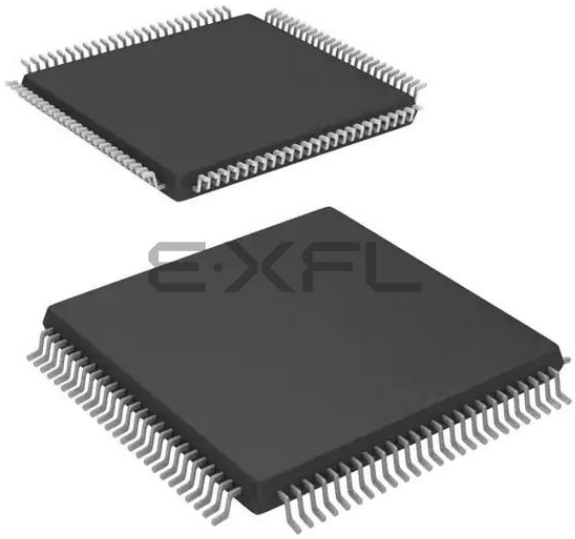


Welcome to E-XFL.COM

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	Active
Number of LABs/CLBs	-
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	1536
Total RAM Bits	18432
Number of I/O	71
Number of Gates	60000
Voltage - Supply	1.14V ~ 1.575V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 70°C (TA)
Package / Case	100-TQFP
Supplier Device Package	100-VQFP (14x14)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/agl060v2-vqg100

Flash Advantages

Low Power

Flash-based IGLOO devices exhibit power characteristics similar to those of an ASIC, making them an ideal choice for power-sensitive applications. IGLOO devices have only a very limited power-on current surge and no high-current transition period, both of which occur on many FPGAs.

IGLOO devices also have low dynamic power consumption to further maximize power savings; power is even further reduced by the use of a 1.2 V core voltage.

Low dynamic power consumption, combined with low static power consumption and Flash*Freeze technology, gives the IGLOO device the lowest total system power offered by any FPGA.

Security

Nonvolatile, flash-based IGLOO devices do not require a boot PROM, so there is no vulnerable external bitstream that can be easily copied. IGLOO devices incorporate FlashLock, which provides a unique combination of reprogrammability and design security without external overhead, advantages that only an FPGA with nonvolatile flash programming can offer.

IGLOO devices utilize a 128-bit flash-based lock and a separate AES key to provide the highest level of protection in the FPGA industry for intellectual property and configuration data. In addition, all FlashROM data in IGLOO devices can be encrypted prior to loading, using the industry-leading AES-128 (FIPS192) bit block cipher encryption standard. AES was adopted by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) in 2000 and replaces the 1977 DES standard. IGLOO devices have a built-in AES decryption engine and a flash-based AES key that make them the most comprehensive programmable logic device security solution available today. IGLOO devices with AES-based security provide a high level of protection for remote field updates over public networks such as the Internet, and are designed to ensure that valuable IP remains out of the hands of system overbuilders, system cloners, and IP thieves.

Security, built into the FPGA fabric, is an inherent component of the IGLOO family. The flash cells are located beneath seven metal layers, and many device design and layout techniques have been used to make invasive attacks extremely difficult. The IGLOO family, with FlashLock and AES security, is unique in being highly resistant to both invasive and noninvasive attacks. Your valuable IP is protected with industry-standard security, making remote ISP possible. An IGLOO device provides the best available security for programmable logic designs.

Single Chip

Flash-based FPGAs store their configuration information in on-chip flash cells. Once programmed, the configuration data is an inherent part of the FPGA structure, and no external configuration data needs to be loaded at system power-up (unlike SRAM-based FPGAs). Therefore, flash-based IGLOO FPGAs do not require system configuration components such as EEPROMs or microcontrollers to load device configuration data. This reduces bill-of-materials costs and PCB area, and increases security and system reliability.

Instant On

Flash-based IGLOO devices support Level 0 of the Instant On classification standard. This feature helps in system component initialization, execution of critical tasks before the processor wakes up, setup and configuration of memory blocks, clock generation, and bus activity management. The Instant On feature of flash-based IGLOO devices greatly simplifies total system design and reduces total system cost, often eliminating the need for CPLDs and clock generation PLLs. In addition, glitches and brownouts in system power will not corrupt the IGLOO device's flash configuration, and unlike SRAM-based FPGAs, the device will not have to be reloaded when system power is restored. This enables the reduction or complete removal of the configuration PROM, expensive voltage monitor, brownout detection, and clock generator devices from the PCB design. Flash-based IGLOO devices simplify total system design and reduce cost and design risk while increasing system reliability and improving system initialization time.

