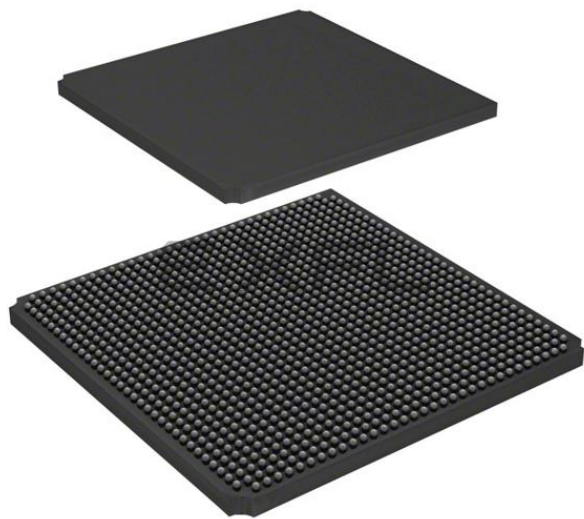




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Understanding [Embedded - FPGAs \(Field Programmable Gate Array\)](#)

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-fcg1152

Figure 1 • High Temperature Data Retention (HTR)**2.3.1.1 Overshoot/Undershoot Limits**

For AC signals, the input signal may undershoot during transitions to -1.0 V for no longer than 10% of the period. The current during the transition must not exceed 100 mA.

For AC signals, the input signal may overshoot during transitions to $V_{CCI} + 1.0$ V for no longer than 10% of the period. The current during the transition must not exceed 100 mA.

Note: The above specifications do not apply to the PCI standard. The IGLOO2 and SmartFusion2 PCI I/Os are compliant with the PCI standard including the PCI overshoot/undershoot specifications.

2.3.1.2 Thermal Characteristics

The temperature variable in the Microsemi SoC Products Group Designer software refers to the junction temperature, not the ambient, case, or board temperatures. This is an important distinction because dynamic and static power consumption causes the chip's junction temperature to be higher than the ambient, case, or board temperatures.

EQ1 through EQ3 give the relationship between thermal resistance, temperature gradient, and power.

$$\theta_{JA} = \frac{T_J - T_A}{P}$$

EQ 1

$$\theta_{JB} = \frac{T_J - T_B}{P}$$

EQ 2

$$\theta_{JC} = \frac{T_J - T_C}{P}$$

EQ 3

Table 11 • SmartFusion2 and IGLOO2 Quiescent Supply Current ($V_{DD} = 1.2 \text{ V}$) – Typical Process

Symbol	Modes	005	010	025	050	060	090	150	Unit	Conditions
IDC2	Flash*Freeze	1.4	2.6	3.7	5.1	5.0	5.1	8.9	mA	Typical ($T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$)
		12.0	20.0	26.6	35.3	35.4	35.7	57.8	mA	Commercial ($T_J = 85^\circ\text{C}$)
		18.5	30.8	41.0	54.5	54.5	55.0	89.0	mA	Industrial ($T_J = 100^\circ\text{C}$)

Table 12 • SmartFusion2 and IGLOO2 Quiescent Supply Current ($V_{DD} = 1.26 \text{ V}$) – Worst-Case Process

Symbol	Modes	005	010	025	050	060	090	150	Unit	Conditions
IDC1	Non-Flash*Freeze	43.8	57.0	84.6	132.3	161.4	163.0	242.5	mA	Commercial ($T_J = 85^\circ\text{C}$)
		65.3	85.7	127.8	200.9	245.4	247.8	369.0	mA	Industrial ($T_J = 100^\circ\text{C}$)
IDC2	Flash*Freeze	29.1	45.6	51.7	62.7	69.3	70.0	84.8	mA	Commercial ($T_J = 85^\circ\text{C}$)
		44.9	70.3	79.7	96.5	106.8	107.8	130.6	mA	Industrial ($T_J = 100^\circ\text{C}$)

2.3.2.2 Programming Currents

The following tables represent programming, verify and Inrush currents for SmartFusion2 SoC and IGLOO2 FPGA devices.

