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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	-
Total RAM Bits	-
Number of I/O	77
Number of Gates	30000
Voltage - Supply	1.425V ~ 1.575V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-20°C ~ 85°C (TJ)
Package / Case	100-TQFP
Supplier Device Package	100-VQFP (14x14)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/a3pn030-z1vqg100

Spine Access

The physical location of each spine is identified by the letter T (top) or B (bottom) and an accompanying number (Tn or Bn). The number n indicates the horizontal location of the spine; 1 refers to the first spine on the left side of the die. Since there are six chip spines in each spine tree, there are up to six spines available for each combination of T (or B) and n (for example, six T1 spines). Similarly, there are three quadrant spines available for each combination of T (or B) and n (for example, four T1 spines), as shown in Figure 3-7.

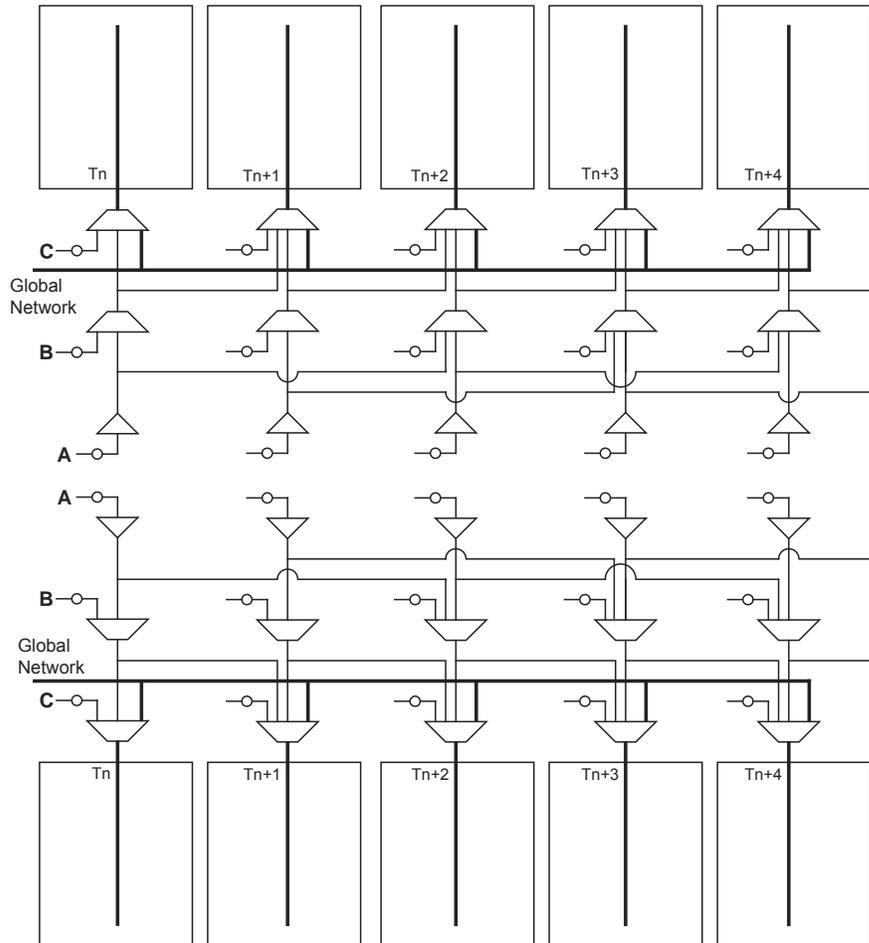


Figure 3-7 • Chip Global Aggregation

A spine is also called a local clock network, and is accessed by the dedicated global MUX architecture. These MUXes define how a particular spine is driven. Refer to Figure 3-8 on page 44 for the global MUX architecture. The MUXes for each chip global spine are located in the middle of the die. Access to the top and bottom chip global spine is available from the middle of the die. There is no control dependency between the top and bottom spines. If a top spine, T1, of a chip global network is assigned to a net, B1 is not wasted and can be used by the global clock network. The signal assigned only to the top or bottom spine cannot access the middle two rows of the architecture. However, if a spine is using the top and bottom at the same time (T1 and B1, for instance), the previous restriction is lifted.

The MUXes for each quadrant global spine are located in the north and south sides of the die. Access to the top and bottom quadrant global spines is available from the north and south sides of the die. Since the MUXes for quadrant spines are located in the north and south sides of the die, you should not try to drive T1 and B1 quadrant spines from the same signal.

You can control the maximum number of shared instances allowed for the legalization to take place using the Compile Option dialog box shown in Figure 3-17. Refer to Libero SoC / Designer online help for details on the Compile Option dialog box. A large number of shared instances most likely indicates a floorplanning problem that you should address.

