistant, a standalone assistant that takes users through the steps necessary to set up the AirPort Card, set up an AirPort Base Station, or set up a software base station.

- **AirPort Application**, an application that allows users to switch between wireless networks and to create and join peer-to-peer networks.
- **AirPort Control Strip module**, which provides a signal strength indication and most of the functions of the AirPort Application.
- **AirPort Utility**, a utility for the advanced user. With it the user can edit the administrative and advanced settings for a hardware or software base station. It can also be used to determine the location for the base station that gives the best reception.

Keyboard

The Power Mac G4 computer comes with an Apple USB keyboard. The keyboard has an attached 2-meter cable for installations where the computer is located on the floor or away from the immediate desktop area.

Keyboard Layout

The Apple USB keyboard has a total of 82 keys, including 12 function keys, a numeric keypad and a set of 4 cursor-control keys. The cursor-control keys are in the inverted-T arrangement.

There are versions of the Apple USB keyboard with different key layouts for three standards used in different parts of the world: ANSI (US and North America), JIS (Japan), and ISO (Europe). Figure 3-3 shows the keyboard layout for the ANSI keyboard. Applications can determine which keyboard is connected by calling the Gestalt Manager and checking for the corresponding value of the `gestaltKeyboardType` selector:

- `gestaltUSBCosmoANSIKbd` (value = 198)
- `gestaltUSBCosmoJISKbd` (value = 200)
- `gestaltUSBCosmoISOKbd` (value = 199)

Figure 3-3 ANSI keyboard layout

Keyboard and USB

The Apple USB keyboard is designed to work with the computer by way of the USB ports. The keyboard has a captive cable with a USB Type A connector. The keyboard is a bus-powered USB hub with two USB Type A ports.

▲ WARNING

A bus-powered hub as defined in the USB specification does not provide enough power to support a second bus-powered hub. A second bus-powered hub must be connected to the second USB port on the computer, not to a port on the Apple USB keyboard. ▲

The standard NMI and reset key combinations are available, but the keys are decoded in software and may not be available under some crashed conditions. Therefore, NMI and reset switches are also available on the front of the computer.

Apple provides a HID class driver for the Apple USB keyboard, which supports the USB boot protocol. Other keyboards intended for use on the Macintosh platform must support the HID boot protocol, as defined in the USB Device Class Definition for Human Interface Devices (HIDs).

Mouse

The Power Mac G4 computer comes with an Apple USB mouse.

The mechanism inside the Apple USB mouse is similar to that in the Apple Desktop Bus Mouse II. The mouse ball is removeable for cleaning; the ring that allows access to the ball can be locked by inserting an unfolded paper clip into a small hole and turning the ring clockwise.

Sound System

The sound system for the Power Mac G4 computer supports 44.1 kHz 16-bit stereo sound output and input, available simultaneously.

Like other Macintosh computers, the sound circuitry and system software can create sounds digitally and either play the sounds through speaker inside the enclosure or send the sound signals out through the sound output jack. The Power Mac G4 computer also records sound data from several sources: a PlainTalk microphone, a stereo sound source connected to the line-level sound input jack, or single-channel sound signals from the modem card in the internal modem slot. With each sound input source, sound playthrough can be enabled or disabled.

In addition to the signal sources connected to the sound system, the computer also accepts digital sound data from the DVD drive and from devices connected to the USB and FireWire ports. Sound data from those sources can be sent to the sound system to be converted to analog form for output to the speakers and the output jack.

Sound Output Jack

The Power Mac G4 computer has one built-in speaker and a 3.5 mm mini jack for stereo sound output on the back of the enclosure.

The output jack is suitable for connecting a pair of headphones or amplified external speakers. Inserting a plug into the sound output jack disconnects the internal speaker.

The sound output jack has the following electrical characteristics:

- output sound signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) <90 dB unweighted (typical) when sound playback is from system hard disk drive or main memory
- output sound SNR <80 dB unweighted (nominal) when playback is from CD
- overall output sound SNR <90 dB unweighted (typical)

Sound Input Jack

The Power Mac G4 computer provides a stereo sound input jack on the back of the enclosure for connecting an external PlainTalk microphone or a line-level sound source. The sound input jack accepts a standard 3.5 mm stereophonic phone plug (two signals plus ground).

The sound input jack has the following electrical characteristics:

- input impedance: 20 k Ω
- maximum input level without distortion: 2.5 V peak to peak (Vpp) maximum
- line-level microphone voltage range of 0.28 V to 2.1 V peak to peak
- input SNR <90 dB unweighted (typical) for recording to system hard disk drive or system main memory

Digitizing Sound

The sound circuitry digitizes and records sound as 44.1 kHz 16-bit samples. If a sound sampled at a lower rate on another computer is played as output, the Sound Manager transparently upsamples the sound to 44.1 kHz prior to outputting the audio to the Screamer sound IC.

When recording sound from a microphone, applications that are concerned about feedback should disable sound playthrough by calling the Sound Manager APIs.

Video Monitor Ports

The Power Mac G4 computer comes with an accelerated graphics card installed. The card provides an analog port for an external video monitor and a digital port for a digital flat-panel monitor.

Digital Monitor Connector

The connector for the digital video monitor is a standard digital-only DVI connector. Figure 3-4 shows the contact configuration and Table 3-4 lists the signal assignments.