IGLOO flash FPGAs allow the user to quickly enter and exit Flash*Freeze mode. This is done almost instantly (within 1 µs) and the device retains configuration and data in registers and RAM. Unlike SRAM-based FPGAs the device does not need to reload configuration and design state from external memory components; instead it retains all necessary information to resume operation immediately.

Reduced Cost of Ownership

Advantages to the designer extend beyond low unit cost, performance, and ease of use. Unlike SRAM-based FPGAs, Flash-based IGLOO devices allow all functionality to be Instant On; no external boot PROM is required. On-board security mechanisms prevent access to all the programming information and enable secure remote updates of the FPGA logic. Designers can perform secure remote in-system reprogramming to support future design iterations and

Figure 1-5 • **I/O States During Programming Window**

6. Click OK to return to the FlashPoint – Programming File Generator window.

Note: I/O States During programming are saved to the ADB and resulting programming files after completing programming file generation.

Table 2-27 • **Summary of Maximum and Minimum DC Input and Output Levels Applicable to Commercial and Industrial Conditions—Software Default Settings**
Applicable to Standard I/O Banks

I/O Standard	Drive Strength	Equivalent Software Default Drive Strength Option[2]	Slew Rate	VIL		V_{IH}		VOL	V_{OH}	I_{OL}[1]	I_{OH}[1]
				Min. V	Max. V	Min. V	Max. V	Max. V	Min. V	mA	mA
3.3 V LVTTL / 3.3 V LVCMOS	8 mA	8 mA	High	–0.3	0.8	2	3.6	0.4	2.4	8	8
3.3 V LVCMOS Wide Range[3]	100 µA	8 mA	High	–0.3	0.8	2	3.6	0.2	VDD-0.2	0.1	0.1
2.5 V LVCMOS	8 mA	8 mA	High	–0.3	0.7	1.7	3.6	0.7	1.7	8	8
1.8 V LVCMOS	4 mA	4 mA	High	–0.3	0.35 * VCCI	0.65 * VCCI	3.6	0.45	VCCI – 0.45	4	4
1.5 V LVCMOS	2 mA	2 mA	High	–0.3	0.35 * VCCI	0.65 * VCCI	3.6	0.25 * VCCI	0.75 * VCCI	2	2
1.2 V LVCMOS[4]	1 mA	1 mA	High	–0.3	0.35 * VCCI	0.65 * VCCI	3.6	0.25 * VCCI	0.75 * VCCI	1	1
1.2 V LVCMOS Wide Range[4,5]	100 µA	1 mA	High	–0.3	0.3 * VCCI	0.7 * VCCI	3.6	0.1	VCCI – 0.1	0.1	0.1

Notes:

1. *Currents are measured at 85°C junction temperature.*
2. *The minimum drive strength for any LVCMOS 1.2 V or LVCMOS 3.3 V software configuration when run in wide range is ±100 µA. Drive strength displayed in the software is supported for normal range only. For a detailed I/V curve, refer to the IBIS models.*
3. *All LVMCOS 3.3 V software macros support LVCMOS 3.3 V wide range as specified in the JESD-8B specification.*
4. *Applicable to V2 Devices operating at VCCI ≥ VCC.*
5. *All LVCMOS 1.2 V software macros support LVCMOS 1.2 V wide range as specified in the JESD8-12 specification.*

Detailed I/O DC Characteristics

Table 2-37 • **Input Capacitance**

Symbol	Definition	Conditions	Min.	Max.	Units
C_{IN}	Input capacitance	VIN = 0, f = 1.0 MHz		8	pF
C_{INCLK}	Input capacitance on the clock pin	VIN = 0, f = 1.0 MHz		8	pF

Table 2-38 • **I/O Output Buffer Maximum Resistances[1]**
Applicable to Advanced I/O Banks