Figure 3-17 • Shared Instances in the Compile Option Dialog Box

Designer Flow for Global Assignment

To achieve the desired result, pay special attention to global management during synthesis and place-and-route. The current Synplify tool does not insert more than six global buffers in the netlist by default. Thus, the default flow will not assign any signal to the quadrant global network. However, you can use attributes in Synplify and increase the default global macro assignment in the netlist. Designer v6.2 supports automatic quadrant global assignment, which was not available in Designer v6.1. Layout will make the choice to assign the correct signals to global. However, you can also utilize PDC and perform manual global assignment to overwrite any automatic assignment. The following step-by-step suggestions guide you in the layout of your design and help you improve timing in Designer:

1. Run Compile and check the Compile report. The Compile report has global information in the "Device Utilization" section that describes the number of chip and quadrant signals in the design. A "Net Report" section describes chip global nets, quadrant global nets, local clock nets, a list of nets listed by fanout, and net candidates for local clock assignment. Review this information. Note that YB or YC are counted as global only when they are used in isolation; if you use YB only and not GLB, this net is not shown in the global/quadrant nets report. Instead, it appears in the Global Utilization report.
2. If some signals have a very high fanout and are candidates for global promotion, promote those signals to global using the compile options or PDC commands. Figure 3-18 on page 54 shows the Globals Management section of the compile options. Select **Promote regular nets whose fanout is greater than** and enter a reasonable value for fanouts.

CCC Support in Microsemi's Flash Devices

The flash FPGAs listed in Table 4-1 support the CCC feature and the functions described in this document.

Table 4-1 • Flash-Based FPGAs

Series	Family*	Description
IGLOO	IGLOO	Ultra-low power 1.2 V to 1.5 V FPGAs with Flash*Freeze technology
	IGLOOe	Higher density IGLOO FPGAs with six PLLs and additional I/O standards
	IGLOO PLUS	IGLOO FPGAs with enhanced I/O capabilities
	IGLOO nano	The industry's lowest-power, smallest-size solution
ProASIC3	ProASIC3	Low power, high-performance 1.5 V FPGAs
	ProASIC3E	Higher density ProASIC3 FPGAs with six PLLs and additional I/O standards
	ProASIC3 nano	Lowest-cost solution with enhanced I/O capabilities
	ProASIC3L	ProASIC3 FPGAs supporting 1.2 V to 1.5 V with Flash*Freeze technology
	RT ProASIC3	Radiation-tolerant RT3PE600L and RT3PE3000L
	Military ProASIC3/EL	Military temperature A3PE600L, A3P1000, and A3PE3000L
	Automotive ProASIC3	ProASIC3 FPGAs qualified for automotive applications
Fusion	Fusion	Mixed signal FPGA integrating ProASIC3 FPGA fabric, programmable analog block, support for ARM® Cortex™-M1 soft processors, and flash memory into a monolithic device

Note: *The device names link to the appropriate datasheet, including product brief, DC and switching characteristics, and packaging information.

IGLOO Terminology

In documentation, the terms IGLOO series and IGLOO devices refer to all of the IGLOO devices as listed in Table 4-1. Where the information applies to only one product line or limited devices, these exclusions will be explicitly stated.

ProASIC3 Terminology

In documentation, the terms ProASIC3 series and ProASIC3 devices refer to all of the ProASIC3 devices as listed in Table 4-1. Where the information applies to only one product line or limited devices, these exclusions will be explicitly stated.

To further understand the differences between the IGLOO and ProASIC3 devices, refer to the *Industry's Lowest Power FPGAs Portfolio*.

Available I/O Standards

Table 4-4 • Available I/O Standards within CLKBUF and CLKBUF_LVDS/LVPECL Macros

CLKBUF_LVCMOS5
CLKBUF_LVCMOS33 ¹
CLKBUF_LVCMOS25 ²
CLKBUF_LVCMOS18
CLKBUF_LVCMOS15
CLKBUF_PCI
CLKBUF_PCIX ³
CLKBUF_GTL25 ^{2,3}
CLKBUF_GTL33 ^{2,3}
CLKBUF_GTLP25 ^{2,3}
CLKBUF_GTLP33 ^{2,3}
CLKBUF_HSTL_I ^{2,3}
CLKBUF_HSTL_II ^{2,3}
CLKBUF_SSTL3_I ^{2,3}
CLKBUF_SSTL3_II ^{2,3}
CLKBUF_SSTL2_I ^{2,3}
CLKBUF_SSTL2_II ^{2,3}
CLKBUF_LVDS ^{4,5}
CLKBUF_LVPECL ⁵

Notes:

1. By default, the CLKBUF macro uses 3.3 V LVTTTL I/O technology. For more details, refer to the IGLOO, ProASIC3, SmartFusion, and Fusion Macro Library Guide.
2. I/O standards only supported in ProASIC3E and IGLOOe families.
3. I/O standards only supported in the following Fusion devices: AFS600 and AFS1500.
4. B-LVDS and M-LVDS standards are supported by CLKBUF_LVDS.
5. Not supported for IGLOO nano and ProASIC3 nano devices.

