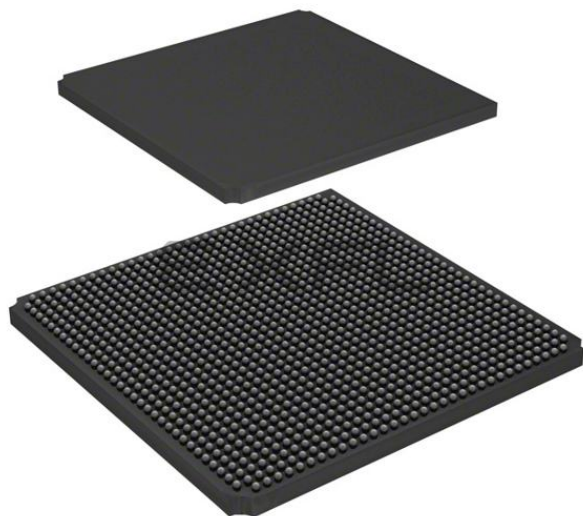




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Embedded - FPGAs, or Field Programmable Gate Arrays, are advanced integrated circuits that offer unparalleled flexibility and performance for digital systems. Unlike traditional fixed-function logic devices, FPGAs can be programmed and reprogrammed to execute a wide array of logical operations, enabling customized functionality tailored to specific applications. This reprogrammability allows developers to iterate designs quickly and implement complex functions without the need for custom hardware.

Applications of Embedded - FPGAs

The versatility of Embedded - FPGAs makes them indispensable in numerous fields. In telecommunications.

Details

Product Status	Obsolete
Number of LABs/CLBs	-
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	99512
Total RAM Bits	3637248
Number of I/O	574
Number of Gates	-
Voltage - Supply	1.14V ~ 2.625V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 85°C (TJ)
Package / Case	1152-BBGA, FCBGA
Supplier Device Package	1152-FCBGA (35x35)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microsemi/m2gl100-1fc1152

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1. For flash programming and retention maximum limits, see Table 5, page 7. For recommended operating conditions, see Table 4, page 6.

Table 4 • Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Conditions
Operating junction temperature	T_J	0	25	85	°C	Commercial
		–40	25	100	°C	Industrial
Programming junction temperatures ¹	T_J	0	25	85	°C	Commercial
		–40	25	100	°C	Industrial
DC core supply voltage. Must always power this pin.	V_{DD}	1.14	1.2	1.26	V	
Power supply for charge pumps (for normal operation and programming) for the 005, 010, 025, 050, 060 devices	V_{PP}	2.375	2.5	2.625	V	2.5 V range
		3.15	3.3	3.45	V	3.3 V range
Power supply for charge pumps (for normal operation and programming) for the 090 and 150 devices	V_{PP}	3.15	3.3	3.45	V	3.3 V range
Analog power pad for MDDR PLL	MSS_MDDR_PLL_VDDA	2.375	2.5	2.625	V	2.5 V range
		3.15	3.3	3.45	V	3.3 V range
Analog power pad for MDDR PLL	HPMS_MDDR_PLL_VDDA	2.375	2.5	2.625	V	2.5 V range
		3.15	3.3	3.45	V	3.3 V range
Analog power pad for FDDR PLL	FDDR_PLL_VDDA	2.375	2.5	2.625	V	2.5 V range
		3.15	3.3	3.45	V	3.3 V range
Analog power pad for MDDR PLL	PLL0_PLL1_MSS_MDDR_V DDA	2.375	2.5	2.625	V	2.5 V range
		3.15	3.3	3.45	V	3.3 V range
Analog power pad for MDDR PLL	PLL0_PLL1_HPMS_MDDR_ VDDA	2.375	2.5	2.625	V	2.5 V range
		3.15	3.3	3.45	V	3.3 V range
Analog power pad for PLL0 to PLL5	CCC_XX[01]_PLL_VDDA	2.375	2.5	2.625	V	2.5 V range
		3.15	3.3	3.45	V	3.3 V range
High supply voltage for PLL SerDes[01]	SERDES_[01]_PLL_VDDA	2.375	2.5	2.625	V	2.5 V range
		3.15	3.3	3.45	V	3.3 V range
Analog power for SerDes[01] PLL Lane 0 to Lane 3. This is a 2.5 V SerDes internal PLL supply.	SERDES_[01]_L[0123]_VD DAPLL	2.375	2.5	2.625	V	
TX/RX analog I/O voltage. Low voltage power for the lanes of SerDesIF0. This is a 1.2 V SerDes PMA supply.	SERDES_[01]_L[0123]_VD DAIO	1.14	1.2	1.26	V	
PCIe/PCS power supply	SERDES_[01]_VDD	1.14	1.2	1.26	V	
1.2 V DC supply voltage	V_{DDIx}	1.14	1.2	1.26	V	
1.5 V DC supply voltage	V_{DDIx}	1.425	1.5	1.575	V	
1.8 V DC supply voltage	V_{DDIx}	1.71	1.8	1.89	V	
2.5 V DC supply voltage	V_{DDIx}	2.375	2.5	2.625	V	

Table 9 • Package Thermal Resistance of SmartFusion2 and IGLOO2 Devices (continued)

	Still Air	1.0 m/s	2.5 m/s			
Device	θ_{JA}			θ_{JB}	θ_{JC}	Unit
150						
FC1152	9.08	6.81	5.87	2.56	0.38	°C/W
FCS536	15.01	12.06	10.76	3.69	1.55	°C/W
FCV484	16.21	13.11	11.84	6.73	0.10	°C/W

2.3.1.2.1 Theta-JA

Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance (θ_{JA}) is determined under standard conditions specified by JEDEC (JESD-51), but it has little relevance in the actual performance of the product. It must be used with caution, but it is useful for comparing the thermal performance of one package with another.

The maximum power dissipation allowed is calculated using EQ4.

$$\text{Maximum power allowed} = \frac{T_{J(\text{MAX})} - T_{A(\text{MAX})}}{\theta_{JA}}$$

EQ 4

The absolute maximum junction temperature is 100 °C. EQ5 shows a sample calculation of the absolute maximum power dissipation allowed for the M2GL050T-FG896 package at commercial temperature and in still air, where:

$$\theta_{JA} = 14.7 \text{ °C/W (taken from Table 9, page 10).}$$

$$T_A = 85 \text{ °C}$$

$$\text{Maximum power allowed} = \frac{100 \text{ °C} - 85 \text{ °C}}{14.7 \text{ °C/W}} = 1.088 \text{ W}$$

EQ 5

The power consumption of a device can be calculated using the Microsemi SoC Products Group power calculator. The device's power consumption must be lower than the calculated maximum power dissipation by the package.

