1. Introduction
This document describes two different methods that can be used to connect NAND FLASH to an EP93xx device. The first approach takes advantage of the data bus and uses fewer GPIO pins. The second approach uses GPIO exclusively.

2. Implementation Using GPIO Interrupt (for EP93xx)
Please refer to the partial schematic below. GPIOx, GPIOy, and GPIOz may be any GPIO pins from the EP93xx device. Not all of the devices in the EP93xx family have all of their GPIO port pins bonded out. Refer to the datasheet for the specific device you are using. It is suggested that all the GPIO pins connected to the NAND device belong to the same port for efficient code. However, this is not a requirement.

There is no GPIO signal connected to pin 7 of the NAND device in the figure below. It is not required because the ready status can be read from a bit in the Status register. If the design uses pin 7, make sure that the GPIO line used has interrupt capability. Referring to the EP93xx User’s Guide, GPIO section, you will notice Ports A, B, and F have interrupt capability. Note that Port A and B have interrupt capability but it is implemented as a single interrupt signal called GPIOINTR. All pins on Port F are available to the system interrupt controller as GPIO[7:0]INTR.

The example below connects an EP93xx to the SAMSUNG K9F2G08U0M.

![Figure 1. Example of Implementation Using Minimal GPIO](image-url)
3. Implementation Using GPIO (for EP931x)

Alternatively, the general purpose I/O (GPIO) pins can be used to provide an easy way to control an external NAND flash memory device. EP93xx GPIO signals provide great flexibility in meeting the NAND device timing requirements. However, this may not be the most efficient way to connect an EP931x to a NAND flash memory device because it requires the use of many of the available GPIO pins.

The example below connects an EP931x to the SAMSUNG K9F2G08U0M. See “Read Flash ID” Sample Code on page 3 for a code example for this particular approach.

![Figure 2. Example of Implementation Using GPIO Ports B and C](image-url)
3.1 “Read Flash ID” Sample Code

ULONG ulMakerCode;
ULONG ulDeviceCode;
ULONG ulIDData;

*GPIO_PBDDR = 0x5E;

//
// Write Read ID Command
//
*GPIO_PBDR = 0x14;
*GPIO_PCDR = 0x90;
*GPIO_PCDDR = 0xFF;
*GPIO_PBDR = 0x06;

//
// Write Reading ID Address
//
*GPIO_PBDR = 0x0C;
*GPIO_PCDR = 0x00;
*GPIO_PCDDR = 0xFF;
*GPIO_PBDR = 0x06;

//
// Prepare to Read Data from IO
//
*GPIO_PCDR = 0x00;

//
// Read Maker Code
//
*GPIO_PBDR = 0x02;
ulMakerCode = *GPIO_PCDR;
*GPIO_PBDR = 0x06;

//
// Read Device Code
//
*GPIO_PBDR = 0x02;
ulDeviceCode = *GPIO_PCDR;
*GPIO_PBDR = 0x06;

//
// Don't care this byte
//
*GPIO_PBDR = 0x02;
ulIDData = *GPIO_PCDR;
*GPIO_PBDR = 0x06;

//
// Read Page Size, Block Size, Spare Size, Organization
//
*GPIO_PBDR = 0x02;
ulIDData = *GPIO_PCDR;
*GPIO_PBDR = 0x06;

// Disable NAND Flash
*GPIO_PBDR = DISABLE_CHIP;

printf("Maker Code = 0x\%X\r\n", ulMakerCode);
printf("Device Code = 0x\%X\r\n", ulDeviceCode);
printf("IDData = 0x\%X\r\n", ulIDData);
Table 1. Revision History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Changes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REV1</td>
<td>February 2005</td>
<td>Initial Release</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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