Figure 3-4 Digital monitor connector

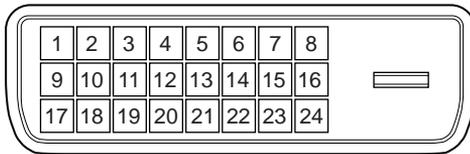


Table 3-4 Signals on the digital monitor connector

Pin	Signal name	Pin	Signal name
1	TMDS Data2-	13	TMDS Data3+
2	TMDS Data2+	14	+5V Power
3	TMDS Data2/4 Shield	15	Ground for +5V Power
4	TMDS Data4-	16	Hot Plug Detect
5	TMDS Data4+	17	TMDS Data0-
6	DDC Clock	18	TMDS Data0+
7	DDC Data	19	TMDS Data0/5 Shield
8	n. c.	20	TMDS Data5-

Table 3-4 Signals on the digital monitor connector (continued)

Pin	Signal name	Pin	Signal name
9	TMDS Data1-	21	TMDS Data5+
10	TMDS Data1+	22	TMDS Clock Shield
11	TMDS Data1/3 Shield	23	TMDS Clock+
12	TMDS Data3-	24	TMDS Clock-

The graphics data sent to the digital monitor use transition minimized differential signaling (TMDS). TMDS uses an encoding algorithm to convert bytes of graphics data into characters that are transition-minimized to reduce EMI with copper cables and DC-balanced for transmission over fiber optic cables. The TMDS algorithm also provides robust clock recovery for greater skew tolerance with longer cables or low cost short cables.

For information about TMDS, see the specification, Digital Visual Interface DVI Revision 1.0, available on the web site of the Digital Display Working Group (DDWG) at

<http://www.ddwg.org/index.html>

Digital Display Resolutions

Table 3-5 shows the resolutions supported on flat-panel (digital) displays. The 16 MB of video RAM on the accelerated graphics card supports pixel depths up to 32 bits per pixel at all resolutions.

Table 3-5 Digital display resolutions

640 by 480	800 by 600	1280 by 800
800 by 500	1024 by 640	1280 by 1024
800 by 512	1024 by 768	1600 by 1024

Analog Monitor Connector

The connector for the video monitor is a three-row DB-9/15 (also called mini sub D15) connector for use with a VGA, SVGA, or XGA monitor. Figure 3-5 shows the pin configuration and Table 3-6 shows the signals and pin assignments.

Figure 3-5 Analog monitor connector

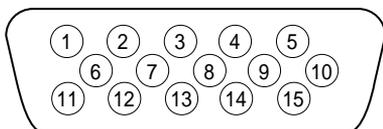


Table 3-6 Signals on the analog monitor connector

Pin	Signal name	Description
1	RED	Red video signal
2	GREEN	Green video signal
3	BLUE	Blue video signal
4	MONID(0)	Monitor ID signal 0
5	GND	DDC return
6, 7, 8	AGND_VID	Analog video ground
9	+5V_IO	5 V power
10	GND	HSYNC and VSYNC ground
11	VGA_ID	VGA ID signal
12	MONID(2)	Monitor ID signal 2
13	HSYNC	Horizontal synchronization signal
14	VSYNC	Vertical synchronization signal
15	MONID(1)	Monitor ID signal 1

Monitor Adapter

A monitor adapter is required for connecting an older Apple monitor cable to the computer. The adapter enables the computer to recognize a wide range of monitor types. The adapter does not come with the computer. The Apple part number for the adapter is 590-1120.

Analog Display Resolutions

Table 3-7 shows the display resolutions, vertical scan rates, and maximum pixel depths supported on analog (CRT) monitors. When power is applied, the monitor is initially set for a display size of 640 by 480 pixels. With a multisync monitor the user can switch the monitor resolution during operation by using the Monitors control panel or the BitDepth and Resolution modules in the control strip.

Table 3-7 Analog display resolutions

Display resolution	Vertical scan rate	Pixel depth	Display resolution	Vertical scan rate	Pixel depth
512 by 384	60 Hz	32	1024 by 768 (19" RGB)	75 Hz	32
512 by 384	70 Hz	32	1024 by 768	85 Hz	32
640 by 480	60 Hz	32	1024 by 768	90 Hz	32
640 by 480	67 Hz	32	1024 by 768	100 Hz	32
640 by 480	72 Hz	32	1024 by 768	120 Hz	32
640 by 480	75 Hz	32	1152 by 870	75 Hz	32
640 by 480	85 Hz	32	1280 by 960	75 Hz	32
640 by 480	90 Hz	32	1280 by 1024	60 Hz	32
640 by 480	100 Hz	32	1280 by 1024	75 Hz	32
640 by 480	120 Hz	32	1280 by 1024	85 Hz	32
640 by 870	75 Hz	32	1600 by 1200	60 Hz	32
800 by 600	56 Hz	32	1600 by 1200	65 Hz	32

Table 3-7 Analog display resolutions (continued)

Display resolution	Vertical scan rate	Pixel depth	Display resolution	Vertical scan rate	Pixel depth
800 by 600	60 Hz	32	1600 by 1200	70 Hz	32
800 by 600	72 Hz	32	1600 by 1200	75 Hz	32
800 by 600	75 Hz	32	1600 by 1200	85 Hz	32
800 by 600	85 Hz	32	1792 by 1344	60	32
800 by 600	90 Hz	32	1792 by 1344	75	16
800 by 600	100 Hz	32	1856 by 1392	60	32
800 by 600	120 Hz	32	1856 by 1392	75	16
832 by 624	75 Hz	32	1920 by 1080	60 Hz	32
1024 by 768	60 Hz	32	1920 by 1080	72 Hz	32
1024 by 768	70 Hz	32	1920 by 1200	76	32
1024 by 768 (VESA)	75 Hz	32			

Expansion

This chapter describes the expansion features of the Power Mac G4 computer: the RAM expansion slot and the PCI expansion slots.