Global Synthesis Constraints

The Synplify® synthesis tool, by default, allows six clocks in a design for Fusion, IGLOO, and ProASIC3. When more than six clocks are needed in the design, a user synthesis constraint attribute, `syn_global_buffers`, can be used to control the maximum number of clocks (up to 18) that can be inferred by the synthesis engine.

High-fanout nets will be inferred with clock buffers and/or internal clock buffers. If the design consists of CCC global buffers, they are included in the count of clocks in the design.

The subsections below discuss the clock input source (global buffers with no programmable delays) and the clock conditioning functional block (global buffers with programmable delays and/or PLL function) in detail.

Feedback Configuration

The PLL provides both internal and external feedback delays. Depending on the configuration, various combinations of feedback delays can be achieved.

Internal Feedback Configuration

This configuration essentially sets the feedback multiplexer to route the VCO output of the PLL core as the input to the feedback of the PLL. The feedback signal can be processed with the fixed system and the adjustable feedback delay, as shown in Figure 4-24. The dividers are automatically configured by SmartGen based on the user input.

Indicated below is the System Delay pull-down menu. The System Delay can be bypassed by setting it to 0. When set, it adds a 2 ns delay to the feedback path (which results in delay advancement of the output clock by 2 ns).

Figure 4-24 • Internal Feedback with Selectable System Delay

Figure 4-25 shows the controllable Feedback Delay. If set properly in conjunction with the fixed System Delay, the total output delay can be advanced significantly.

Figure 4-25 • Internal Feedback with Selectable Feedback Delay

Example of RAM Initialization

This section of the document presents a sample design in which a 4×4 RAM block is being initialized through the JTAG port. A test feature has been implemented in the design to read back the contents of the RAM after initialization to verify the procedure.

The interface block of this example performs two major functions: initialization of the RAM block and running a test procedure to read back the contents. The clock output of the interface is either the write clock (for initialization) or the read clock (for reading back the contents). The Verilog code for the interface block is included in the "Sample Verilog Code" section on page 151.

For simulation purposes, users can declare the input ports of the UJTAG macro for easier assignment in the testbench. However, the UJTAG input ports should not be declared on the top level during synthesis. If the input ports of the UJTAG are declared during synthesis, the synthesis tool will instantiate input buffers on these ports. The input buffers on the ports will cause Compile to fail in Designer.

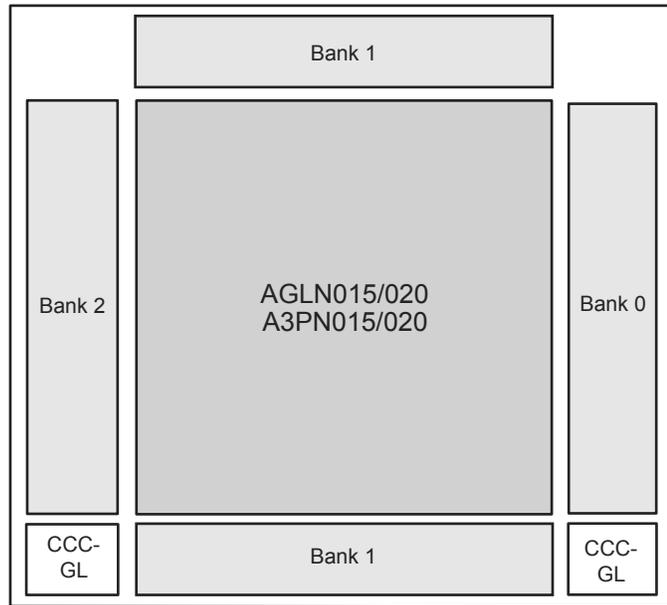
Figure 6-10 shows the simulation results for the initialization step of the example design.

The CLK_OUT signal, which is the clock output of the interface block, is the inverted DR_UPDATE output of the UJTAG macro. It is clear that it gives sufficient time (while the TAP Controller is in the Data Register Update state) for the write address and data to become stable before loading them into the RAM block.

Figure 6-11 presents the test procedure of the example. The data read back from the memory block matches the written data, thus verifying the design functionality.

Figure 6-10 • Simulation of Initialization Step

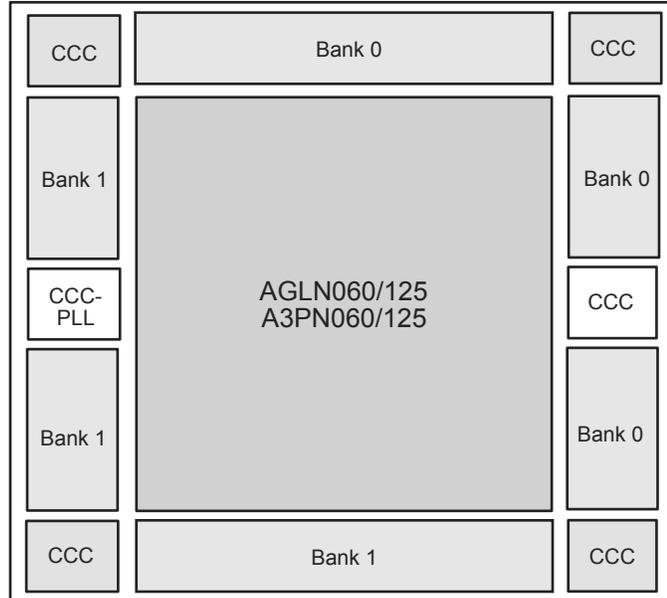
Figure 6-11 • Simulation of the Test Procedure of the Example