Table 13 • Currents During Program Cycle, $0^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$ – Typical Process

Power Supplies	Voltage (V)	005	010	025	050	060	090	150 ¹	Unit
V_{DD}	1.26	46	53	55	58	30	42	52	mA
V_{PP}	3.46	8	11	6	10	9	12	12	mA
V_{PPNVM}	3.46	1	2	2	3	3	3		mA
V_{DDI}	2.62	31	16	17	1	12	12	81	mA
	3.46	62	31	36	1	12	17	84	mA
Number of banks		7	8	8	10	10	9	19	

1. V_{PP} and V_{PPNVM} are internally shorted.

Table 14 • Currents During Verify Cycle, $0^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$ – Typical Process

Power Supplies	Voltage (V)	005	010	025	050	060	090	150 ¹	Unit
V_{DD}	1.26	44	53	55	58	33	41	51	mA
V_{PP}	3.46	6	5	3	15	8	11	12	mA
V_{PPNVM}	3.46	1	0	0	1	1	1		mA
V_{DDI}	2.62	31	16	17	1	12	11	81	mA
	3.46	61	32	36	1	12	17	84	mA
Number of banks		7	8	8	10	10	9	19	

1. V_{PP} and V_{PPNVM} are internally shorted.

Table 19 • Maximum Data Rate Summary Table for Voltage-Referenced I/O in Worst-Case Industrial Conditions

I/O	MSIO	MSIOD	DDRIO	Unit
LPDDR			400	Mbps
HSTL1.5 V			400	Mbps
SSTL 2.5 V	510	700	400	Mbps
SSTL 1.8 V			667	Mbps
SSTL 1.5 V			667	Mbps

Table 20 • Maximum Data Rate Summary Table for Differential I/O in Worst-Case Industrial Conditions

I/O	MSIO	MSIOD	Unit
LVPECL (input only)	900		Mbps
LVDS 3.3 V	535		Mbps
LVDS 2.5 V	535	700	Mbps
RSDS	520	700	Mbps
BLVDS	500		Mbps
MLVDS	500		Mbps
Mini-LVDS	520	700	Mbps

Table 21 • Maximum Frequency Summary Table for Single-Ended I/O in Worst-Case Industrial Conditions

I/O	MSIO	MSIOD	DDRIO	Unit
PCI 3.3 V	315			MHz
LVTTL 3.3 V	300			MHz
LVC MOS 3.3 V	300			MHz
LVC MOS 2.5 V	205	210	200	MHz
LVC MOS 1.8 V	147.5	200	200	MHz
LVC MOS 1.5 V	80	110	118	MHz
LVC MOS 1.2 V	60	80	100	MHz
LPDDR– LVC MOS 1.8 V mode			200	MHz

2.3.5.7 2.5 V LVCMOS

LVCMOS 2.5 V is a general standard for 2.5 V applications and is supported in IGLOO2 FPGA and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGAs that are in compliance with the JEDEC specification JESD8-5A.

Minimum and Maximum DC/AC Input and Output Levels Specification

Table 38 • LVCMOS 2.5 V DC Recommended DC Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply voltage	V _{DDI}	2.375	2.5	2.625	V

Table 39 • LVCMOS 2.5 V DC Input Voltage Specification

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
DC input logic high (for MSIOD and DDRIO I/O banks)	V _{IH} (DC)	1.7	2.625	V
DC input logic high (for MSIO I/O bank)	V _{IH} (DC)	1.7	3.45	V
DC input logic low	V _{IL} (DC)	−0.3	0.7	V
Input current high ¹	I _{IH} (DC)			
Input current low ¹	I _{IL} (DC)			

1. See Table 24, page 22.

Table 40 • LVCMOS 2.5 V DC Output Voltage Specification

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
DC output logic high	V _{OH} ¹	V _{DDI} − 0.4	–	V
DC output logic low	V _{OL} ²		0.4	V

1. The VOH/VOL test points selected ensure compliance with LVCMOS 2.5 V JEDEC8-5A requirements.

Table 41 • LVCMOS 2.5 V AC Minimum and Maximum Switching Speed

Parameter	Symbol	Max	Unit	Conditions
Maximum data rate (for DDRIO I/O bank)	D _{MAX}	400	Mbps	AC loading: 17 pF load, maximum drive/slew
Maximum data rate (for MSIO I/O bank)	D _{MAX}	410	Mbps	AC loading: 17 pF load, maximum drive/slew
Maximum data rate (for MSIOD I/O bank)	D _{MAX}	420	Mbps	AC loading: 17 pF load, maximum drive/slew