RAM Expansion

The main logic board has four RAM expansion slots for SDRAM DIMMs. At least one of the RAM expansion slots contains a factory installed SDRAM DIMM.

The SDRAM DIMMs can be installed one or more at a time. The system supports linear memory organization; no performance gains are seen when two DIMMs of the same size are installed. Any supported size DIMM can be installed in any DIMM slot, and the combined memory of all of the DIMMs installed is configured as a contiguous array of memory.

DIMM Specifications

The RAM expansion slots accept 168-pin SDRAM DIMMs that are 3.3 volt, unbuffered, 8-byte, nonparity, and PC100 compliant. The speed of the SDRAM devices must be rated at 125 MHz (8 ns) or faster.

The DIMMs can be implemented with either SDRAM or ESDRAM devices. ESDRAM devices provide higher performance for random read and write operations, but SDRAM devices are generally available in larger sizes.

IMPORTANT

DIMMs with any of the following features are not supported in the Power Mac G4 computer: registers or buffers, PLLs, ECC, parity, or EDO RAM. ▲

Mechanical Specifications

The mechanical design of the SDRAM DIMM is defined by the JEDEC MO-161-D specification. The specification can be found on the World Wide Web at

<http://www.jedec.org/download/freestd/pub95/mo-161d.pdf>

The maximum height of DIMMs for use in the Power Mac G4 computer is 2.00 inches.

Electrical Specifications

The electrical design of the SDRAM DIMM is defined by the JEDEC standard 21-C specification. The specification is available from the Electronics Industry Association's website, at

<http://www.jedec.org/download/freestd/pub21/>

The presence detect serial EEPROM specified in the JEDEC standard is required and must be set to properly define the DIMM configuration. Details about the required values for each byte on presence detect EEPROM can be found in sections 4.5.4 and 4.1.2.5 of the JEDEC standard 21-C specification.

Capacitance of the data lines must be kept to a minimum. Individual DRAM devices should have a pin capacitance of not more than 5 pF on each data pin.

IMPORTANT

RAM modules for the Power Mac G4 must conform to the PC100 specification. In particular, they must behave correctly when the CKE signal is low, as defined in the specification. ▲

DIMM Configurations

The largest DIMM supported is a two-bank DIMM of 512 MB using 256 Mbit SDRAM devices. The minimum bank size supported by the memory controller is 2 MB, and the largest is 256 MB. The maximum number of devices per DIMM is 16.

Note

With four DIMMs of 512 MB each, the Power Mac G4 computer can accommodate 2 GB of memory. At present, the Mac OS supports up to 1.5 GB of memory, with a 999 MB maximum for each application. Future releases of the Mac OS will support the full 2 GB. ◆

Table 4-1 shows information about the different sizes of SDRAM devices used in the memory modules. The memory controller supports 64 Mbit, 128 Mbit, and 256 Mbit SDRAM devices. The device configurations include three

Expansion

specifications: address range, word size, and number of banks. For example, a 1 M by 16 by 4 device addresses 1 M, stores 16 bits at a time, and has 4 banks.

The third column in Table 4-1 specifies the number of devices needed to make up the 8-byte width of the data bus. The fourth column in the table shows the size of each bank of devices, which is based on the number of internal banks in each device and the number of devices per bank. The last column shows the memory size of the largest DIMM with that device size that the computer can accommodate.

Table 4-1 Sizes of RAM expansion devices and modules

SDRAM device size	Device configuration	Devices per bank	Size of each bank	Size of DIMM
64 Mbits	4 M x 8 x 2	8	64 MB	128 MB
64 Mbits	2 M x 8 x 4	8	64 MB	128 MB
64 Mbits	2 M x 16 x 2	4	32 MB	64 MB
64 Mbits	1 M x 16 x 4	4	32 MB	64 MB
64 Mbits	1 M x 32 x 2	2	16 MB	32 MB
64 Mbits	512 K x 32 x 4	2	16 MB	32 MB
128 Mbits	4 M x 8 x 4	8	128 MB	256 MB
128 Mbits	2 M x 16 x 4	4	64 MB	128 MB
128 Mbits	1 M x 32 x 4	2	32 MB	64 MB
256 Mbits	8 M x 8 x 4	8	256 MB	512 MB
256 Mbits	4 M x 16 x 4	4	128 MB	256 MB
256 Mbits	2 M x 32 x 4	2	64 MB	128 MB

RAM Addressing

Signals A[0–12] on each SDRAM DIMM make up a 13-bit multiplexed address bus that can support several different sizes of SDRAM devices. Table 4-2 shows the address multiplexing modes used with the devices.