Legend

- Chip Reach
- CCC-GL = CCC with no PLL (does not support programmable delays)

Figure 7-10 • I/O Bank Architecture of AGLN015/020 and A3PN015/020 Devices



Legend

- Chip Reach
- Quadrant Reach
- CCC = CCC with no PLL (supports programmable delays)
- CCC-PLL = CCC with PLL

Figure 7-11 • I/O Bank Architecture of AGLN060/125 and A3PN060/125 Devices

9 – DDR for Microsemi’s Low Power Flash Devices

Introduction

The I/Os in Fusion, IGLOO, and ProASIC3 devices support Double Data Rate (DDR) mode. In this mode, new data is present on every transition (or clock edge) of the clock signal. This mode doubles the data transfer rate compared with Single Data Rate (SDR) mode, where new data is present on one transition (or clock edge) of the clock signal. Low power flash devices have DDR circuitry built into the I/O tiles. I/Os are configured to be DDR receivers or transmitters by instantiating the appropriate special macros (examples shown in Figure 9-4 on page 210 and Figure 9-5 on page 211) and buffers (DDR_OUT or DDR_REG) in the RTL design. This document discusses the options the user can choose to configure the I/Os in this mode and how to instantiate them in the design.

Double Data Rate (DDR) Architecture

Low power flash devices support 350 MHz DDR inputs and outputs. In DDR mode, new data is present on every transition of the clock signal. Clock and data lines have identical bandwidths and signal integrity requirements, making them very efficient for implementing very high-speed systems. High-speed DDR interfaces can be implemented using LVDS (not applicable for IGLOO nano and ProASIC3 nano devices). In IGLOOe, ProASIC3E, AFS600, and AFS1500 devices, DDR interfaces can also be implemented using the HSTL, SSTL, and LVPECL I/O standards. The DDR feature is primarily implemented in the FPGA core periphery and is not tied to a specific I/O technology or limited to any I/O standard.

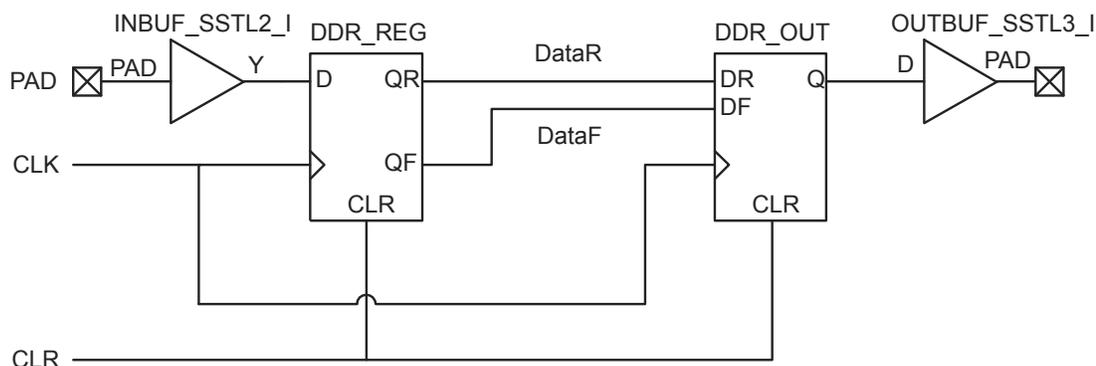


Figure 9-1 • DDR Support in Low Power Flash Devices

Signal Integrity While Using ISP

For ISP of flash devices, customers are expected to follow the board-level guidelines provided on the Microsemi SoC Products Group website. These guidelines are discussed in the datasheets and application notes (refer to the “Related Documents” section of the datasheet for application note links). Customers are also expected to troubleshoot board-level signal integrity issues by measuring voltages and taking oscilloscope plots.

Programming Failure Allowances

Microsemi has strict policies regarding programming failure allowances. Please refer to *Programming and Functional Failure Guidelines* on the Microsemi SoC Products Group website for details.

Contacting the Customer Support Group

Highly skilled engineers staff the Customer Applications Center from 7:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M., Pacific time, Monday through Friday. You can contact the center by one of the following methods:

Electronic Mail

You can communicate your technical questions to our email address and receive answers back by email, fax, or phone. Also, if you have design problems, you can email your design files to receive assistance. Microsemi monitors the email account throughout the day. When sending your request to us, please be sure to include your full name, company name, and contact information for efficient processing of your request. The technical support email address is soc_tech@microsemi.com.