Table 42 • LVCMOS 2.5 V AC Calibrated Impedance Option

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Unit
Supported output driver calibrated impedance (for DDRIO I/O bank)	Rodt_cal	75, 60, 50, 33, 25, 20	Ω

Table 48 • LVCMOS 2.5 V Transmitter Characteristics for MSIOD 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	2.206	2.596	2.678	3.15	2.64	3.106	4.935	5.805	4.74	5.576	ns
4 mA	Slow	1.835	2.159	2.242	2.637	2.256	2.654	5.413	6.368	5.15	6.059	ns
6 mA	Slow	1.709	2.01	2.132	2.508	2.167	2.549	5.813	6.838	5.499	6.469	ns
8 mA	Slow	1.63	1.918	1.958	2.303	2.012	2.367	6.226	7.324	5.816	6.842	ns
12 mA	Slow	1.648	1.939	1.86	2.187	1.921	2.259	6.519	7.669	6.027	7.09	ns

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

2.3.5.8 1.8 V LVCMOS

LVCMOS 1.8 is a general standard for 1.8 V applications and is supported in IGLOO2 FPGAs and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGAs in compliance to the JEDEC specification JESD8-7A.

Minimum and Maximum DC/AC Input and Output Levels Specification

Table 49 • LVCMOS 1.8 V DC Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
LVCMOS 1.8 V DC Recommended Operating Conditions					
Supply voltage	V_{DDI}	1.710	1.8	1.89	V

Table 50 • LVCMOS 1.8 V DC Input Voltage Specification

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
DC input logic high (for MSIOD and DDRIO I/O banks)	V_{IH} (DC)	$0.65 \times V_{DDI}$	1.89	V
DC input logic high (for MSIO I/O bank)	V_{IH} (DC)	$0.65 \times V_{DDI}$	3.45	V
DC input logic low	V_{IL} (DC)	-0.3	$0.35 \times V_{DDI}$	V
Input current high ¹	I_{IH} (DC)			–
Input current low ¹	I_{IL} (DC)			–

1. See Table 24, page 22.

Table 51 • LVCMOS 1.8 V DC Output Voltage Specification

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
DC output logic high	V_{OH}	$V_{DDI} - 0.45$		V
DC output logic low	V_{OL}		0.45	V

Table 52 • LVCMOS 1.8 V Minimum and Maximum AC Switching Speed

Parameter	Symbol	Max	Unit	Conditions
Maximum data rate (for DDRIO I/O bank) ¹	D_{MAX}	400	Mbps	AC loading: 17 pF load, maximum drive/slew
Maximum data rate (for MSIO I/O bank)	D_{MAX}	295	Mbps	AC loading: 17 pF load, maximum drive/slew
Maximum data rate (for MSIOD I/O bank) ¹	D_{MAX}	400	Mbps	AC loading: 17 pF load, maximum drive/slew

1. Maximum Data Rate applies for Drive Strength 8 mA and above, All Slews.

2.3.6.6 Low Power Double Data Rate (LPDDR)

LPDDR reduced and full drive low power double data rate standards are supported in IGLOO2 FPGA and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGA I/Os. This standard requires a differential amplifier input buffer and a push-pull output buffer.

Minimum and Maximum DC/AC Input and Output Levels Specification

Table 139 • LPDDR DC Recommended DC Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max
Supply voltage	V_{DDI}	1.71	1.8	1.89
Termination voltage	V_{TT}	0.838	0.900	0.964
Input reference voltage	V_{REF}	0.838	0.900	0.964

Table 140 • LPDDR DC Input Voltage Specification

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max
DC input logic high	V_{IH} (DC)	$0.7 \times V_{DDI}$	1.89
DC input logic low	V_{IL} (DC)	-0.3	$0.3 \times V_{DDI}$
Input current high ¹	I_{IH} (DC)		
Input current low ¹	I_{IL} (DC)		