Table 4-2 Address multiplexing modes for SDRAM DIMMs

Device size	Device configuration	Size of row address	Size of column address
64 Mbits	4 M x 8 x 2	13	9
64 Mbits	2 M x 8 x 4	12	9
64 Mbits	2 M x 16 x 2	13	8
64 Mbits	2 M x 16 x 2	11	10
64 Mbits	1 M x 16 x 4	12	8
64 Mbits	1 M x 32 x 2	11	9
64 Mbits	512 K x 32 x 4	11	8
128 Mbits	4 M x 8 x 4	12	10
128 Mbits	2 M x 16 x 4	12	9
128 Mbits	1 M x 32 x 4	12	8
256 Mbits	8 M x 8 x 4	13	10
256 Mbits	4 M x 16 x 4	13	9
256 Mbits	2 M x 32 x 4	13	8

PCI Expansion Slots

The main logic board uses the industry-standard peripheral component interconnect (PCI) bus for an I/O expansion bus. It is a 33 MHz bus with 64-bit multiplexed address and data.

The Power Mac G4 computer also has an AGP graphics slot, which is labeled 1. It accommodates standard 32-bit, 66 MHz AGP-2X cards. The computer is always configured with a graphics card installed in slot 1, so that slot is not available for PCI card expansion unless the graphics card is removed. For information about the graphics card, see “AGP Graphics Card” (page 35).

Expansion slots 2, 3, and 4 accommodate 33 MHz PCI cards with either 32-bit or 64-bit address and data buses. The PCI cards can use power at +5 V, +3.3 V, or both. The slots accept standard 6.88-inch and 12.283-inch PCI cards as defined by the *PCI Local Bus Specification*, Revision 2.1. The cards are required to use the standard ISA fence described in the specification.

The PCI slots support all the required PCI signals and certain optional PCI signals. The secondary PCI slots support the optional 64-bit bus extension signals and cache support signals.

The PCI slots and the AGP slot carry the 3.3V_AUX power and PME signals to allow an expansion card to wake the computer from Sleep mode.

To install or remove a PCI card, the user first opens the door of the enclosure. Then the user removes the blank PCI fence for the appropriate slot, inserts the card in the slot, and screws the card’s fence into place to secure the card. The user then closes the enclosure door and turns on the computer. In order to use the new PCI card, a driver must be installed. The driver installation procedure is documented by the manufacturer of the PCI card in question.

IMPORTANT

The user should first shut down the computer before removing or installing PCI cards. The Power Mac G4 computer does not support PCI hot-plugging functionality. The main logic board has a red light to let the user know that power is present. ▲

For more information about the PCI expansion slot, refer to *Designing PCI Cards and Drivers for Power Macintosh Computers*.

Software

This chapter summarizes the ROM-in-RAM design of the software and describes the changes that have been made to support the Power Mac G4 computer.

The version of the Mac OS that comes with the Power Mac G4 computer is Mac OS 9.

ROM in RAM

The system software in the Power Mac G4 computer uses the ROM-in-RAM approach also used in the iMac and in earlier Power Mac G4 computers. With the ROM-in-RAM approach, also called the NewWorld software architecture, a small ROM contains the code needed to initialize the hardware and load an operating system. The rest of the system code that formerly resided in the Mac OS ROM is loaded into RAM from disk or from the network.

The small ROM that is needed for the computer's start-up activities, called the boot ROM, is only 1 MB in size. It includes the hardware specific code and tables needed to start up the computer, to run Open Firmware, to provide common hardware access services, and to load the Mac OS ROM image.

High-level software resides in an image called the Mac OS ROM that is read into RAM before the Mac OS begins operation. Once the Mac OS begins operation, the Mac OS ROM image in RAM behaves in the same way that the corresponding code in ROM formerly did. Most of the changes are completely transparent to the Mac OS.

For more information about the ROM-in-RAM approach, see Technote 1167, *NewWorld Architecture*, available on the Technote website at

<http://developer.apple.com/technotes/tn/tn1167.html>

Aspects of the ROM-in-RAM Approach

Some aspects of the ROM-in-RAM approach are apparent in the operation of the system.

“RAM Footprint”

“Startup Disk Control Panel”

“Memory Mapping”

RAM Footprint

The Power Mac G4 computer has its Mac OS ROM image stored in RAM. The area of RAM that contains the Mac OS ROM image is excluded from the available memory space and is marked as read-only. This removes approximately 3 megabytes of RAM from availability for other uses. In effect, a system with 64 megabytes of RAM appears to have only 61 megabytes available.

Startup Disk Control Panel

Setting the startup device from the Startup Disk control panel makes the changes to the boot process that are needed for the ROM-in-RAM approach. The Startup Disk control panel sets the Open Firmware’s boot-device configuration variable by modifying the Open Firmware NV-RAM partition that contains the Open Firmware’s configuration variables.

IMPORTANT

The previous API for controlling the startup device selection, using `_GetDefaultStartup` and `_SetDefaultStartup`, is not effective on computers that use the ROM-in-RAM approach. ▲

Memory Mapping

With the ROM-in-RAM approach, memory is not mapped one-to-one as it has been for earlier PCI-based Macintosh computers. This could be a compatibility issue with some software. Software that assumes the logical and physical addresses are the same will fail, even when virtual memory is not on. Well-behaved software—that is, software that always calls the `LogicalToPhysical` or `PrepareMemoryForIO` functions when it needs a physical memory address—will continue to work.