If the power consumption is higher than the device's maximum allowable power dissipation, a heat sink may be attached to the top of the case, or the airflow inside the system must be increased.

2.3.1.2.2 Theta-JB

Junction-to-board thermal resistance (θ_{JB}) measures the ability of the package to dissipate heat from the surface of the chip to the PCB. As defined by the JEDEC (JESD-51) standard, the thermal resistance from the junction to the board uses an isothermal ring cold plate zone concept. The ring cold plate is simply a means to generate an isothermal boundary condition at the perimeter. The cold plate is mounted on a JEDEC standard board with a minimum distance of 5.0 mm away from the package edge.

2.3.1.2.3 Theta-JC

Junction-to-case thermal resistance (θ_{JC}) measures the ability of a device to dissipate heat from the surface of the chip to the top or bottom surface of the package. It is applicable to packages used with external heat sinks. Constant temperature is applied to the surface, which acts as a boundary condition.

This only applies to situations where all or nearly all of the heat is dissipated through the surface in consideration.

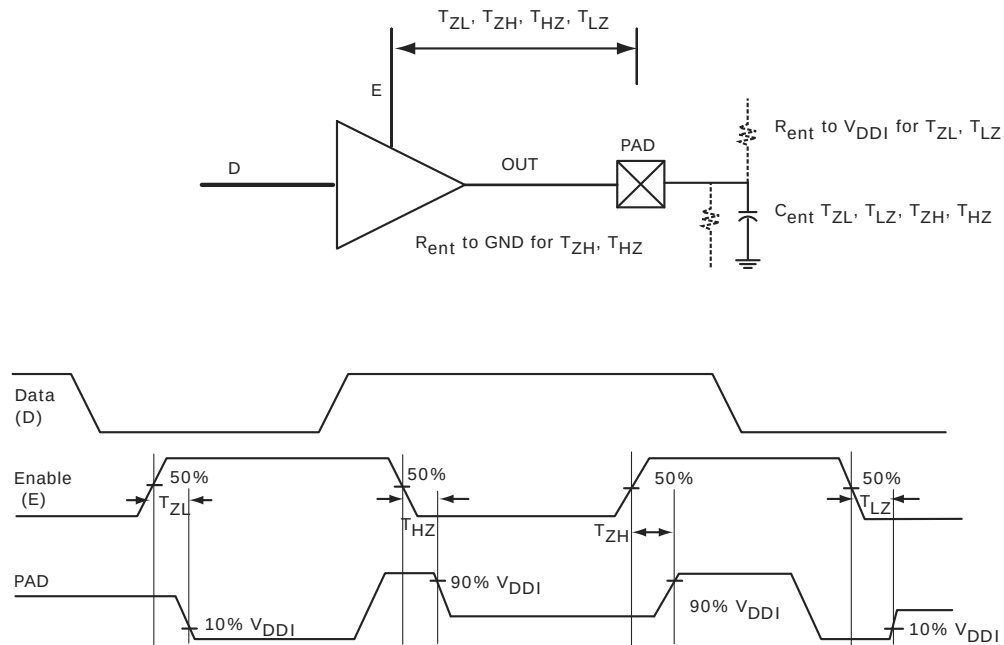
2.3.1.3 ESD Performance

See RT0001: Microsemi Corporation - SoC Products Reliability Report for information about ESD.

2.3.5.3 Tristate Buffer and AC Loading

The tristate path for enable path loadings is described in the respective specifications. The following figure shows the methodology of characterization illustrated by the enable path test point.

Figure 5 • Tristate Buffer for Enable Path Test Point



2.3.5.4 I/O Speeds

This section describes the maximum data rate summary of I/O in worst-case industrial conditions. See the individual I/O standards for operating conditions.

Table 18 • Maximum Data Rate Summary Table for Single-Ended I/O in Worst-Case Industrial Conditions

I/O	MSIO	MSIOD	DDRIO	Unit
PCI 3.3 V	630			Mbps
LVTTL 3.3 V	600			Mbps
LVC MOS 3.3 V	600			Mbps
LVC MOS 2.5 V	410	420	400	Mbps
LVC MOS 1.8 V	295	400	400	Mbps
LVC MOS 1.5 V	160	220	235	Mbps
LVC MOS 1.2 V	120	160	200	Mbps
LPDDR-LVC MOS 1.8 V mode			400	Mbps

Table 82 • LVCMOS 1.2 V Receiver Characteristics for MSIOD I/O Bank (Input Buffers)

On-Die Termination (ODT)	T_{PY}		T_{PYS}		Unit
	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	
None	4.154	4.887	4.114	4.84	ns
50	6.918	8.139	6.806	8.008	ns
75	5.613	6.603	5.533	6.509	ns
150	4.716	5.549	4.657	5.479	ns

Table 83 • LVCMOS 1.2 V Transmitter Characteristics for DDRIO I/O Bank (Output and Tristate Buffers)

Output Drive Selection	Slew Control	T_{DP}		T_{ZL}		T_{ZH}		T_{HZ}^1		T_{LZ}^1		Unit
		-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	
2 mA	Slow	6.713	7.897	5.362	6.308	6.723	7.909	7.233	8.51	6.375	7.499	ns
	Medium	5.912	6.955	4.616	5.43	5.915	6.959	6.887	8.102	6.009	7.069	ns
	Medium fast	5.5	6.469	4.231	4.978	5.5	6.471	6.672	7.849	5.835	6.865	ns
	Fast	5.462	6.426	4.194	4.935	5.463	6.427	6.646	7.819	5.828	6.857	ns
4 mA	Slow	6.109	7.186	4.708	5.539	6.098	7.174	8.005	9.418	7.033	8.274	ns
	Medium	5.355	6.299	4.034	4.746	5.338	6.28	7.637	8.985	6.672	7.849	ns
	Medium fast	4.953	5.826	3.685	4.336	4.932	5.802	7.44	8.752	6.499	7.646	ns
	Fast	4.911	5.777	3.658	4.303	4.89	5.754	7.427	8.737	6.488	7.632	ns
6 mA	Slow	5.89	6.929	4.506	5.301	5.874	6.911	8.337	9.808	7.315	8.605	ns
	Medium	5.176	6.089	3.862	4.543	5.155	6.065	7.986	9.394	6.943	8.168	ns
	Medium fast	4.792	5.637	3.523	4.145	4.765	5.606	7.808	9.186	6.775	7.97	ns
	Fast	4.754	5.593	3.486	4.101	4.728	5.563	7.777	9.149	6.769	7.963	ns

1. Delay increases with drive strength are inherent to built-in slew control circuitry for simultaneous switching output (SSO) management.