1. See Table 24, page 22.

Table 141 • LPDDR DC Output Voltage Specification Reduced Drive

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max
DC output logic high	V_{OH}	$0.9 \times V_{DDI}$	
DC output logic low	V_{OL}		$0.1 \times V_{DDI}$
Output minimum source DC current	I_{OH} at V_{OH}	0.1	
Output minimum sink current	I_{OL} at V_{OL}	-0.1	

Table 142 • LPDDR DC Output Voltage Specification Full Drive¹

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max
DC output logic high	V_{OH}	$0.9 \times V_{DDI}$	
DC output logic low	V_{OL}		$0.1 \times V_{DDI}$
Output minimum source DC current	I_{OH} at V_{OH}	0.1	
Output minimum sink current	I_{OL} at V_{OL}	-0.1	

1. To meet JEDEC Electrical Compliance, use LPDDR Full Drive Transmitter.

Table 143 • LPDDR DC Differential Voltage Specification

Parameter	Symbol	Min
DC input differential voltage	V_{ID} (DC)	$0.4 \times V_{DDI}$

2.3.7.2 B-LVDS

Bus LVDS (B-LVDS) specifications extend the existing LVDS standard to high-performance multipoint bus applications. Multidrop and multipoint bus configurations may contain any combination of drivers, receivers, and transceivers.

Minimum and Maximum DC/AC Input and Output Levels Specification

Table 173 • B-LVDS Recommended DC Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply voltage	V_{DDI}	2.375	2.5	2.625	V

Table 174 • B-LVDS DC Input Voltage Specification

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

1. See Table 24, page 22.

Table 175 • B-LVDS DC 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 176 • B-LVDS DC Differential Voltage Specification

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Differential output voltage swing (for MSIO I/O bank only)	V_{OD}	65	460	mV
Output common mode voltage (for MSIO I/O bank only)	V_{OCM}	1.1	1.5	V
Input common mode voltage	V_{ICM}	0.05	2.4	V
Input differential voltage	V_{ID}	0.1	V_{DDI}	V

Table 177 • B-LVDS Minimum and Maximum AC Switching Speed

Parameter	Symbol	Max	Unit	Conditions
Maximum data rate (for MSIO I/O bank)	D_{MAX}	500	Mbps	AC loading: 2 pF / 100 Ω differential load

Table 178 • B-LVDS AC Impedance Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Unit
Termination resistance	R_T	27	Ω

Table 179 • B-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

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

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

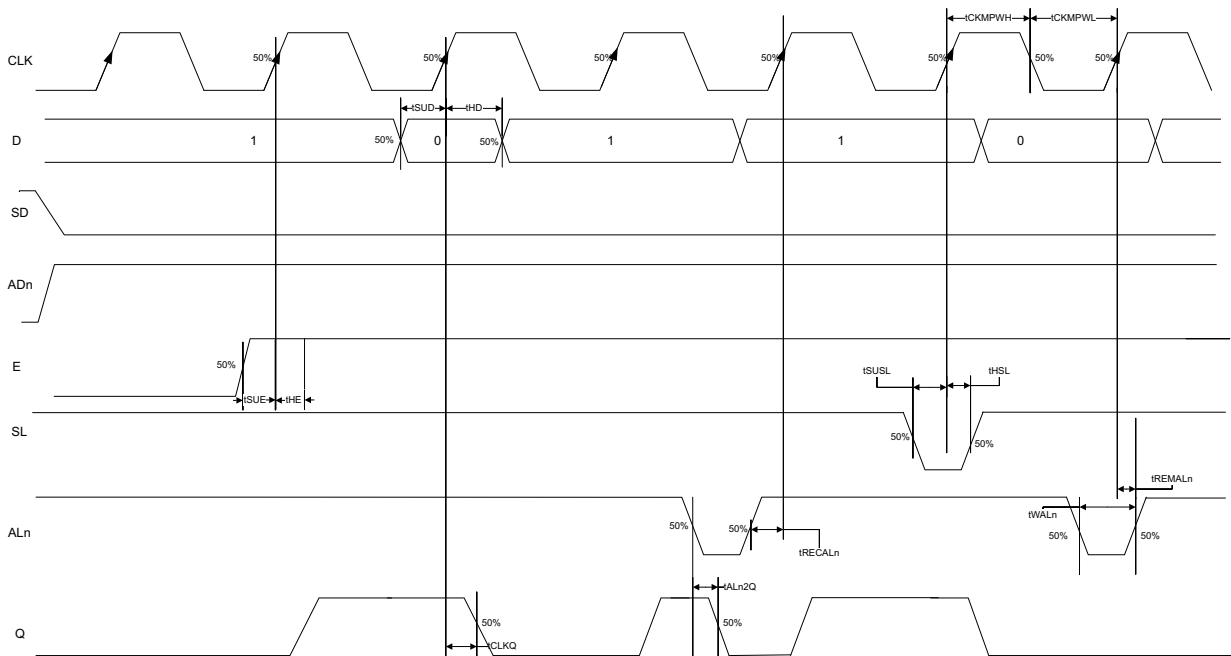
Table 219 • Input Data Register Propagation Delays