For more information see Technical Q&A DV 33, *PrepareMemoryForIO for the New World*, available on Apple’s technote website at

<http://developer.apple.com/qa/dv/dv33.html>

Boot Process

The boot process for the Power Mac G4 computer is similar to that for other Macintosh computers that use the ROM-in-RAM approach. The PowerPC processor executes its reset vector as defined by the Hardware Initialization code. This code runs diagnostics tests, and when enough hardware initialization has been performed to run Open Firmware, the boot beep sound is played and Open Firmware begins executing. The Open Firmware module probes the system's I/O buses to determine the device configuration and builds a device tree describing the hardware it finds.

The boot device, selected by the user with the Startup Disk control panel, is stored in Open Firmware's NVRAM. Open Firmware attempts to locate that boot device, which can be a hard disk, a CD, a USB or FireWire storage device, or a network connection. If the selected boot device is not found, Open Firmware searches for a suitable boot device according to a predetermined search order.

Once the boot device has been found, the Mac OS ROM image is loaded into memory, decompressed, and write-protected so that it behaves just like a ROM.

Some of the Mac OS ROM boot code is written in 68K code. In order to run the 68K ROM, the PowerPC Nanokernel is loaded, and the emulator task is started. The emulator begins executing code in the 68K ROM. This code uses the device tree provided by Open Firmware to install device drivers, Macintosh OS Services (referred to as Toolbox Managers), and finally the ROM loads the rest of the operating system from the startup device.

Hardware Initialization Code

The hardware initialization portion of the ROM contains calls to a series of Power-On Self Test (POST) routines. The principle features are a ROM checksum test, memory testing, detection of the manufacturing test pin, and test manager support. These diagnostics run in native Power PC code.

The hardware initialization code on the Power Mac G4 computer is different from that on earlier Power Macintosh models because of the new ICs (Uni-N and KeyLargo). Additional diagnostics are run out of the ROM in emulation.

Functions of the hardware initialization code include

- initialization of the Uni-N bridge and memory controller IC
- memory sizing using I²C presence detect on the memory module

Software

- memory timing setup with support for fast SDRAM devices
- L2 cache detection and sizing
- initialization of the KeyLargo I/O controller IC
- generating diagnostic sounds, including the boot chord that is emitted when hardware initialization has been successfully completed

The firmware in the boot ROM sets up and sizes memory, then stores the information in the device tree where it is available to the operating system. The firmware obtains information about the memory by way of the serial presence detect mechanism of the DIMM that is used for memory expansion. The JEDEC standard for the DIMM mandates that all DIMMs include a ROM with information about the memory. The Uni-N IC reads that information from the ROM by way of the I²C bus.

Open Firmware

Open Firmware is a boot environment developed using the Forth programming language. The purpose of Open Firmware is to provide a machine-independent mechanism for loading operating systems from a variety of boot devices. Open Firmware probes the PCI bus looking for devices and possible Open Firmware drivers for those devices. These drivers can either be built into the Open Firmware module or located in the external device, thus providing plug-and-play capabilities for new boot devices. Open Firmware is capable of using these drivers to load an operating system from the device.

Functions of the Open Firmware code include

- configuration of the Uni-N and KeyLargo ICs
- construction of the device tree
- probing of the devices and inclusion of some device drivers
- selection of the boot device

On the Power Mac G4 computer, the Open Firmware code has been extended so that the device tree describes the new hardware features of the computer. The Open Firmware code also includes FCode drivers for the new hardware channels: UltraDMA66, FireWire, and USB.

Open Firmware normally starts up using the default device and operating system. The user can interrupt Open Firmware's boot device selection by holding down the Option key while booting. This invokes the OS Picker, an

Open Firmware application that lets the user select an alternate operating system or boot device. The default operating system is the Mac OS ROM image, loaded from the current startup device.

Alternatively, the user can interrupt Open Firmware by holding down the Command, Option, O, and F keys. Open Firmware responds by providing a command-line interface using the keyboard and built-in display. Using this interface, users can change the stored parameters used by Open Firmware.

System Software Support

The following sections describe the parts of the Mac OS ROM image that support specific features of the Power Mac G4 computer.

Computer Identification

All ROMs based on the NewWorld design share the same box flag. The intent is for applications to use properties in the Open Firmware tree rather than checking the box flag to find out the features of the machine. As with other computers that use ROM-in-RAM, a call to `gestaltMachineType` returns the value 406 (\$196).

IMPORTANT

Programs such as control panels and installers that use the box flag to verify that this is a valid CPU on which to execute must be changed to verify the existence of the hardware they require. You should look for the features you need, rather than reading the box flag or the model string and then making assumptions about the computer's features. ▲

Asset management software that reports the kind of machine it is run on can obtain the value of the property at `Devices:device-tree:compatible` in the name registry. The model string is the first program-useable string in the array of C strings in the `compatible` field. For the Power Mac G4 computer, the value of the model property is `PowerMac3,2`.

The string obtained from the `compatible` property cannot be displayed to the computer user. A better method, if it is available, is to use the result from calling

Software

`Gestalt ('mnam', &result)` where `result` is a string pointer. This call returns a Pascal-style string that can be displayed to the user.

Applications should not use either of these results to infer the presence of certain features; instead, applications should use `Gestalt` calls to test for the features they require.

Power Manager

The Power Manager has been redesigned to reduce power consumption in Sleep mode. The latest version, Power Manager 2.0, is a native Mac OS manager designed to implement common power management policy across all Macintosh models by means of the new Power Plugin component.