Table 84 • LVCMOS 1.2 V Transmitter Characteristics for MSIO I/O Bank (Output and Tristate Buffers)

Output Drive Selection	Slew Control	T_{DP}		T_{ZL}		T_{ZH}		T_{HZ}^1		T_{LZ}^1		Unit
		-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	
2 mA	Slow	6.746	7.937	7.458	8.774	8.172	9.614	9.867	11.608	8.393	9.874	ns
4 mA	Slow	7.068	8.315	6.678	7.857	7.474	8.793	10.986	12.924	9.043	10.638	ns

1. Delay increases with drive strength are inherent to built-in slew control circuitry for simultaneous switching output (SSO) management.

Table 159 • LPDDR-LVCMOS 1.8 V AC Switching Characteristics for Transmitter for DDRIO I/O Bank (Output and Tristate Buffers) (continued)

10 mA	medium	3.246	3.819	2.686	3.16	3.236	3.807	5.542	6.52	4.936	5.807	ns
	medium_fast	3.066	3.607	2.525	2.971	3.054	3.593	5.405	6.359	4.811	5.66	ns
	fast	3.046	3.584	2.513	2.957	3.034	3.57	5.401	6.353	4.803	5.651	ns
	slow	3.498	4.115	2.878	3.386	3.481	4.096	6.046	7.113	5.444	6.404	ns
12 mA	medium	3.138	3.692	2.569	3.023	3.126	3.678	5.782	6.803	5.129	6.034	ns
	medium_fast	2.966	3.489	2.414	2.841	2.951	3.472	5.666	6.665	5.013	5.897	ns
	fast	2.945	3.464	2.401	2.826	2.93	3.448	5.659	6.658	5.003	5.886	ns
	slow	3.417	4.02	2.807	3.303	3.401	4.002	6.083	7.156	5.464	6.428	ns
16 mA	medium	3.076	3.618	2.519	2.964	3.063	3.604	5.828	6.856	5.176	6.089	ns
	medium_fast	2.913	3.427	2.376	2.795	2.898	3.41	5.725	6.736	5.072	5.966	ns
	fast	2.894	3.405	2.362	2.78	2.879	3.388	5.715	6.724	5.064	5.957	ns
	slow	3.366	3.96	2.751	3.237	3.348	3.939	6.226	7.324	5.576	6.56	ns
	medium	3.03	3.565	2.47	2.906	3.017	3.55	5.981	7.036	5.282	6.214	ns
	medium_fast	2.87	3.377	2.328	2.739	2.854	3.358	5.895	6.935	5.18	6.094	ns
	fast	2.853	3.357	2.314	2.723	2.837	3.338	5.889	6.929	5.177	6.09	ns

1. Delay increases with drive strength are inherent to built-in slew control circuitry for simultaneous switching output (SSO) management).

2.3.7 Differential I/O Standards

Configuration of the I/O modules as a differential pair is handled by Microsemi SoC Products Group Libero software when the user instantiates a differential I/O macro in the design. Differential I/Os can also be used in conjunction with the embedded Input register (InReg), Output register (OutReg), Enable register (EnReg), and Double Data Rate registers (DDR).

2.3.7.1 LVDS

Low-Voltage Differential Signaling (ANSI/TIA/EIA-644) is a high-speed, differential I/O standard.

Minimum and Maximum Input and Output Levels

Table 160 • LVDS Recommended DC Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Conditions
Supply voltage	V_{DDI}	2.375	2.5	2.625	V	2.5 V range
Supply voltage	V_{DDI}	3.15	3.3	3.45	V	3.3 V range

Table 161 • LVDS DC Input Voltage Specification

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Conditions
DC Input voltage	V_I	0	2.925	V	2.5 V range
DC input voltage	V_I	0	3.45	V	3.3 V range
Input current high ¹	I_{IH} (DC)				
Input current low ¹	I_{IL} (DC)				

1. See Table 24, page 22.

Table 185 • M-LVDS DC Voltage Specification Output Voltage Specification (for MSIO I/O Bank Only)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
DC output logic high	V _{OH}	1.25	1.425	1.6	V
DC output logic low	V _{OL}	0.9	1.075	1.25	V

Table 186 • M-LVDS Differential Voltage Specification

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Differential output voltage swing (for MSIO I/O bank only)	V _{OD}	300	650	mV
Output common mode voltage (for MSIO I/O bank only)	V _{OCM}	0.3	2.1	V
Input common mode voltage	V _{ICM}	0.3	1.2	V
Input differential voltage	V _{ID}	50	2400	mV

Table 187 • M-LVDS Minimum and Maximum AC Switching Speed for MSIO I/O Bank

Parameter	Symbol	Max	Unit	Conditions
Maximum data rate	D _{MAX}	500	Mbps	AC loading: 2 pF / 100 Ω differential load

Table 188 • M-LVDS AC Impedance Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Unit
Termination resistance	R _T	50	Ω

Table 189 • M-LVDS AC Test Parameter Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Unit
Measuring/trip point for data path	V _{TRIP}	Cross point	V
Resistance for enable path (T _{ZH} , T _{ZL} , T _{HZ} , T _{LZ})	R _{ENT}	2K	Ω
Capacitive loading for enable path (T _{ZH} , T _{ZL} , T _{HZ} , T _{LZ})	C _{ENT}	5	pF

AC Switching Characteristics

Worst commercial-case conditions: T_J = 85 °C, V_{DD} = 1.14 V, V_{DDI} = 2.375 V

Table 190 • M-LVDS AC Switching Characteristics for Receiver (for MSIO I/O Bank - Input Buffers)

On-Die Termination (ODT)	T _{py}		Unit
	-1	-Std	
None	2.738	3.221	ns
100	2.735	3.218	ns

Table 198 • Mini-LVDS AC Impedance Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Unit
Termination resistance	R_T	100	Ω

Table 199 • Mini-LVDS AC Test Parameter Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Unit
Measuring/trip point for data path	V_{TRIP}	Cross point	V
Resistance for enable path (T_{ZH} , T_{ZL} , T_{HZ} , T_{LZ})	R_{ENT}	2K	Ω
Capacitive loading for enable path (T_{ZH} , T_{ZL} , T_{HZ} , T_{LZ})	C_{ENT}	5	pF

AC Switching Characteristics

Worst commercial-case conditions: $T_J = 85^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$, $V_{DDI} = 2.375\text{ V}$.