Standard	Drive Strength	$R_{PULL\text{-}DOWN}$ (Ω)[2]	$R_{PULL\text{-}UP}$ (Ω)[3]
3.3 V LVTTL / 3.3 V LVCMOS	2 mA	100	300
	4 mA	100	300
	6 mA	50	150
	8 mA	50	150
	12 mA	25	75
	16 mA	17	50
	24 mA	11	33
3.3 V LVCMOS Wide Range	100 µA	Same as regular 3.3 V LVCMOS	Same as regular 3.3 V LVCMOS
2.5 V LVCMOS	2 mA	100	200
	4 mA	100	200
	6 mA	50	100
	8 mA	50	100
	12 mA	25	50
	16 mA	20	40
1.5 V LVCMOS	2 mA	200	224
	4 mA	100	112
	6 mA	67	75
	8 mA	33	37
	12 mA	33	37
1.2 V LVCMOS[4]	2 mA	158	164
1.2 V LVCMOS Wide Range[4]	100 µA	Same as regular 1.2 V LVCMOS	Same as regular 1.2 V LVCMOS
3.3 V PCI/PCI-X	Per PCI/PCI-X specification	25	75

Notes:

1. *These maximum values are provided for informational reasons only. Minimum output buffer resistance values depend on VCCI, drive strength selection, temperature, and process. For board design considerations and detailed output buffer resistances, use the corresponding IBIS models located at http://www.microsemi.com/soc/download/ibis/default.aspx.*
2. *$R_{(PULL\text{-}DOWN\text{-}MAX)}$ = (VOLspec) / I_{OLspec}*
3. *$R_{(PULL\text{-}UP\text{-}MAX)}$ = (VCCImax – VOHspec) / I_{OHspec}*
4. *Applicable to IGLOO V2 Devices operating at VCCI ≥ VCC*

Table 2-54 • **3.3 V LVTTL / 3.3 V LVCMOS High Slew – Applies to 1.5 V DC Core Voltage**
Commercial-Case Conditions: T_J = 70°C, Worst-Case VCC = 1.425 V, Worst-Case VCCI = 3.0 V
Applicable to Standard Plus Banks

Drive Strength	Speed Grade	t_{DOUT}	t_{DP}	t_{DIN}	t_{PY}	t_{EOUT}	t_{ZL}	t_{ZH}	t_{LZ}	t_{HZ}	t_{ZLS}	t_{ZHS}	Units
2 mA	Std.	0.97	2.32	0.18	0.85	0.66	2.37	1.90	1.98	2.13	5.96	5.49	ns
4 mA	Std.	0.97	2.32	0.18	0.85	0.66	2.37	1.90	1.98	2.13	5.96	5.49	ns
6 mA	Std.	0.97	1.94	0.18	0.85	0.66	1.99	1.57	2.20	2.53	5.58	5.16	ns
8 mA	Std.	0.97	1.94	0.18	0.85	0.66	1.99	1.57	2.20	2.53	5.58	5.16	ns
12 mA	Std.	0.97	1.75	0.18	0.85	0.66	1.79	1.40	2.36	2.79	5.38	4.99	ns
16 mA	Std.	0.97	1.75	0.18	0.85	0.66	1.79	1.40	2.36	2.79	5.38	4.99	ns

Notes:

1. *Software default selection highlighted in gray.*
2. *For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to Table 2-6 on page 2-7 for derating values.*

Table 2-55 • **3.3 V LVTTL / 3.3 V LVCMOS Low Slew – Applies to 1.5 V DC Core Voltage**
Commercial-Case Conditions: T_J = 70°C, Worst-Case VCC = 1.425 V, Worst-Case VCCI = 3.0 V
Applicable to Standard Banks

Drive Strength	Speed Grade	t_{DOUT}	t_{DP}	t_{DIN}	t_{PY}	t_{EOUT}	t_{ZL}	t_{ZH}	t_{LZ}	t_{HZ}	Units
2 mA	Std.	0.97	3.80	0.18	0.83	0.66	3.88	3.41	1.74	1.78	ns
4 mA	Std.	0.97	3.80	0.18	0.83	0.66	3.88	3.41	1.74	1.78	ns
6 mA	Std.	0.97	3.15	0.18	0.83	0.66	3.21	2.94	1.96	2.17	ns
8 mA	Std.	0.97	3.15	0.18	0.83	0.66	3.21	2.94	1.96	2.17	ns

Note: For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to Table 2-6 on page 2-7 for derating values.