With the Power Manager 2.0, the secondary PCI bus can be completely powered down, including the PCI bridge. To support this feature, power management support has been added to allow the Expansion Manager to install sleep/wake routines that save and restore configuration header information for PCI devices. Developers of PCI drivers should update their software to include power management sleep/wake callbacks to save and restore their PCI card state on sleep/wake.

IMPORTANT

PCI-bus power is normally turned off in Sleep mode. Any PCI card that does not support the new power management architecture will prevent the computer from turning off PCI-bus power in Sleep mode.

With the new power management architecture, the following states are defined:

- **Run:** The processor is running at maximum processing capacity.
- **Idle One:** The system is idling; the main processor is stopped in Doze mode. All clocks are running and the system can return to running code within a few nanoseconds. Cache coherency is maintained in this level of idle.
- **Idle Two:** The system is in power saving mode. This mode is entered only when a system has been in Idle One state for a substantial period of time (a half second or so) with no activity. The main processor cache is flushed, and the processor is put into sleep mode—the external processor bus clock is stopped. The delay in coming out of this state is on the order of a millisecond. Cache coherency is maintained by the flush on entry.

- **Doze:** The power to the disk drive motors and the display is turned off, but the power supply and fan are still on. The computer can still respond to network activity.
- **Sleep:** The system is completely shut down, with only the DRAM state preserved for quick recovery. The processors is powered off with its state preserved in DRAM. All clocks in the system are suspended except for the 32.768Khz timebase crystal on the PMU99 IC. This mode allows desktop systems to meet 5W sleep requirements while providing the ability to start up without rebooting.

Although the current public Power Manager interfaces will be maintained for application compatibility, this is a major revision that may affect developers. Information about the API changes for Power Manager 2.0 is available in a technote, which can be obtained from the website at

<http://developer.apple.com/technotes/>

ATA Manager 4.0

Mac OS 9 includes ATA Manager 4.0, which has a modular design similar to that of SCSI Manager 4.3. This modularity provides the flexibility to have multiple ATA controllers working at the same time—for example, those for the UltraDMA66 and EIDE interfaces. ATA Manager 4.0 supports both controllers together by including ATA Interface Modules (AIMs) for both.

With the new modular design, the ATA Manager and the ATA plug-ins divide the responsibilities. The ATA Manager is responsible for

- registering ATA plug-ins
- routing each request to the appropriate plug-in
- calling completion routines for asynchronous calls

ATA plug-ins are responsible for

- handling each request
- error handling
- returning errors

USB Drivers

A Universal Serial Bus Services Library layer provides hardware abstraction. Below it is the UIM (USB Interface Module) that communicates with the USB hardware in the KeyLargo IC. Above it are the class drivers that are loaded dynamically when new devices are plugged onto the bus.

USB class drivers are software components that are able to communicate with similar USB devices of a particular kind. If the appropriate class driver is present, any number of compliant devices can be plugged in and start working immediately without the need to install additional software.

USB Mass Storage Support 1.4 includes the following class drivers:

- **Audio Class driver:** Supports USB audio devices such as speakers and microphones.
- **Mass Storage Class driver:** Supports booting from a USB storage device that follows the USB Mass Storage Class specification. Mass Storage Class drivers do not support CD, CD-R, or other read-only media types.
- **Communication Class driver:** Supports USB communication devices that support the Abstract Control Model subclass.
- **Printer Class driver:** Supports USB printers. The LaserWriter 8 driver can communicate through this driver to any Postscript-based printer.
- **HID driver:** Provides support in InputSprockets for all HID-class devices (such as joysticks and game controllers) and for most force-feedback devices.
- **Keyboard and Mouse driver:** Supports all USB keyboards and mouse devices that support boot protocol (HID Class, Subclass 1).
- **HUB Class driver:** Supports all USB compliant hubs.

Version 1.4 of the Macintosh USB system software supports all four data transfer types defined in the USB specification.

Other New Drivers

The system software includes new drivers for the FireWire ports, the Ethernet port, and the wireless LAN module.

The new FireWire Interface Module (FWIM) supports 1394 OHCI (open host controller interface). The FireWire driver also includes services for mass storage devices with the SBP-2 (Serial Bus Protocol) standard.

Software

The new Ethernet driver supports 10Base-T and 100Base-T operation and Wake on LAN. The Ethernet driver uses the Open Transport Data Link Provider Interface (DLPI).

The driver for the wireless LAN module is not part of the Mac OS ROM image but resides in the Extensions folder.

Legacy Drivers

The absence of serial ports, ADB ports, a SCSI port, IRTalk, and a floppy drive, and the addition of the USB and FireWire ports, may affect the behavior and appearance of various system components. Modifications for such changes are in Mac OS 9 itself.

Some managers and drivers remain in the system to support existing applications that depend on those older devices. New applications are expected to use the new I/O channels such as USB and FireWire.

Floppy Disk Legacy

The Power Mac G4 computer has no built-in floppy disk drive, so the existing .Sony driver has been disabled using the same techniques as in the iMac software. MFM floppy disks can be supported by a USB-based LS-120 disk drive developed by a third party.

ADB Legacy

The Power Mac G4 computer has no ADB ports. The ADB Manager, however, is still present to retain compatibility with programs that require it.

The system software has an ADB shim layer to allow USB keyboards and mice to appear as legacy ADB devices.