Table 200 • Mini-LVDS AC Switching Characteristics for Receiver (for MSIO I/O Bank - Input Buffers)

On-Die Termination (ODT)	T_{PY}		Unit
	-1	-Std	
None	2.855	3.359	ns
100	2.85	3.353	ns
None	2.602	3.061	ns
100	2.597	3.055	ns

Table 201 • Mini-LVDS AC Switching Characteristics for Transmitter for MSIO I/O Bank (Output and Tristate Buffers)

T_{DP}		T_{ZL}		T_{ZH}		T_{HZ}		T_{LZ}		Unit
-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	
2.097	2.467	2.308	2.715	2.296	2.701	1.964	2.31	1.949	2.293	ns

Table 202 • Mini-LVDS AC Switching Characteristics for Transmitter (for MSIOD I/O Bank - Output and Tristate Buffers)

	T_{DP}		T_{ZL}		T_{ZH}		T_{HZ}		T_{LZ}		Unit
	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	
No pre-emphasis	1.614	1.899	1.562	1.837	1.553	1.826	1.593	1.874	1.578	1.856	ns
Min pre-emphasis	1.604	1.887	1.745	2.053	1.731	2.036	1.892	2.225	1.861	2.189	ns
Med pre-emphasis	1.521	1.79	1.753	2.062	1.737	2.043	1.9	2.235	1.868	2.197	ns
Max pre-emphasis	1.492	1.754	1.762	2.073	1.745	2.052	1.91	2.247	1.876	2.206	ns

Table 215 • LVPECL DC Input Voltage Specification

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
DC input voltage	V_I	0	3.45	V

Table 216 • LVPECL DC Differential Voltage Specification

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Input common mode voltage	V_{ICM}	0.3		2.8	V
Input differential voltage	V_{IDIFF}	100	300	1,000	mV

Table 217 • LVPECL Minimum and Maximum AC Switching Speeds

Parameter	Symbol	Max	Unit
Maximum data rate	D_{MAX}	900	Mbps

AC Switching Characteristics

Worst commercial-case conditions: $T_J = 85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$, $V_{DDI} = 2.375\text{ V}$.

Table 218 • LVPECL Receiver Characteristics for MSIO I/O Bank

On-Die Termination (ODT)	T_{PY}		Unit
	-1	-Std	
None	2.572	3.025	ns
100	2.569	3.023	ns

2.3.8 I/O Register Specifications

This section describes input and output register specifications.

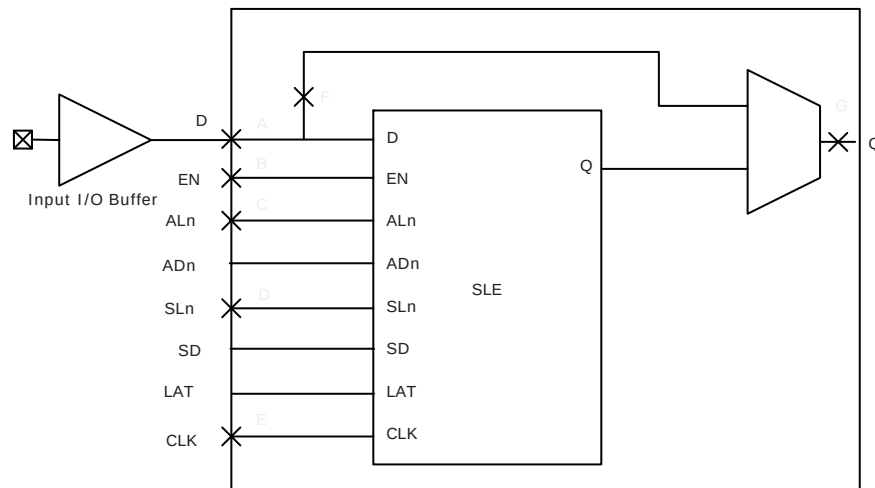
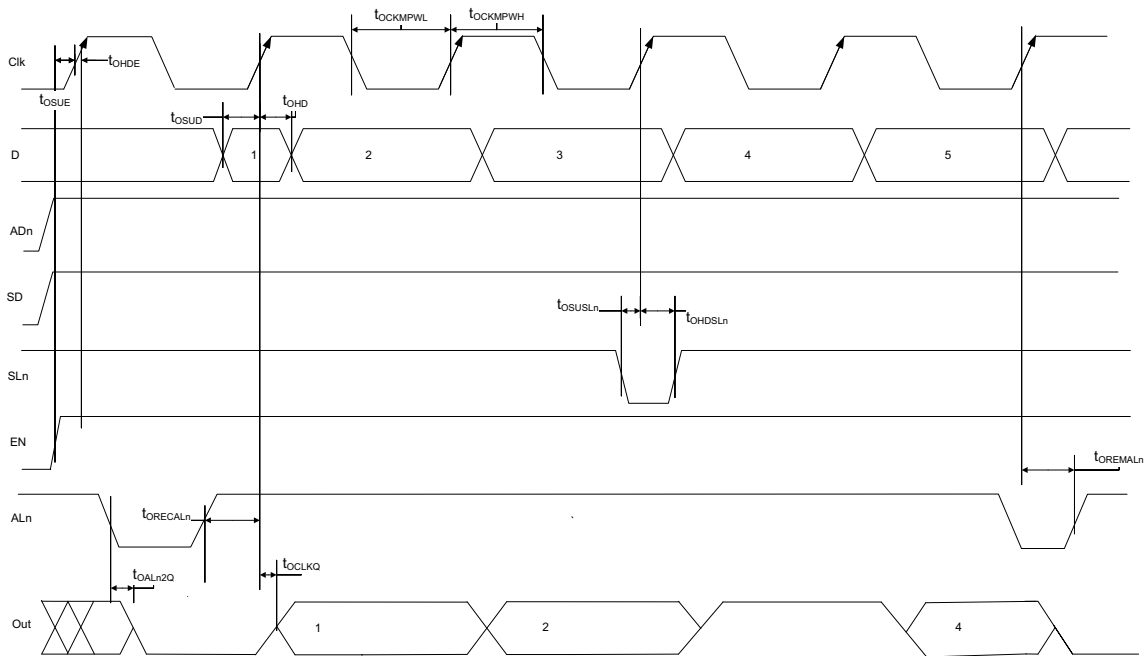
2.3.8.1 Input Register**Figure 6 • Timing Model for Input Register**

Figure 9 • I/O Register Output Timing Diagram

The following table lists the output/enable propagation delays in worst commercial-case conditions when $T_J = 85^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$.