Telephone

Our Technical Support Hotline answers all calls. The center retrieves information, such as your name, company name, telephone number, and question. Once this is done, a case number is assigned. Then the center forwards the information to a queue where the first available applications engineer receives the data and returns your call. The phone hours are from 7:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M., Pacific time, Monday through Friday.

The Customer Applications Center number is (800) 262-1060.

European customers can call +44 (0) 1256 305 600.

List of Changes

The following table lists critical changes that were made in each revision of the chapter.

Date	Changes	Page
July 2010	FlashPro4 is a replacement for FlashPro3 and has been added to this chapter. FlashPro is no longer available.	N/A
	The chapter was updated to include SmartFusion devices.	N/A
	The following were deleted: "Live at Power-Up (LAPU) or Boot PROM" section "Design Security" section Table 14-2 • Programming Features for Actel Devices and much of the text in the "Programming Features for Microsemi Devices" section "Programming Flash FPGAs" section "Return Material Authorization (RMA) Policies" section	N/A
	The "Device Programmers" section was revised.	225
	The Independent Programming Centers information was removed from the "Volume Programming Services" section.	226
	Table 10-3 • Programming Solutions was revised to add FlashPro4 and note that FlashPro is discontinued. A note was added for FlashPro Lite regarding power supply requirements.	227
	Most items were removed from Table 10-4 • Programming Ordering Codes, including FlashPro3 and FlashPro.	228
	The "Programmer Device Support" section was deleted and replaced with a reference to the Microsemi SoC Products Group website for the latest information.	228
	The "Certified Programming Solutions" section was revised to add FlashPro4 and remove Silicon Sculptor I and Silicon Sculptor 6X. Reference to <i>Programming and Functional Failure Guidelines</i> was added.	228
	The file type *.pdb was added to the "Use the Latest Version of the Designer Software to Generate Your Programming File (recommended)" section.	229
	Instructions on cleaning and careful insertion were added to the "Perform Routine Hardware Self-Diagnostic Test" section. Information was added regarding testing Silicon Sculptor programmers with an adapter module installed before every programming session verifying their calibration annually.	229
	The "Signal Integrity While Using ISP" section is new.	230
	The "Programming Failure Allowances" section was revised.	230

Figure 11-18 • Security Level Set High to Reprogram Device with AES Key

Programming with this file is intended for an unsecured environment. The AES key encrypts the programming file with the same AES key already used in the device and utilizes it to program the device.

Reprogramming Devices

Previously programmed devices can be reprogrammed using the steps in the "Generation of the Programming File in a Trusted Environment—Application 1" section on page 247 and "Generation of Security Header Programming File Only—Application 2" section on page 250. In the case where a FlashLock Pass Key has been programmed previously, the user must generate the new programming file with a FlashLock Pass Key that matches the one previously programmed into the device. The software will check the FlashLock Pass Key in the programming file against the FlashLock Pass Key in the device. The keys must match before the device can be unlocked to perform further programming with the new programming file.

Figure 11-10 on page 248 and Figure 11-11 on page 248 show the option **Programming previously secured device(s)**, which the user should select before proceeding. Upon going to the next step, the user will be notified that the same FlashLock Pass Key needs to be entered, as shown in Figure 11-19 on page 256.

Figure 12-2 shows different applications for ISP programming.

1. In a trusted programming environment, you can program the device using the unencrypted (plaintext) programming file.
2. You can program the AES Key in a trusted programming environment and finish the final programming in an untrusted environment using the AES-encrypted (cipher text) programming file.
3. For the remote ISP updating/reprogramming, the AES Key stored in the device enables the encrypted programming bitstream to be transmitted through the untrusted network connection.

Microsemi low power flash devices also provide the unique Microsemi FlashLock feature, which protects the Pass Key and AES Key. Unless the original FlashLock Pass Key is used to unlock the device, security settings cannot be modified. Microsemi does not support read-back of FPGA core-programmed data; however, the FlashROM contents can selectively be read back (or disabled) via the JTAG port based on the security settings established by the Microsemi Designer software. Refer to the "Security in Low Power Flash Devices" section on page 235 for more information.

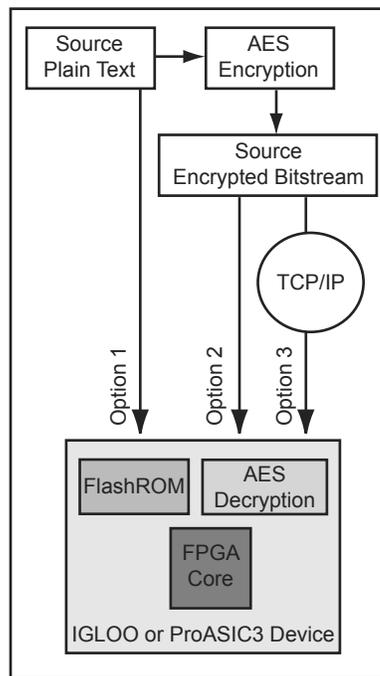


Figure 12-2 • Different ISP Use Models

3. VCC switches from 1.5 V to 1.2 V when TRST is LOW.
-

Figure 13-4 • TRST Toggled LOW

In Figure 13-4, the TRST signal and the VCC core voltage signal are labeled. As TRST is pulled to ground, the core voltage is observed to switch from 1.5 V to 1.2 V. The observed fall time is approximately 2 ms.