SCSI Legacy

Although there is no SCSI connector on the Power Mac G4 computer, the high-level SCSI interfaces remains in the system. That allows for possible support for SCSI devices using a USB-to-SCSI adapter. Such an adapter would take the USB commands coming from the USB port and convert them into SCSI commands to send to the drive. A SCSI driver would also need to be written that would take the SCSI commands coming from the system and embed them in USB commands that would be sent to the device through the adapter.

AltiVec Acceleration and Support

AltiVec is a vector processing unit that is new with the G4 microprocessor. Some system software has been modified to take advantage of the accelerated processing that is possible with AltiVec. System software has also been modified to support low-level AltiVec operations.

The software areas that have been modified to take advantage of AltiVec acceleration are

- QuickTime: key codecs, including DV and photo JPEG

The software areas that have been added or modified for low-level AltiVec support are

- Nanokernel: the floating-point vector denormal handler
- Process Manager: context switching
- Block Move routines

The following vector libraries are included: vBasicOps, vectorOps, vBigNum, and vMathLib.

CHAPTER 5

Software

Conventions and Abbreviations

This developer note uses the following typographical conventions and abbreviations.

Typographical Conventions

Note

A note like this contains information that is of interest but is not essential for an understanding of the text. ◆

IMPORTANT

A note like this contains important information that you should read before proceeding. ▲

Abbreviations

When unusual abbreviations appear in this developer note, the corresponding terms are also spelled out. Standard units of measure and other widely used abbreviations are not spelled out.

Here are the standard units of measure used in developer notes:

A	amperes	mA	milliamperes
dB	decibels	μA	microamperes
GB	gigabytes	MB	megabytes
Hz	hertz	MHz	megahertz
in.	inches	mm	millimeters
k	1000	ms	milliseconds
K	1024	μs	microseconds
KB	kilobytes	ns	nanoseconds
kg	kilograms	Ω	ohms

A P P E N D I X A

Conventions and Abbreviations

kHz	kilohertz	sec.	seconds
k Ω	kilohms	V	volts
lb.	pounds	W	watts

Other abbreviations used in developer notes include these:

$\$n$	hexadecimal value n
ADB	Apple Desktop Bus
AGP	accelerated graphics port
ATA	advanced technology attachment
ATAPI	advanced technology attachment, packet interface
AV	audiovisual
CAS	column address strobe
CDDA	compact disc digital audio
CD-ROM	compact disc read-only memory
CLUT	color lookup table
CRM	Communications Resource Manager
DAC	digital to analog converter
DBDMA	descriptor-based direct memory access
DDC	display data channel
DIMM	dual inline memory module
DIN	Deutsche Industrie Norm
DLPI	Data Link Provider Interface
DMA	direct memory access
DRAM	dynamic random-access memory
DVD	12 cm optical storage system with 4 GB capacity
DVD-ROM	DVD read-only memory
DVD-RAM	DVD that is both readable and writeable
DVI	Digital Visual Interface
EDO	extended data out DRAM device type
EMI	electromagnetic interference
ESDRAM	enhanced synchronous dynamic random-access memory

APPENDIX A

Conventions and Abbreviations

FWIM	FireWire interface module
G3	Generation 3, the third generation of PowerPC microprocessors, including the PPC 740 and PPC 750
G4	Generation 4, the fourth generation of PowerPC microprocessors, incorporating AltiVec technology
GCR	group code recording
HID	human interface device, a class of USB devices
I ² C	same as IIC
I ² S	same as IIS
IC	integrated circuit
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
IEEE 1394	the official specification for FireWire
IIC	inter-integrated circuit (an internal control bus)
IIS	inter IC sound bus
I/O	input/output
IR	infrared
IrDA	Infrared Data Association
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
JEDEC	Joint Electronics Devices Engineering Council
L2	level 2, used in reference to level of cache
LAN	local area network
MAC	media access controller
Mac OS	Macintosh Operating System
MESH	Macintosh enhanced SCSI hardware
MMU	memory management unit
MPEG	Motion Picture Experts Group
NTSC	National Television Standards Committee (the standard system used for broadcast TV in North America and Japan)
OHCI	Open Host Controller Interface
PAL	Phase Alternating Line system (the standard for broadcast TV in most of Europe, Africa, South America, and southern Asia)

A P P E N D I X A

Conventions and Abbreviations

Pel	pixel element; an individual red, green, or blue value of an RGB pixel
PCI	Peripheral Component Interconnect
PGA	pin grid array
PHY	physical layer
PIO	polled input/output
RAM	random-access memory
RAS	row address strobe
RAVE	Rendering Acceleration Virtual Engine
RBC	reduced block commands
RGB	a video signal format with separate red, green, and blue components
RISC	reduced instruction set computing
ROM	read-only memory
SBP	Serial Bus Protocol
SCSI	Small Computer System Interface
SCC	serial communications controller
SDRAM	synchronous dynamic random access memory
SECAM	the standard system used for broadcast TV in France and the former Soviet countries
SIMM	single inline memory module
SGRAM	synchronous graphics random access memory
SO-DIMM	small outline dual inline memory module
SRAM	static random access memory
S-video	a type of video connector that keeps luminance and chrominance separate; also called a Y/C connector
USB	Universal Serial Bus
TMDS	transition minimized differential signaling
VESA	Video Electronics Standards Association