Table 2-56 • **3.3 V LVTTL / 3.3 V LVCMOS High Slew – Applies to 1.5 V DC Core Voltage**
Commercial-Case Conditions: T_J = 70°C, Worst-Case VCC = 1.425 V, Worst-Case VCCI = 3.0 V
Applicable to Standard Banks

Drive Strength	Speed Grade	t_{DOUT}	t_{DP}	t_{DIN}	t_{PY}	t_{EOUT}	t_{ZL}	t_{ZH}	t_{LZ}	t_{HZ}	Units
2 mA	Std.	0.97	2.19	0.18	0.83	0.66	2.24	1.79	1.74	1.87	ns
4 mA	Std.	0.97	2.19	0.18	0.83	0.66	2.24	1.79	1.74	1.87	ns
6 mA	Std.	0.97	1.85	0.18	0.83	0.66	1.89	1.46	1.96	2.26	ns
8 mA	Std.	0.97	1.85	0.18	0.83	0.66	1.89	1.46	1.96	2.26	ns

Notes:

1. *Software default selection highlighted in gray.*
2. *For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to Table 2-6 on page 2-7 for derating values.*

Table 2-156 • **Parameter Definition and Measuring Nodes**

Parameter Name	Parameter Definition	Measuring Nodes (from, to)*
t_{OCLKQ}	Clock-to-Q of the Output Data Register	HH, DOUT
t_{OSUD}	Data Setup Time for the Output Data Register	FF, HH
t_{OHD}	Data Hold Time for the Output Data Register	FF, HH
t_{OSUE}	Enable Setup Time for the Output Data Register	GG, HH
t_{OHE}	Enable Hold Time for the Output Data Register	GG, HH
t_{OCLR2Q}	Asynchronous Clear-to-Q of the Output Data Register	LL, DOUT
$t_{OREMCLR}$	Asynchronous Clear Removal Time for the Output Data Register	LL, HH
$t_{ORECCLR}$	Asynchronous Clear Recovery Time for the Output Data Register	LL, HH
t_{OECLKQ}	Clock-to-Q of the Output Enable Register	HH, EOUT
t_{OESUD}	Data Setup Time for the Output Enable Register	JJ, HH
t_{OEHD}	Data Hold Time for the Output Enable Register	JJ, HH
t_{OESUE}	Enable Setup Time for the Output Enable Register	KK, HH
t_{OEHE}	Enable Hold Time for the Output Enable Register	KK, HH
$t_{OECLR2Q}$	Asynchronous Clear-to-Q of the Output Enable Register	II, EOUT
$t_{OEREMCLR}$	Asynchronous Clear Removal Time for the Output Enable Register	II, HH
$t_{ORECCLR}$	Asynchronous Clear Recovery Time for the Output Enable Register	II, HH
t_{ICLKQ}	Clock-to-Q of the Input Data Register	AA, EE
t_{ISUD}	Data Setup Time for the Input Data Register	CC, AA
t_{IHD}	Data Hold Time for the Input Data Register	CC, AA
t_{ISUE}	Enable Setup Time for the Input Data Register	BB, AA
t_{IHE}	Enable Hold Time for the Input Data Register	BB, AA
t_{ICLR2Q}	Asynchronous Clear-to-Q of the Input Data Register	DD, EE
$t_{IREMCLR}$	Asynchronous Clear Removal Time for the Input Data Register	DD, AA
$t_{IRECCLR}$	Asynchronous Clear Recovery Time for the Input Data Register	DD, AA

*Note: *See Figure 2-17 on page 2-86 for more information.*

1.2 V DC Core Voltage

Table 2-165 • Input DDR Propagation Delays
Commercial-Case Conditions: T_J = 70°C, Worst-Case VCC = 1.14 V