DirectC

The above analysis is based on FlashPro3, but there are other solutions to ISP, such as DirectC. DirectC is a microprocessor program that can be run in-system to program Microsemi flash devices. For FlashPro3, TRST is the most convenient control signal to use for the recommended circuit. However, for DirectC, users may use any signal to control the FET. For example, the DirectC code can be edited so that a separate non-JTAG signal can be asserted from the microcontroller that signals the board that it is about to start programming the device. After asserting the N-Channel Digital FET control signal, the programming algorithm must allow sufficient time for the supply to rise to 1.5 V before initiating DirectC programming. As seen in Figure 13-3 on page 279, 50 ms is adequate time. Depending on the size of the PCB and the capacitance on the VCC supply, results may vary from system to system. Microsemi recommends using a conservative value for the wait time to make sure that the VCC core voltage is at the right level.

Conclusion

For applications using IGLOO and ProASIC3L low power FPGAs and taking advantage of the low core voltage power supplies with less than 1.5 V operation, there must be a way for the core voltage to switch from 1.2 V (or other voltage) to 1.5 V, which is required during in-system programming. The circuit explained in this document illustrates one simple, cost-effective way of handling this requirement. A JTAG signal from the FlashPro3 programmer allows the circuit to sense when programming is in progress, enabling it to switch to the correct core voltage.

Microprocessor Programming Support in Flash Devices

The flash-based FPGAs listed in Table 14-1 support programming with a microprocessor and the functions described in this document.

Table 14-1 • Flash-Based FPGAs

Series	Family*	Description
IGLOO	IGLOO	Ultra-low power 1.2 V to 1.5 V FPGAs with Flash*Freeze technology
	IGLOOe	Higher density IGLOO FPGAs with six PLLs and additional I/O standards
	IGLOO nano	The industry's lowest-power, smallest-size solution
	IGLOO PLUS	IGLOO FPGAs with enhanced I/O capabilities
ProASIC3	ProASIC3	Low power, high-performance 1.5 V FPGAs
	ProASIC3E	Higher density ProASIC3 FPGAs with six PLLs and additional I/O standards
	ProASIC3 nano	Lowest-cost solution with enhanced I/O capabilities
	ProASIC3L	ProASIC3 FPGAs supporting 1.2 V to 1.5 V with Flash*Freeze technology
	RT ProASIC3	Radiation-tolerant RT3PE600L and RT3PE3000L
	Military ProASIC3/EL	Military temperature A3PE600L, A3P1000, and A3PE3000L
	Automotive ProASIC3	ProASIC3 FPGAs qualified for automotive applications
Fusion	Fusion	Mixed signal FPGA integrating ProASIC3 FPGA fabric, programmable analog block, support for ARM® Cortex™-M1 soft processors, and flash memory into a monolithic device

Note: *The device names link to the appropriate datasheet, including product brief, DC and switching characteristics, and packaging information.

IGLOO Terminology

In documentation, the terms IGLOO series and IGLOO devices refer to all of the IGLOO devices as listed in Table 14-1. Where the information applies to only one device or limited devices, these exclusions will be explicitly stated.

ProASIC3 Terminology

In documentation, the terms ProASIC3 series and ProASIC3 devices refer to all of the ProASIC3 devices as listed in Table 14-1. Where the information applies to only one device or limited devices, these exclusions will be explicitly stated.

To further understand the differences between the IGLOO and ProASIC3 devices, refer to the *Industry's Lowest Power FPGAs Portfolio*.

Boundary Scan Support in Low Power Devices

The information in this document applies to all Fusion, IGLOO, and ProASIC3 devices. For IGLOO, IGLOO PLUS, and ProASIC3L devices, the Flash*Freeze pin must be deasserted for successful boundary scan operations. Devices cannot enter JTAG mode directly from Flash*Freeze mode.

Boundary Scan Opcodes

Low power flash devices support all mandatory IEEE 1149.1 instructions (EXTEST, SAMPLE/PRELOAD, and BYPASS) and the optional IDCODE instruction (Table 15-2).

Table 15-2 • Boundary Scan Opcodes

	Hex Opcode
EXTEST	00
HIGHZ	07
USERCODE	0E
SAMPLE/PRELOAD	01
IDCODE	0F
CLAMP	05
BYPASS	FF

Boundary Scan Chain

The serial pins are used to serially connect all the boundary scan register cells in a device into a boundary scan register chain (Figure 15-2 on page 294), which starts at the TDI pin and ends at the TDO pin. The parallel ports are connected to the internal core logic I/O tile and the input, output, and control ports of an I/O buffer to capture and load data into the register to control or observe the logic state of each I/O.