Parameter	Symbol	Measuring Nodes (from, to) ¹	-1	-Std	Unit
Bypass delay of the input register	T_{IBYP}	F, G	0.353	0.415	ns
Clock-to-Q of the input register	T_{ICLKQ}	E, G	0.16	0.188	ns
Data setup time for the input register	T_{ISUD}	A, E	0.357	0.421	ns
Data hold time for the input register	T_{IHD}	A, E	0	0	ns
Enable setup time for the input register	T_{ISUE}	B, E	0.46	0.542	ns
Enable hold time for the input register	T_{IHE}	B, E	0	0	ns
Synchronous load setup time for the input register	T_{ISUSL}	D, E	0.46	0.542	ns
Synchronous load hold time for the input register	T_{IHSL}	D, E	0	0	ns
Asynchronous clear-to-Q of the input register (ADn=1)	T_{IALN2Q}	C, G	0.625	0.735	ns
Asynchronous preset-to-Q of the input register (ADn=0)		C, G	0.587	0.69	ns
Asynchronous load removal time for the input register	$T_{IREMALN}$	C, E	0	0	ns
Asynchronous load recovery time for the input register	$T_{IRECALN}$	C, E	0.074	0.087	ns
Asynchronous load minimum pulse width for the input register	T_{IWALN}	C, C	0.304	0.357	ns
Clock minimum pulse width high for the input register	$T_{ICKMPWH}$	E, E	0.075	0.088	ns
Clock minimum pulse width low for the input register	$T_{ICKMPWL}$	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.

The following figure shows a configuration with SD = 0 (synchronous clear) and ADn = 1 (asynchronous clear) for a flip-flop (LAT = 0).

Figure 16 • Sequential Module Timing Diagram



2.3.10.3.1 Timing Characteristics

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

Table 224 • Register Delays

Parameter	Symbol	-1	-Std	Unit
Clock-to-Q of the core register	T_{CLKQ}	0.108	0.127	ns
Data setup time for the core register	T_{SUD}	0.254	0.298	ns
Data hold time for the core register	T_{HD}	0	0	ns
Enable setup time for the core register	T_{SUE}	0.335	0.394	ns
Enable hold time for the core register	T_{HE}	0	0	ns
Synchronous load setup time for the core register	T_{SUSL}	0.335	0.394	ns
Synchronous load hold time for the core register	T_{HSL}	0	0	ns
Asynchronous Clear-to-Q of the core register (ADn = 1)	T_{ALN2Q}	0.473	0.556	ns
Asynchronous preset-to-Q of the core register (ADn = 0)		0.451	0.531	ns
Asynchronous load removal time for the core register	T_{RECALN}	0	0	ns
Asynchronous load recovery time for the core register	T_{RECALN}	0.353	0.415	ns
Asynchronous load minimum pulse width for the core register	T_{WALN}	0.266	0.313	ns
Clock minimum pulse width high for the core register	T_{CKMPWH}	0.065	0.077	ns
Clock minimum pulse width low for the core register	T_{CKMPWL}	0.139	0.164	ns

Table 231 • RAM1K18 – Dual-Port Mode for Depth × Width Configuration 1K × 18 (continued)

Parameter	Symbol	–1		–Std		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
Block select hold time	T _{BLKHD}	0.216		0.254		ns
Block select to out disable time (when pipelined register is disabled)	T _{BLK2Q}		1.529		1.799	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

The following table lists the RAM1K18 – dual-port mode for depth × width configuration 2K × 9 in worst commercial-case conditions when T_J = 85 °C, V_{DD} = 1.14 V.