Table 220 • Output/Enable Data Register Propagation Delays

Parameter	Symbol	Measuring Nodes (from, to) ¹	-1	-Std	Unit
Bypass delay of the output/enable register	T_{OBYP}	F, G or H, I	0.353	0.415	ns
Clock-to-Q of the output/enable register	T_{OCLKQ}	E, G or E, I	0.263	0.309	ns
Data setup time for the output/enable register	T_{OSUD}	A, E or J, E	0.19	0.223	ns
Data hold time for the output/enable register	T_{OHD}	A, E or J, E	0	0	ns
Enable setup time for the output/enable register	T_{OSUE}	B, E	0.419	0.493	ns
Enable hold time for the output/enable register	T_{OHE}	B, E	0	0	ns
Synchronous load setup time for the output/enable register	T_{OSUSL}	D, E	0.196	0.231	ns
Synchronous load hold time for the output/enable register	T_{OHSL}	D, E	0	0	ns
Asynchronous clear-to-q of the output/enable register ($ADn = 1$)	T_{OALN2Q}	C, G or C, I	0.505	0.594	ns
Asynchronous preset-to-q of the output/enable register ($ADn = 0$)		C, G or C, I	0.528	0.621	ns
Asynchronous load removal time for the output/enable register	$T_{OREMALN}$	C, E	0	0	ns
Asynchronous load recovery time for the output/enable register	$T_{ORECALN}$	C, E	0.034	0.04	ns
Asynchronous load minimum pulse width for the output/enable register	T_{OWALN}	C, C	0.304	0.357	ns
Clock minimum pulse width high for the output/enable register	$T_{OCKMPWH}$	E, E	0.075	0.088	ns
Clock minimum pulse width low for the output/enable register	$T_{OCKMPWL}$	E, E	0.159	0.187	ns

1. For the derating values at specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, see Table 16, page 14 for derating values.

2.3.11 Global Resource Characteristics

The IGLOO2 and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGA devices offer a powerful, low skew global routing network which provides an effective clock distribution throughout the FPGA fabric. See *UG0445: IGLOO2 FPGA and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGA Fabric User Guide* for the positions of various global routing resources.

The following table lists the 150 device global resources in worst commercial-case conditions when $T_J = 85^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$.

Table 225 • 150 Device Global Resource

Parameter	Symbol	-1		-Std		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
Input low delay for global clock	T_{RCKL}	0.83	0.911	0.831	0.913	ns
Input high delay for global clock	T_{RCKH}	1.457	1.588	1.715	1.869	ns
Maximum skew for global clock	T_{RCKSW}		0.131		0.154	ns

The following table lists the 090 device global resources in worst commercial-case conditions when $T_J = 85^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$.

Table 226 • 090 Device Global Resource

Parameter	Symbol	-1		-Std		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
Input low delay for global clock	T_{RCKL}	0.835	0.888	0.833	0.886	ns
Input high delay for global clock	T_{RCKH}	1.405	1.489	1.654	1.752	ns
Maximum skew for global clock	T_{RCKSW}		0.084		0.098	ns

The following table lists the 050 device global resources in worst commercial-case conditions when $T_J = 85^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$.

Table 227 • 050 Device Global Resource

Parameter	Symbol	-1		-Std		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
Input low delay for global clock	T_{RCKL}	0.827	0.897	0.826	0.896	ns
Input high delay for global clock	T_{RCKH}	1.419	1.53	1.671	1.8	ns
Maximum skew for global clock	T_{RCKSW}		0.111		0.129	ns

The following table lists the 025 device global resources in worst commercial-case conditions when $T_J = 85^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$.

Table 228 • 025 Device Global Resource

Parameter	Symbol	-1		-Std		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
Input low delay for global clock	T_{RCKL}	0.747	0.799	0.745	0.797	ns
Input high delay for global clock	T_{RCKH}	1.294	1.378	1.522	1.621	ns
Maximum skew for global clock	T_{RCKSW}		0.084		0.099	ns

The following table lists the RAM1K18 – two-port mode for depth × width configuration 512 × 36 in worst commercial-case conditions when $T_J = 85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$.

Table 236 • RAM1K18 – Two-Port Mode for Depth × Width Configuration 512 × 36

Parameter	Symbol	–1		–Std		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
Clock period	T_{CY}	2.5		2.941		ns
Clock minimum pulse width high	$T_{CLKMPWH}$	1.125		1.323		ns
Clock minimum pulse width low	$T_{CLKMPWL}$	1.125		1.323		ns
Pipelined clock period	T_{PLCY}	2.5		2.941		ns
Pipelined clock minimum pulse width high	$T_{PLCLKMPWH}$	1.125		1.323		ns
Pipelined clock minimum pulse width low	$T_{PLCLKMPWL}$	1.125		1.323		ns
Read access time with pipeline register	T_{CLK2Q}		0.334		0.393	ns
Read access time without pipeline register			2.25		2.647	ns
Address setup time	T_{ADDRSU}	0.313		0.368		ns
Address hold time	T_{ADDRHD}	0.274		0.322		ns
Data setup time	T_{DSU}	0.337		0.396		ns
Data hold time	T_{DHD}	0.111		0.13		ns
Block select setup time	T_{BLKSU}	0.207		0.244		ns
Block select hold time	T_{BLKHD}	0.201		0.237		ns
Block select to out disable time (when pipelined register is disabled)	T_{BLK2Q}		2.25		2.647	ns
Block select minimum pulse width	T_{BLKMPW}	0.186		0.219		ns
Read enable setup time	T_{RDESU}	0.449		0.528		ns
Read enable hold time	T_{RDEHD}	0.167		0.197		ns
Pipelined read enable setup time (A_DOUT_EN, B_DOUT_EN)	$T_{RDPLESU}$	0.248		0.291		ns
Pipelined read enable hold time (A_DOUT_EN, B_DOUT_EN)	$T_{RDPLEHD}$	0.102		0.12		ns
Asynchronous reset to output propagation delay	T_{R2Q}		1.506		1.772	ns
Asynchronous reset removal time	T_{RSTREM}	0.506		0.595		ns
Asynchronous reset recovery time	T_{RSTREC}	0.004		0.005		ns
Asynchronous reset minimum pulse width	T_{RSTMPW}	0.301		0.354		ns
Pipelined register asynchronous reset removal time	$T_{PLRSTREM}$	–0.279		–0.328		ns
Pipelined register asynchronous reset recovery time	$T_{PLRSTREC}$	0.327		0.385		ns
Pipelined register asynchronous reset minimum pulse width	$T_{PLRSTMPW}$	0.282		0.332		ns
Synchronous reset setup time	T_{SRSTSU}	0.226		0.265		ns
Synchronous reset hold time	T_{SRSTHD}	0.036		0.043		ns
Write enable setup time	T_{WESU}	0.39		0.458		ns
Write enable hold time	T_{WEHD}	0.242		0.285		ns
Maximum frequency	F_{MAX}		400		340	MHz