Each test section is accessed through the TAP, which has five associated pins: TCK (test clock input), TDI, TDO (test data input and output), TMS (test mode selector), and TRST (test reset input). TMS, TDI, and TRST are equipped with pull-up resistors to ensure proper operation when no input data is supplied to them. These pins are dedicated for boundary scan test usage. Refer to the "JTAG Pins" section in the "Pin Descriptions and Packaging" chapter of the appropriate device datasheet for pull-up/down recommendations for TCK and TRST pins. Pull-down recommendations are also given in Table 15-3 on page 294

UJTAG Macro

The UJTAG tiles can be instantiated in a design using the UJTAG macro from the Fusion, IGLOO, or ProASIC3 macro library. Note that "UJTAG" is a reserved name and cannot be used for any other user-defined blocks. A block symbol of the UJTAG tile macro is presented in Figure 16-2. In this figure, the ports on the left side of the block are connected to the JTAG TAP Controller, and the right-side ports are accessible by the FPGA core VersaTiles. The TDI, TMS, TDO, TCK, and TRST ports of UJTAG are only provided for design simulation purposes and should be treated as external signals in the design netlist. However, these ports must NOT be connected to any I/O buffer in the netlist. Figure 16-3 on page 300 illustrates the correct connection of the UJTAG macro to the user design netlist. Microsemi Designer software will automatically connect these ports to the TAP during place-and-route. Table 16-2 gives the port descriptions for the rest of the UJTAG ports:

Table 16-2 • UJTAG Port Descriptions

Port	Description
UIREG [7:0]	This 8-bit bus carries the contents of the JTAG Instruction Register of each device. Instruction Register values 16 to 127 are not reserved and can be employed as user-defined instructions.
URSTB	URSTB is an active-low signal and will be asserted when the TAP Controller is in Test-Logic-Reset mode. URSTB is asserted at power-up, and a power-on reset signal resets the TAP Controller. URSTB will stay asserted until an external TAP access changes the TAP Controller state.
UTDI	This port is directly connected to the TAP's TDI signal.
UTDO	This port is the user TDO output. Inputs to the UTDO port are sent to the TAP TDO output MUX when the IR address is in user range.
UDRSH	Active-high signal enabled in the ShiftDR TAP state
UDRCAP	Active-high signal enabled in the CaptureDR TAP state
UDRCK	This port is directly connected to the TAP's TCK signal.
UDRUPD	Active-high signal enabled in the UpdateDR TAP state

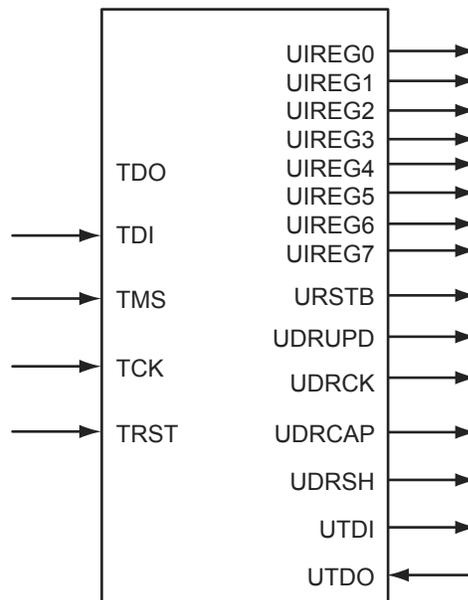


Figure 16-2 • UJTAG Tile Block Symbol

17 – Power-Up/-Down Behavior of Low Power Flash Devices

Introduction

Microsemi's low power flash devices are flash-based FPGAs manufactured on a 0.13 μm process node. These devices offer a single-chip, reprogrammable solution and support Level 0 live at power-up (LAPU) due to their nonvolatile architecture.

Microsemi's low power flash FPGA families are optimized for logic area, I/O features, and performance. IGLOO[®] devices are optimized for power, making them the industry's lowest power programmable solution. IGLOO PLUS FPGAs offer enhanced I/O features beyond those of the IGLOO ultra-low power solution for I/O-intensive low power applications. IGLOO nano devices are the industry's lowest-power cost-effective solution. ProASIC3[®]L FPGAs balance low power with high performance. The ProASIC3 family is Microsemi's high-performance flash FPGA solution. ProASIC3 nano devices offer the lowest-cost solution with enhanced I/O capabilities.

Microsemi's low power flash devices exhibit very low transient current on each power supply during power-up. The peak value of the transient current depends on the device size, temperature, voltage levels, and power-up sequence.