Table 232 • RAM1K18 – Dual-Port Mode for Depth × Width Configuration 2K × 9

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			0.334		0.393	ns
Read access time without pipeline register	T _{CLK2Q}		2.273		2.674	ns
Access time with feed-through write timing			1.529		1.799	ns

Table 237 • μ SRAM (RAM64x18) in 64 × 18 Mode (continued)

Parameter	Symbol	–1		–Std		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
Write address setup time	$T_{ADDRCSU}$	0.088		0.104		ns
Write address hold time	$T_{ADDRCHD}$	0.128		0.15		ns
Write enable setup time	T_{WECSU}	0.397		0.467		ns
Write enable hold time	T_{WECHD}	–0.026		–0.03		ns
Maximum frequency	F_{MAX}		250		250	MHz

The following table lists the μ SRAM in 64 × 16 mode in worst commercial-case conditions when $T_J = 85^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$.

Table 238 • μ SRAM (RAM64x16) in 64 × 16 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}		0.266		0.313	ns
Read access time without pipeline register			1.677		1.973	ns
Read address setup time in synchronous mode	T_{ADDRSU}	0.301		0.354		ns
Read address setup time in asynchronous mode		1.856		2.184		ns
Read address hold time in synchronous mode	T_{ADDRHD}	0.091		0.107		ns
Read address hold time in asynchronous mode		–0.778		–0.915		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		–0.765		ns
Read block select to out disable time (when pipelined register is disabled)	T_{BLK2Q}		2.036		2.396	ns
Read asynchronous reset removal time (pipelined clock)	T_{RSTREM}	–0.023		–0.027		ns
Read asynchronous reset removal time (non-pipelined clock)		0.046		0.054		ns
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}		0.835		0.983	ns
Read synchronous reset setup time	T_{SRSTSU}	0.271		0.319		ns

Table 240 • μ SRAM (RAM128x8) in 128 × 8 Mode (continued)

Parameter	Symbol	–1		–Std		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
Read address hold time in synchronous mode	T_{ADDRHD}	0.091		0.107		ns
Read address hold time in asynchronous mode		–0.778		–0.915		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		–0.765		ns
Read block select to out disable time (when pipelined register is disabled)	T_{BLK2Q}		2.036		2.396	ns
Read asynchronous reset removal time (pipelined clock)	T_{RSTREM}	–0.023		–0.027		ns
Read asynchronous reset removal time (non-pipelined clock)		0.046		0.054		ns
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}		0.835		0.982	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}	0.115		0.135		ns
Write input data hold time	T_{DINCHD}	0.15		0.177		ns
Write address setup time	$T_{ADDRCSU}$	0.088		0.104		ns
Write address hold time	$T_{ADDRCHD}$	0.128		0.15		ns
Write enable setup time	T_{WECSU}	0.397		0.467		ns
Write enable hold time	T_{WECHD}	–0.026		–0.03		ns
Maximum frequency	F_{MAX}		250		250	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 251 • SmartFusion2 Cortex-M3 ISP Programming (eNVM Only) (continued)

M2S/M2GL Device	Image size Bytes	Authenticate	Program	Verify	Unit
150	544496	10	158	15	Sec

Table 252 • SmartFusion2 Cortex-M3 ISP Programming (Fabric and eNVM)

M2S/M2GL Device	Image size Bytes	Authenticate	Program	Verify	Unit
005	439296	9	61	11	Sec
010	842688	15	107	21	Sec
025	1497408	26	121	35	Sec
050	2695168	43	141	55	Sec
060	2686464	48	143	60	Sec
090	4190208	75	244	91	Sec
150	6682768	117	296	141	Sec

Table 253 • Programming Times with 100 kHz, 25 MHz, and 12.5 MHz SPI Clock Rates (Fabric Only)