Table 242 • μ SRAM (RAM512x2) in 512 × 2 Mode (continued)

Parameter	Symbol	–1		–Std		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
Write clock period	T_{CCY}	4		4		ns
Write clock minimum pulse width high	$T_{CCLKMPWH}$	1.8		1.8		ns
Write clock minimum pulse width low	$T_{CCLKMPWL}$	1.8		1.8		ns
Write block setup time	T_{BLKCSU}	0.404		0.476		ns
Write block hold time	T_{BLKCHD}	0.007		0.008		ns
Write input data setup time	T_{DINCSU}	0.101		0.118		ns
Write input data hold time	T_{DINCHD}	0.137		0.161		ns
Write address setup time	$T_{ADDRCSU}$	0.088		0.104		ns
Write address hold time	$T_{ADDRCHD}$	0.247		0.29		ns
Write enable setup time	T_{WECSU}	0.397		0.467		ns
Write enable hold time	T_{WECHD}	–0.03		–0.03		ns
Maximum frequency	F_{MAX}		250		250	MHz

The following table lists the μ SRAM in 1024 × 1 mode in worst commercial-case conditions when $T_J = 85^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$.

Table 243 • μ SRAM (RAM1024x1) in 1024 × 1 Mode

Parameter	Symbol	–1		–Std		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
Read clock period	T_{CY}	4		4		ns
Read clock minimum pulse width high	$T_{CLKMPWH}$	1.8		1.8		ns
Read clock minimum pulse width low	$T_{CLKMPWL}$	1.8		1.8		ns
Read pipeline clock period	T_{PLCY}	4		4		ns
Read pipeline clock minimum pulse width high	$T_{PLCLKMPWH}$	1.8		1.8		ns
Read pipeline clock minimum pulse width low	$T_{PLCLKMPWL}$	1.8		1.8		ns
Read access time with pipeline register	T_{CLK2Q}		0.27		0.31	ns
Read access time without pipeline register			1.78		2.1	ns
Read address setup time in synchronous mode	T_{ADDRSU}	0.301		0.354		ns
Read address setup time in asynchronous mode		1.978		2.327		ns
Read address hold time in synchronous mode	T_{ADDRHD}	0.137		0.161		ns
Read address hold time in asynchronous mode		–0.6		–0.71		ns
Read enable setup time	T_{RDENSU}	0.278		0.327		ns
Read enable hold time	T_{RDENHD}	0.057		0.067		ns
Read block select setup time	T_{BLKSU}	1.839		2.163		ns
Read block select hold time	T_{BLKHD}	–0.65		–0.77		ns
Read block select to out disable time (when pipelined register is disabled)	T_{BLK2Q}		2.16		2.54	ns
Read asynchronous reset removal time (pipelined clock)	T_{RSTREM}	–0.02		–0.03		ns
Read asynchronous reset removal time (non-pipelined clock)		0.046		0.054		ns

Table 243 • μ SRAM (RAM1024x1) in 1024 × 1 Mode (continued)

Parameter	Symbol	–1		–Std		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
Read asynchronous reset recovery time (pipelined clock)	T_{RSTREC}	0.507		0.597		ns
Read asynchronous reset recovery time (non-pipelined clock)		0.236		0.278		ns
Read asynchronous reset to output propagation delay (with pipelined register enabled)	T_{R2Q}		0.83		0.98	ns
Read synchronous reset setup time	T_{SRSTSU}	0.271		0.319		ns
Read synchronous reset hold time	T_{SRSTHD}	0.061		0.071		ns
Write clock period	T_{CCY}	4		4		ns
Write clock minimum pulse width high	$T_{CCLKMPWH}$	1.8		1.8		ns
Write clock minimum pulse width low	$T_{CCLKMPWL}$	1.8		1.8		ns
Write block setup time	T_{BLKCSU}	0.404		0.476		ns
Write block hold time	T_{BLKCHD}	0.007		0.008		ns
Write input data setup time	T_{DINCSU}	0.003		0.004		ns
Write input data hold time	T_{DINCHD}	0.137		0.161		ns
Write address setup time	$T_{ADDRCSU}$	0.088		0.104		ns
Write address hold time	$T_{ADDRCHD}$	0.247		0.29		ns
Write enable setup time	T_{WECSU}	0.397		0.467		ns
Write enable hold time	T_{WECHD}	–0.03		–0.03		ns
Maximum frequency	F_{MAX}		250		250	MHz

2.3.13 Programming Times

The following tables list the programming times in typical conditions when $T_J = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.2\text{ V}$. External SPI flash part# AT25DF641-s3H is used during this measurement.

Table 244 • JTAG Programming (Fabric Only)

M2S/M2GL				
Device	Image size Bytes	Program	Verify	Unit
005	302672	22	10	Sec
010	568784	28	18	Sec
025	1223504	51	26	Sec
050	2424832	66	54	Sec
060	2418896	77	54	Sec
090	3645968	113	126	Sec
150	6139184	155	193	Sec

Table 259 • 2 Step IAP Programming (Fabric Only)

M2S/M2GL Device	Image size		Authenticate	Program	Verify	Unit
	Bytes					
005	302672	4	39	6	Sec	
010	568784	7	45	12	Sec	
025	1223504	14	55	23	Sec	
050	2424832	29	74	40	Sec	
060	2418896	39	83	50	Sec	
090	3645968	60	106	73	Sec	
150	6139184	100	154	120	Sec	

Table 260 • 2 Step IAP Programming (eNVM Only)

M2S/M2GL Device	Image size		Authenticate	Program	Verify	Unit
	Bytes					
005	137536	2	59	5	Sec	
010	274816	4	98	11	Sec	
025	274816	4	100	10	Sec	
050	2,78,528	3	107	9	Sec	
060	268480	5	98	22	Sec	
090	544496	10	174	43	Sec	
150	544496	10	175	44	Sec	

Table 261 • 2 Step IAP Programming (Fabric and eNVM)

M2S/M2GL Device	Image size		Authenticate	Program	Verify	Unit
	Bytes					
005	439296	6	78	11	Sec	
010	842688	11	122	21	Sec	
025	1497408	19	135	32	Sec	
050	2695168	32	158	48	Sec	
060	2686464	43	159	70	Sec	
090	4190208	68	258	115	Sec	
150	6682768	109	308	162	Sec	

2.3.14 Math Block Timing Characteristics

The fundamental building block in any digital signal processing algorithm is the multiply-accumulate function. Each IGLOO2 and SmartFusion2 SoC math block supports 18×18 signed multiplication, dot product, and built-in addition, subtraction, and accumulation units to combine multiplication results efficiently. The following table lists the math blocks with all registers used in worst commercial-case conditions when $T_J = 85^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$.