The following devices can have inputs driven in while the device is not powered:

- IGLOO (AGL015 and AGL030)
- IGLOO nano (all devices)
- IGLOO PLUS (AGLP030, AGLP060, AGLP125)
- IGLOOe (AGLE600, AGLE3000)
- ProASIC3L (A3PE3000L)
- ProASIC3 (A3P015, A3P030)
- ProASIC3 nano (all devices)
- ProASIC3E (A3PE600, A3PE1500, A3PE3000)
- Military ProASIC3EL (A3PE600L, A3PE3000L, but not A3P1000)
- RT ProASIC3 (RT3PE600L, RT3PE3000L)

The driven I/Os do not pull up power planes, and the current draw is limited to very small leakage current, making them suitable for applications that require cold-sparing. These devices are hot-swappable, meaning they can be inserted in a live power system.¹

1. For more details on the levels of hot-swap compatibility in Microsemi's low power flash devices, refer to the "Hot-Swap Support" section in the I/O Structures chapter of the FPGA fabric user's guide for the device you are using.

A – Summary of Changes

History of Revision to Chapters

The following table lists chapters that were affected in each revision of this document. Each chapter includes its own change history because it may appear in other device family user's guides. Refer to the individual chapter for a list of specific changes.

Revision (month/year)	Chapter Affected	List of Changes (page number)
Revision 5 (September 2012)	"Microprocessor Programming of Microsemi's Low Power Flash Devices" was revised.	290
Revision 4 (August 2012)	"FPGA Array Architecture in Low Power Flash Devices" was revised.	20
	The "Low Power Modes in ProASIC3/E and ProASIC3 nano FPGAs" chapter was added (SAR 32020).	21
	"Clock Conditioning Circuits in Low Power Flash Devices and Mixed Signal FPGAs" was revised.	113
	"SRAM and FIFO Memories in Microsemi's Low Power Flash Devices" was revised.	157
	"I/O Structures in nano Devices" was revised.	183
	The "Pin Descriptions" and "Packaging" chapters were removed. This information is now published in the datasheet for each product line (SAR 34772).	N/A
	"In-System Programming (ISP) of Microsemi's Low Power Flash Devices Using FlashPro4/3/3X" was revised.	273
	"Boundary Scan in Low Power Flash Devices" was revised.	296
Revision 3 (December 2011)	"Clock Conditioning Circuits in Low Power Flash Devices and Mixed Signal FPGAs" was revised.	113
	"JTAG Applications in Microsemi's Low Power Flash Devices" was revised.	306
Revision 2 (June 2011)	"Clock Conditioning Circuits in Low Power Flash Devices and Mixed Signal FPGAs" was revised.	113
	"I/O Structures in nano Devices" was revised.	183
	"I/O Software Control in Low Power Flash Devices" was revised.	204
	"In-System Programming (ISP) of Microsemi's Low Power Flash Devices Using FlashPro4/3/3X" was revised.	273
Revision 1 (July 2010)	"Global Resources in Low Power Flash Devices" was revised.	59
	"Clock Conditioning Circuits in Low Power Flash Devices and Mixed Signal FPGAs" was revised.	113
	"I/O Software Control in Low Power Flash Devices" was revised.	204
	"DDR for Microsemi's Low Power Flash Devices" was revised.	219
	"Programming Flash Devices" was revised.	232

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Index

Numerics

5 V input and output tolerance 171

A

AES encryption 239

architecture 131

four I/O banks 13

global 31

IGLOO 12

IGLOO nano 11

IGLOO PLUS 13

IGLOOe 14

ProASIC3 nano 11

ProASIC3E 14

routing 18

spine 41

SRAM and FIFO 135

architecture overview 11

array coordinates 16

B

boundary scan 291

board-level recommendations 294

chain 293

opcodes 293

brownout voltage 315

C

CCC 82

board-level considerations 112

cascading 109

Fusion locations 83

global resources 62

hardwired I/O clock input 108

IGLOO locations 81

IGLOOe locations 82

locations 80

naming conventions 179

overview 61

ProASIC3 locations 81

ProASIC3E locations 82

programming 62

software configuration 96

with integrated PLLs 79

without integrated PLLs 79

chip global aggregation 43

CLKDLY macro 65

clock aggregation 44

clock macros 46

clock sources

core logic 76

PLL and CLKDLY macros 73

clocks

delay adjustment 86

detailed usage information 104

multipliers and dividers 85

phase adjustment 87

physical constraints for quadrant clocks 108

SmartGen settings 105

static timing analysis 107

cold-sparing 170, 316

compiling 195

report 195

contacting Microsemi SoC Products Group

customer service 321

email 321

web-based technical support 321

customer service 321

D

DDR

architecture 205

design example 216

I/O options 207

input/output support 209

instantiating registers 210

design example 55

design recommendations 46

device architecture 131

DirectC 280

DirectC code 285

dual-tile designs 160

E

efficient long-line resources 19

encryption 289

ESD protection 171

F

FIFO

features 141

initializing 148

memory block consumption 147

software support 154

usage 144

flash switch for programming 9

FlashLock

IGLOO and ProASIC devices 241

permanent 241

FlashROM

access using JTAG port 123

architecture 267