APPENDIX A

Conventions and Abbreviations

VRAM	video RAM; used for display buffers
Y/C	a type of video connector that keeps luminance and chrominance separate; also called an S-video connector
YUV	a video signal format with separate luminance and chrominance components

A P P E N D I X A

Conventions and Abbreviations

Index

A

abbreviations 79–83
accelerated graphics port bus, *See* AGP bus
access point. *See* base station
ADB shim layer, for USB compatibility 76
AGP bus 26, 30
AGP graphics card 35
AirPort Application 52
AirPort Base Station 50
AirPort Card 34, 50–52
 security features 50
 software components 51
AirPort Control Strip Module 52
AirPort Setup Assistant 51
AirPort Utility 52
analog video monitor port 58–60
ATA hard disk 47
ATA Manager 74
ATI RAGE 128 PRO graphics IC 35

B

backside cache 29
base station 50
block diagram 26
block diagrams
 main logic board 27
booting from a FireWire device 22, 45
booting from a USB device 42
boot process
 Open Firmware 71
boot ROM 31, 68
 hardware initialization code in 70
box flag 72
buses 26
 AGP bus 26, 30

memory bus 26, 30
PCI bus 26, 30
processor bus 26, 29

C

cache expansion 22
class drivers 75
clock speeds 28
compatibility issues 21–24, 69, 76
 I/O devices not present 76
 L2 cache 22
 legacy drivers 76
 memory mapping 69
 modem slot 22
 power supply 23
 SCSI devices 24
computer identification 72
connectors
 Ethernet 46
 FireWire 44
 sound input jack 55
 sound output jack 54
 USB 40
 video monitor, analog 58
 video monitor, digital 56
custom ICs
 KeyLargo I/O controller 32
 PMU99 power controller 35
 Screamer sound controller 34
 Uni-N bridge and memory controller 29

D

device drivers 71

device tree 71
 digital video monitor ports 56–57
 DIMMs. *See* RAM DIMMs
 disk drives 47–49
 display memory 36
 display RAM 36
 DMA support 32
 driver software 75
 DVD-RAM Drive 48
 DVD-ROM drive 48

E

enhanced IDE interface 33
 Ethernet controller 31
 Ethernet driver 76
 Ethernet port 46
 expansion bus. *See* PCI expansion bus
 expansion slots 66

F

features summary 18
 FireWire connector 44
 FireWire controller 32
 FireWire device programming 45
 FireWire drivers 45, 75
 FireWire ports 43–46
 booting from 22, 45
 floppy driver, disabled 76

G

G4. *See* Power PC G4 microprocessor
 gestaltMachineType call 72
 graphics acceleration 35
 graphics controller IC 35

H

hard disk 47
 hardware initialization code 70

I

IDE interface 33
 internal modem 49
 interrupts 32
 I/O ports
 Ethernet 46
 FireWire 43
 internal modem 50
 sound 54
 USB 40
 video monitor 56

J

JEDEC specifications for RAM DIMMs 12, 63

K

keyboard 52–53
 KeyLargo I/O controller IC 32

L

legacy drivers 76
 level2 cache 29
 logic board access 21

M

Mac OS software 68
 Max Bus 29

memory addressing 69
 memory bus 26, 30
 memory sizing 71
 microphone 55
 microprocessor 28
 microprocessor clock speeds 28
 modem 49
 modem slot 33
 monitor adapter 59
 mouse 54

N

NewWorld software architecture
See ROM in RAM

O

Open Firmware 71
 command-line interface 72
 OS Picker 72

P

PCI bus 26, 30, 66
 PCI expansion slots 66
 PMU99 IC 35
 power controller IC 35
 Power Manager 2.0 73
 PowerPC G4 microprocessor 28
 power supply 23
 PrepareMemoryForIO function 69
 presence detect feature of DIMMs 63
 processor bus 26, 29
 processor module 28

R

RAGE 128 PRO graphics IC 35
 RAM DIMMs 62–65
 capacities of 64
 configurations 63
 devices in 65
 dimensions of 22
 installation of 62
 presence detect feature 63
 specifications of 12, 62, 63
 ROM in RAM 68–72
 boot ROM 31, 68
 memory mapping 69
 RAM footprint 69
 Startup Disk control panel 69

S

Screamer sound IC 34
 screen buffers 36
 SCSI interfaces 76
 Serial Presence Detect mechanism 71
 software base station 50
 sound IC 34
 sound input jack 55
 sound output jack 54
 sound system 54–55
 Startup Disk control panel 69
 summary of features 18
 system software, changes in 72–77

U

Ultra-2 LVD SCSI drive 24, 49
 Ultra DMA ATA disk drive 47
 Ultra DMA ATA interface 33, 74
 Uni-N bridge and memory controller IC 29
 Universal Serial Bus. *See* USB
 USB class drivers 75
 USB connectors 40

I N D E X

USB controller IC 33
USB interface 33
USB Interface Module 75
USB ports 40–43
 booting from 42
 compatibility 42–43
 ADB shim for 76
 not for LocalTalk 43
 with ADB 42
 with serial ports 43
 data transfer speeds 41
USB Services Library 75
USB with keyboard 53

V

video monitor ports 56–60
 analog 58–60
 digital 56–57
video monitors
 adapter for 59
voltage switch 23

W

wireless LAN driver 76
wireless LAN module 34, 50–52
 base station 50
 hardware components 51
 security features 50
 software components 51

Z

Zip drive 49

INDEX