Parameter	Description	Std.	Units
$t_{DDRICLKQ1}$	Clock-to-Out Out_QR for Input DDR	0.76	ns
$t_{DDRICLKQ2}$	Clock-to-Out Out_QF for Input DDR	0.94	ns
$t_{DDRISUD1}$	Data Setup for Input DDR (negedge)	0.93	ns
$t_{DDRISUD2}$	Data Setup for Input DDR (posedge)	0.84	ns
$t_{DDRIHD1}$	Data Hold for Input DDR (negedge)	0.00	ns
$t_{DDRIHD2}$	Data Hold for Input DDR (posedge)	0.00	ns
$t_{DDRICLR2Q1}$	Asynchronous Clear-to-Out Out_QR for Input DDR	1.23	ns
$t_{DDRICLR2Q2}$	Asynchronous Clear-to-Out Out_QF for Input DDR	1.42	ns
$t_{DDRIREMCLR}$	Asynchronous Clear Removal Time for Input DDR	0.00	ns
$t_{DDRIRECCLR}$	Asynchronous Clear Recovery Time for Input DDR	0.24	ns
$t_{DDRIWCLR}$	Asynchronous Clear Minimum Pulse Width for Input DDR	0.19	ns
$t_{DDRICKMPWH}$	Clock Minimum Pulse Width High for Input DDR	0.31	ns
$t_{DDRICKMPWL}$	Clock Minimum Pulse Width Low for Input DDR	0.28	ns
$F_{DDRIMAX}$	Maximum Frequency for Input DDR	160.00	MHz

Note: For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to Table 2-7 on page 2-7 for derating values.

VJTAG JTAG Supply Voltage

Low power flash devices have a separate bank for the dedicated JTAG pins. The JTAG pins can be run at any voltage from 1.5 V to 3.3 V (nominal). Isolating the JTAG power supply in a separate I/O bank gives greater flexibility in supply selection and simplifies power supply and PCB design. If the JTAG interface is neither used nor planned for use, the VJTAG pin together with the TRST pin could be tied to GND. It should be noted that VCC is required to be powered for JTAG operation; VJTAG alone is insufficient. If a device is in a JTAG chain of interconnected boards, the board containing the device can be powered down, provided both VJTAG and VCC to the part remain powered; otherwise, JTAG signals will not be able to transition the device, even in bypass mode.

Microsemi recommends that VPUMP and VJTAG power supplies be kept separate with independent filtering capacitors rather than supplying them from a common rail.

VPUMP Programming Supply Voltage

IGLOO devices support single-voltage ISP of the configuration flash and FlashROM. For programming, VPUMP should be 3.3 V nominal. During normal device operation, VPUMP can be left floating or can be tied (pulled up) to any voltage between 0 V and the VPUMP maximum. Programming power supply voltage (VPUMP) range is listed in the datasheet.

When the VPUMP pin is tied to ground, it will shut off the charge pump circuitry, resulting in no sources of oscillation from the charge pump circuitry.

For proper programming, 0.01 µF and 0.33 µF capacitors (both rated at 16 V) are to be connected in parallel across VPUMP and GND, and positioned as close to the FPGA pins as possible.

Microsemi recommends that VPUMP and VJTAG power supplies be kept separate with independent filtering capacitors rather than supplying them from a common rail.

User Pins

I/O User Input/Output

The I/O pin functions as an input, output, tristate, or bidirectional buffer. Input and output signal levels are compatible with the I/O standard selected.

During programming, I/Os become tristated and weakly pulled up to VCCI. With VCCI, VMV, and VCC supplies continuously powered up, when the device transitions from programming to operating mode, the I/Os are instantly configured to the desired user configuration.

Unused I/Os are configured as follows:

- Output buffer is disabled (with tristate value of high impedance)
- Input buffer is disabled (with tristate value of high impedance)
- Weak pull-up is programmed

GL Globals

GL I/Os have access to certain clock conditioning circuitry (and the PLL) and/or have direct access to the global network (spines). Additionally, the global I/Os can be used as regular I/Os, since they have identical capabilities. Unused GL pins are configured as inputs with pull-up resistors.

See more detailed descriptions of global I/O connectivity in the "Clock Conditioning Circuits in Low Power Flash Devices and Mixed Signal FPGAs" chapter of the *IGLOO FPGA Fabric User Guide*. All inputs labeled GC/GF are direct inputs into the quadrant clocks. For example, if GAA0 is used for an input, GAA1 and GAA2 are no longer available for input to the quadrant globals. All inputs labeled GC/GF are direct inputs into the chip-level globals, and the rest are connected to the quadrant globals. The inputs to the global network are multiplexed, and only one input can be used as a global input.