Table 268 • Math Blocks with all Registers Used

Parameter	Symbol	–1		–Std		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
Input, control register setup time	T_{MISU}	0.149		0.176		ns
Input, control register hold time	T_{MIHD}	1.68		1.976		ns
CDIN input setup time	$T_{MOCDINSU}$	0.185		0.218		ns
CDIN input hold time	$T_{MOCDINHHD}$	0.08		0.094		ns
Synchronous reset/enable setup time	$T_{MSRSTENSU}$	–0.419		–0.493		ns
Synchronous reset/enable hold time	$T_{MSRSTENHD}$	0.011		0.013		ns
Asynchronous reset removal time	$T_{MARSTREM}$	0		0		ns
Asynchronous reset recovery time	$T_{MARSTREC}$	0.088		0.104		ns
Output register clock to out delay	T_{MOCQ}		0.232		0.273	ns
CLK minimum period	T_{MCLKMP}	2.245		2.641		ns

The following table lists the math blocks with input bypassed and output registers used in worst commercial-case conditions when $T_J = 85^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$.

Table 269 • Math Block with Input Bypassed and Output Registers Used

Parameter	Symbol	–1		–Std		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
Output register setup time	T_{MOSU}	2.294		2.699		ns
Output register hold time	T_{MOHD}	1.68		1.976		ns
CDIN input setup time	$T_{MOCDINSU}$	0.115		0.136		ns
CDIN input hold time	$T_{MOCDINHHD}$	–0.444		–0.522		ns
Synchronous reset/enable setup time	$T_{MSRSTENSU}$	–0.419		–0.493		ns
Synchronous reset/enable hold time	$T_{MSRSTENHD}$	0.011		0.013		ns
Asynchronous reset removal time	$T_{MARSTREM}$	0		0		ns
Asynchronous reset recovery time	$T_{MARSTREC}$	0.014		0.017		ns
Output register clock to out delay	T_{MOCQ}		0.232		0.273	ns
CLK minimum period	T_{MCLKMP}	2.179		2.563		ns

The following table lists the math blocks with input register used and output in bypass mode in worst commercial-case conditions when $T_J = 85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$.

Table 270 • Math Block with Input Register Used and Output in Bypass Mode

Parameter	Symbol	-1		-Std		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
Input register setup time	T_{MISU}	0.149		0.176		ns
Input register hold time	T_{MIHD}	0.185		0.218		ns
Synchronous reset/enable setup time	$T_{MSRSTENSU}$	0.08		0.094		ns
Synchronous reset/enable hold time	$T_{MSRSTENHD}$	-0.012		-0.014		ns
Asynchronous reset removal time	$T_{MARSTREM}$	-0.005		-0.005		ns
Asynchronous reset recovery time	$T_{MARSTREC}$	0.088		0.104		ns
Input register clock to output delay	T_{MICQ}		2.52		2.964	ns
CDIN to output delay	$T_{MCDIN2Q}$		1.951		2.295	ns

The following table lists the math blocks with input and output in bypass mode in worst commercial-case conditions when $T_J = 85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$.

Table 271 • Math Block with Input and Output in Bypass Mode

Parameter	Symbol	-1	-Std	Unit
		Max	Max	
Input to output delay	T_{MIQ}	2.568	3.022	ns
CDIN to output delay	$T_{MCDIN2Q}$	1.951	2.295	ns

2.3.15 Embedded NVM (eNVM) Characteristics

The following table lists the eNVM read performance in worst-case conditions when $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$, $V_{PPNVM} = V_{PP} = 2.375\text{ V}$.

Table 272 • eNVM Read Performance

Symbol	Description	Operating Temperature Range						Unit
		-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	
T_J	Junction temperature range	-55 °C to 125 °C		-40 °C to 100 °C		0 °C to 85 °C		°C
$F_{MAXREAD}$	eNVM maximum read frequency	25	25	25	25	25	25	MHz

The following table lists the eNVM page programming in worst-case conditions when $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$, $V_{PPNVM} = V_{PP} = 2.375\text{ V}$.

Table 273 • eNVM Page Programming

Symbol	Description	Operating Temperature Range						Unit
		-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	
T_J	Junction temperature range	-55 °C to 125 °C		-40 °C to 100 °C		0 °C to 85 °C		°C
$T_{PAGEPGM}$	eNVM page programming time	40	40	40	40	40	40	ms