M2S/M2GL Device	Auto Programming	Auto Update	Programming Recovery	Unit
	100 kHz	25 MHz	12.5 MHz	
005	47	27	28	Sec
010	77	35	35	Sec
025	150	42	41	Sec
050	33 ¹	Not Supported	Not Supported	Sec
060	291	83	82	Sec
090	427	109	108	Sec
150	708	157	160	Sec

1. Auto Programming in 050 device is done through SC_SPI, and SPI CLK is set to 6.25 MHz.

Table 254 • Programming Times with 100 kHz, 25 MHz, and 12.5 MHz SPI Clock Rates (eNVM Only)

M2S/M2GL Device	Auto Programming	Auto Update	Programming Recovery	Unit
	100 kHz	25 MHz	12.5 MHz	
005	41	48	49	Sec
010	86	87	87	Sec
025	87	85	86	Sec
050	85	Not Supported	Not Supported	Sec
060	78	86	86	Sec
090	154	162	162	Sec

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

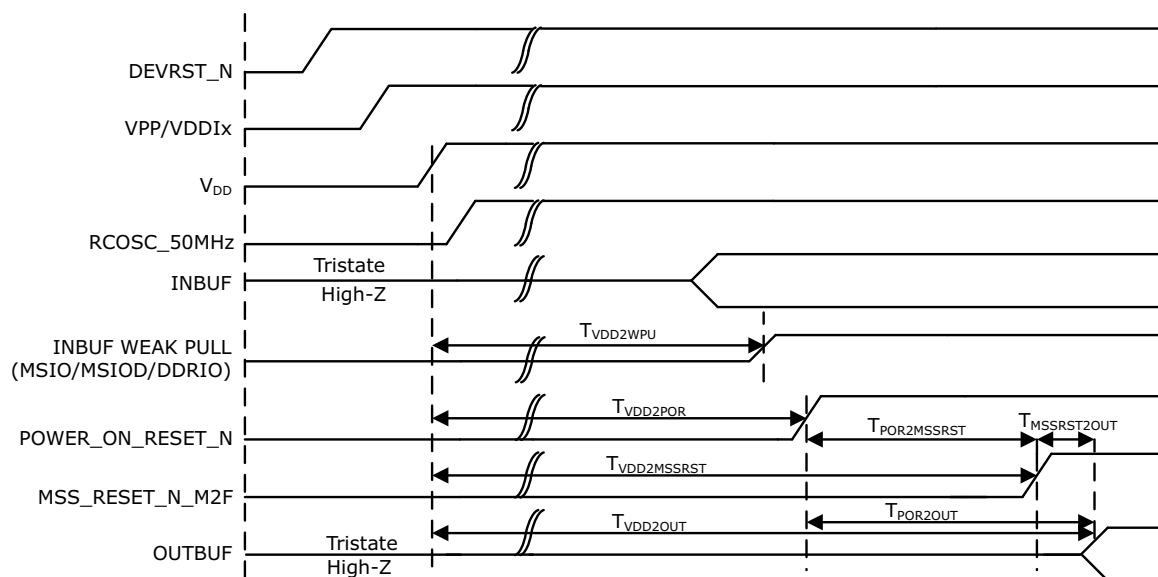
2.3.16 SRAM PUF

For more details on static random-access memory (SRAM) physical unclonable functions (PUF) services, see *AC434: Using SRAM PUF System Service in SmartFusion2 Application Note*.

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

Table 274 • SRAM PUF

Service	PUF Off		PUF On		Unit
	Typ	Max	Typ	Max	
Create activation code	709.1	746.4	754.4	762.5	ms
Delete activation code	1329.3	1399.3	1414.1	1429.3	ms
Create intrinsic keycode	656.6	691.1	698.5	706.0	ms
Create extrinsic keycode	656.6	691.1	698.5	706.0	ms
Get number of keys	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	ms
Export (Kc0, Kc1)	998.0	1050.5	1061.7	1073.1	ms
Export 2 keycodes	2020.2	2126.5	2149.2	2172.3	ms
Export 4 keycodes	3065.7	3227.0	3261.3	3296.4	ms
Export 8 keycodes	5101.0	5369.5	5426.6	5485.0	ms
Export 16 keycodes	9212.1	9697.0	9800.1	9905.5	ms
Import (Kc0, Kc1)	39.7	41.8	42.2	42.7	ms
Import 2 keycodes	50.1	52.7	53.3	53.9	ms
Import 4 keycodes	60.6	63.8	64.5	65.2	ms
Import 8 keycodes	80.9	85.1	86.1	87.0	ms
Import 16 keycodes	123.8	130.4	131.7	133.2	ms
Delete keycode	552.5	581.6	587.8	594.1	ms
Fetch key	31.4	33.0	33.4	33.7	ms
Fetch ecc key	20.0	21.1	21.3	21.5	ms
Get seed	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	ms