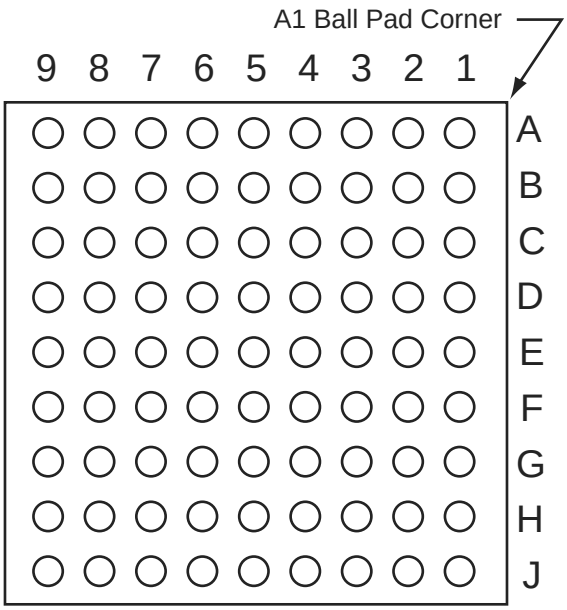
Refer to the "I/O Structures in IGLOO and ProASIC3 Devices" chapter of the *IGLOO FPGA Fabric User Guide* for an explanation of the naming of global pins.

FF Flash*Freeze Mode Activation Pin

Flash*Freeze mode is available on IGLOO devices. The FF pin is a dedicated input pin used to enter and exit Flash*Freeze mode. The FF pin is active low, has the same characteristics as a single-ended I/O, and must meet the maximum rise and fall times. When Flash*Freeze mode is not used in the design, the FF pin is available as a regular I/O.

When Flash*Freeze mode is used, the FF pin must not be left floating to avoid accidentally entering Flash*Freeze mode. While in Flash*Freeze mode, the Flash*Freeze pin should be constantly asserted.

CS81



Note: This is the bottom view of the package.

Note

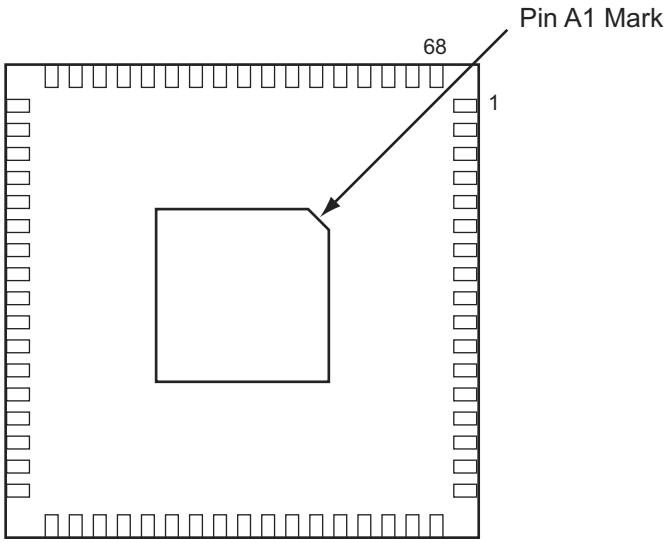
For more information on package drawings, see *PD3068: Package Mechanical Drawings*.

CS81	
Pin Number	**AGL030 Function**
A1	IO00RSB0
A2	IO02RSB0
A3	IO06RSB0
A4	IO11RSB0
A5	IO16RSB0
A6	IO19RSB0
A7	IO22RSB0
A8	IO24RSB0
A9	IO26RSB0
B1	IO81RSB1
B2	IO04RSB0
B3	IO10RSB0
B4	IO13RSB0
B5	IO15RSB0
B6	IO20RSB0
B7	IO21RSB0
B8	IO28RSB0
B9	IO25RSB0
C1	IO79RSB1
C2	IO80RSB1
C3	IO08RSB0
C4	IO12RSB0
C5	IO17RSB0
C6	IO14RSB0
C7	IO18RSB0
C8	IO29RSB0
C9	IO27RSB0
D1	IO74RSB1
D2	IO76RSB1
D3	IO77RSB1
D4	VCC
D5	VCCIB0
D6	GND
D7	IO23RSB0
D8	IO31RSB0
D9	IO30RSB0