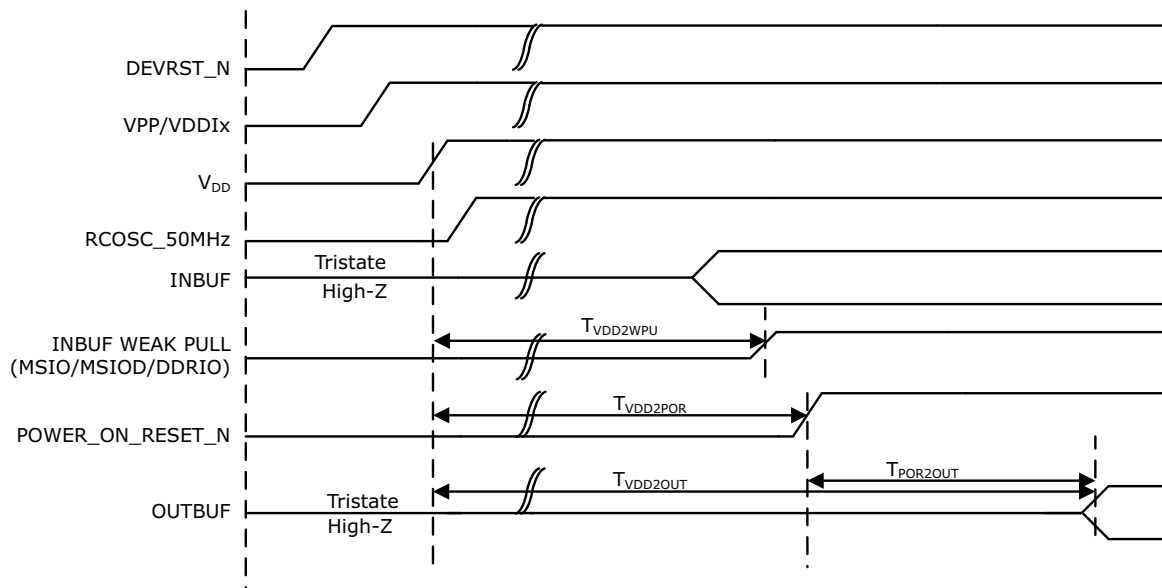
2.3.24 Power-up to Functional Times

The following table lists the SmartFusion2 power-up to functional times in worst-case industrial conditions when $T_J = 100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$.

Table 288 • Power-up to Functional Times for SmartFusion2

Symbol	From	To	Description	Maximum Power-up to Functional Time for SmartFusion2 (uS)						
				005	010	025	050	060	090	150
$T_{POR2OUT}$	POWER_ON_RESET_N	Output available at I/O	Fabric to output	647	500	531	483	474	524	647
$T_{POR2MSSRST}$	POWER_ON_RESET_N	MSS_RESE T_N_M2F	Fabric to MSS	644	497	528	480	468	518	641
$T_{MSSRST2OUT}$	MSS_RESET_N_M2F	Output available at I/O	MSS to output	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	4.9	4.8	4.8
$T_{VDD2OUT}$	V_{DD}	Output available at I/O	V_{DD} at its minimum threshold level to output	3096	2975	3012	2959	2869	2992	3225
$T_{VDD2POR}$	V_{DD}	POWER_ON_RESET_N	V_{DD} at its minimum threshold level to fabric	2476	2487	2496	2486	2406	2563	2602
$T_{VDD2MSSRST}$	V_{DD}	MSS_RESE T_N_M2F	V_{DD} at its minimum threshold level to MSS	3093	2972	3008	2956	2864	2987	3220
$T_{VDD2WPU}$	DEV_RST_N	DDRIO Inbuf weak pull	DEV_RST_N to Inbuf weak pull	2500	2487	2509	2475	2507	2519	2617
	DEV_RST_N	MSIO Inbuf weak pull	DEV_RST_N to Inbuf weak pull	2504	2491	2510	2478	2517	2525	2620
	DEV_RST_N	MSIOD Inbuf weak pull	DEV_RST_N to Inbuf weak pull	2479	2468	2493	2458	2486	2499	2595

Note: For more information about power-up times, see *UG0331: SmartFusion2 Microcontroller Subsystem User Guide*.

Figure 18 • Power-up to Functional Timing Diagram for IGLOO2

2.3.25 DEVRST_N Characteristics

Table 290 • DEVRST_N Characteristics for All Devices

Parameter	Symbol	Max	Unit
DEVRST_N ramp rate	$T_{RAMPDEVRSTN}$	1	us
DEVRST_N cycling rate	$F_{MAXPDEVRSTN}$	100	kHz

2.3.26 DEVRST_N to Functional Times

The following table lists the SmartFusion2 DEVRST_N to functional times in worst-case industrial conditions when $T_J = 100^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$.

Table 291 • DEVRST_N to Functional Times for SmartFusion2

Symbol	From	To	Description	Maximum Power-up to Functional Time for SmartFusion2 (uS)						
				005	010	025	050	060	090	150
$T_{POR2OUT}$	POWER_ON_RESET_N	Output available at I/O	Fabric to output	518	501	527	521	422	419	694
$T_{POR2MSSRST}$	POWER_ON_RESET_N	MSS_RESET_N_M2F	Fabric to MSS	515	497	524	518	417	414	689
$T_{MSSRST2OUT}$	MSS_RESET_N_M2F	Output available at I/O	MSS to output	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	4.8	4.8	4.8
$T_{DEVRST2OUT}$	DEVRST_N	Output available at I/O	V_{DD} at its minimum threshold level to output	706	768	715	691	641	635	871

Table 310 • SPI Characteristics for All Devices (continued)

Symbol	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Conditions
sp2	SPI_[0 1]_CLK minimum pulse width high					
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/2	6			ns	
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/4	12.05			ns	
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/8	24.1			ns	
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/16	0.05			µs	
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/32	0.095			µs	
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/64	0.195			µs	
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/128	0.385			µs	
sp3	SPI_[0 1]_CLK minimum pulse width low					
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/2	6			ns	
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/4	12.05			ns	
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/8	24.1			ns	
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/16	0.05			µs	
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/32	0.095			µs	
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/64	0.195			µs	
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/128	0.385			µs	
sp4	SPI_[0 1]_CLK, SPI_[0 1]_DO, SPI_[0 1]_SS rise time (10%–90%) ¹		2.77		ns	I/O Configuration: LVCMOS 2.5 V - 8 mA AC loading: 35 pF test conditions: Typical voltage, 25 °C
sp5	SPI_[0 1]_CLK, SPI_[0 1]_DO, SPI_[0 1]_SS fall time (10%–90%) ¹		2.906		ns	I/O Configuration: LVCMOS 2.5 V - 8 mA AC loading: 35 pF test conditions: Typical voltage, 25 °C
SPI master configuration (applicable for 005, 010, 025, and 050 devices)						
sp6m	SPI_[0 1]_DO setup time ²	(SPI_x_CLK_period/2) – 8.0			ns	
sp7m	SPI_[0 1]_DO hold time ²	(SPI_x_CLK_period/2) – 2.5			ns	
sp8m	SPI_[0 1]_DI setup time ²	12			ns	
sp9m	SPI_[0 1]_DI hold time ²	2.5			ns	
SPI slave configuration (applicable for 005, 010, 025, and 050 devices)						
sp6s	SPI_[0 1]_DO setup time ²	(SPI_x_CLK_period/2) – 17.0			ns	
sp7s	SPI_[0 1]_DO hold time ²	(SPI_x_CLK_period/2) + 3.0			ns	
sp8s	SPI_[0 1]_DI setup time ²	2			ns	
sp9s	SPI_[0 1]_DI hold time ²	7			ns	