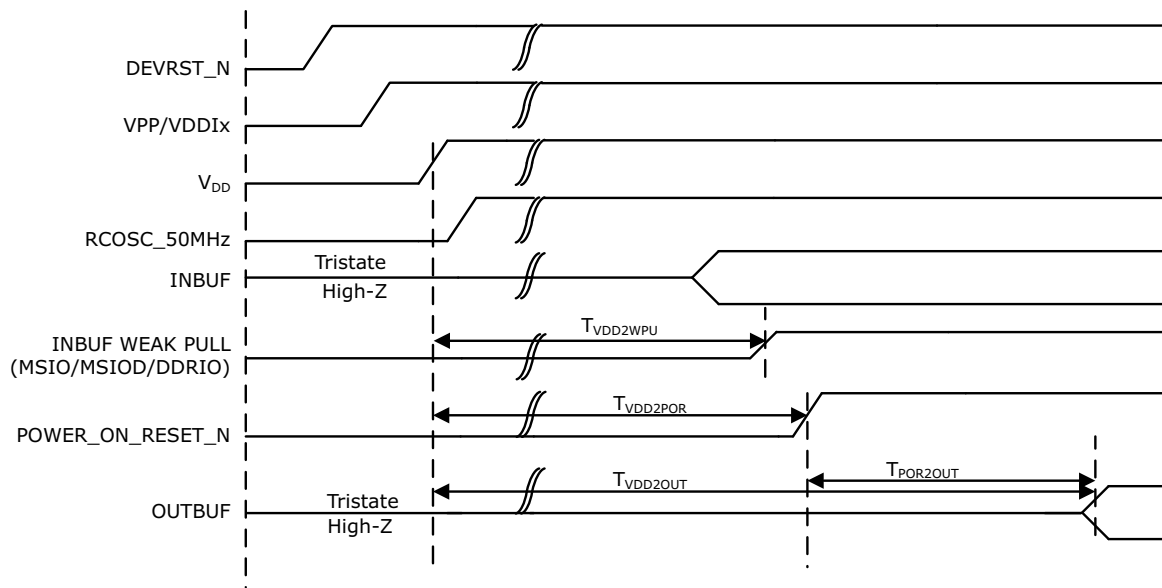
Figure 17 • Power-up to Functional Timing Diagram for SmartFusion2

The following table lists the IGLOO2 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 289 • Power-up to Functional Times for IGLOO2

				Maximum Power-up to Functional Time for IGLOO2 (uS)						
Symbol	From	To	Description	005	010	025	050	060	090	150
T _{POR2OUT}	POWER_ON_RESET_N	Output available at I/O	Fabric to output	114	114	114	113	114	114	114
T _{VDD2OUT}	V _{DD}	Output available at I/O	V _{DD} at its minimum threshold level to output	2587	2600	2607	2558	2591	2600	2699
T _{VDD2POR}	V _{DD}	POWER_ON_RESET_N	V _{DD} at its minimum threshold level to fabric	2474	2486	2493	2445	2477	2486	2585
T _{VDD2WPU}	DEVRST_N	DDRIO Inbuf weak pull	DEVRST_N to Inbuf weak pull	2500	2487	2509	2475	2507	2519	2617
	DEVRST_N	MSIO Inbuf weak pull	DEVRST_N to Inbuf weak pull	2504	2491	2510	2478	2517	2525	2620
	DEVRST_N	MSIOD Inbuf weak pull	DEVRST_N to Inbuf weak pull	2479	2468	2493	2458	2486	2499	2595

Note: For more information about power-up times, see *UG0448: IGLOO2 FPGA High Performance Memory 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	