CS81	
Pin Number	**AGL030 Function**
E1	GEB0/IO71RSB1
E2	GEA0/IO72RSB1
E3	GEC0/IO73RSB1
E4	VCCIB1
E5	VCC
E6	VCCIB0
E7	GDC0/IO32RSB0
E8	GDA0/IO33RSB0
E9	GDB0/IO34RSB0
F1	IO68RSB1
F2	IO67RSB1
F3	IO64RSB1
F4	GND
F5	VCCIB1
F6	IO47RSB1
F7	IO36RSB0
F8	IO38RSB0
F9	IO40RSB0
G1	IO65RSB1
G2	IO66RSB1
G3	IO57RSB1
G4	IO53RSB1
G5	IO49RSB1
G6	IO44RSB1
G7	IO46RSB1
G8	VJTAG
G9	TRST
H1	IO62RSB1
H2	FF/IO60RSB1
H3	IO58RSB1
H4	IO54RSB1
H5	IO48RSB1
H6	IO43RSB1
H7	IO42RSB1
H8	TDI
H9	TDO

CS81	
Pin Number	**AGL030 Function**
J1	IO63RSB1
J2	IO61RSB1
J3	IO59RSB1
J4	IO56RSB1
J5	IO52RSB1
J6	IO45RSB1
J7	TCK
J8	TMS
J9	VPUMP

QN68



Notes:

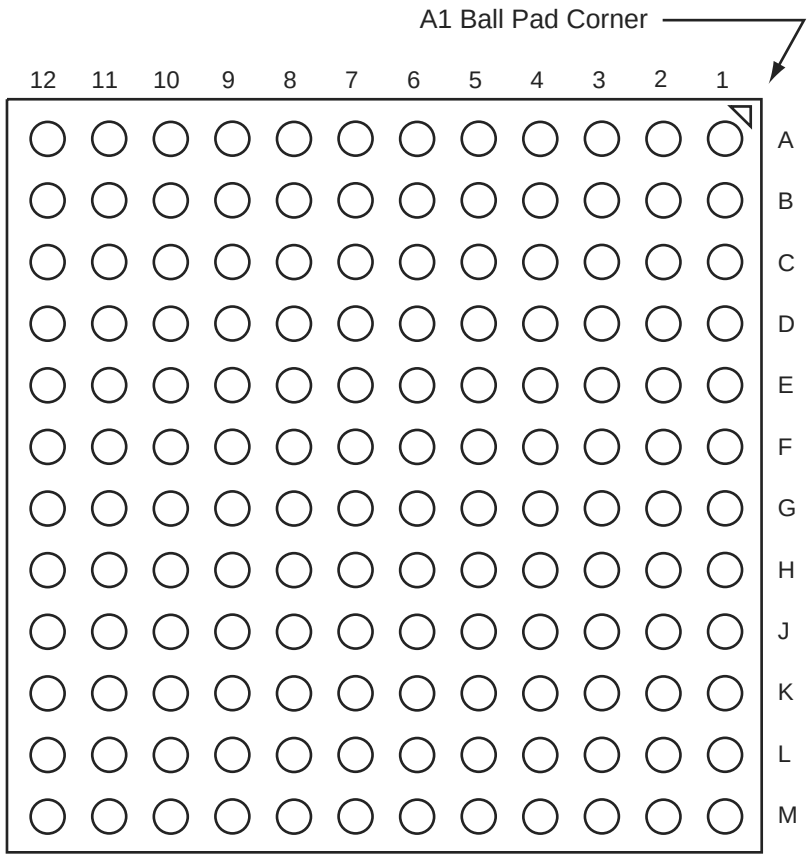
1. *This is the bottom view of the package.*
2. *The die attach paddle center of the package is tied to ground (GND).*

Note

For more information on package drawings, see *PD3068: Package Mechanical Drawings*.

QN132	
Pin Number	**AGL060 Function**
C16	IO60RSB1
C17	IO57RSB1
C18	NC
C19	TCK
C20	VMV1
C21	VPUMP
C22	VJTAG
C23	VCCIB0
C24	NC
C25	NC
C26	GCA1/IO42RSB0
C27	GCC0/IO39RSB0
C28	VCCIB0
C29	IO29RSB0
C30	GNDQ
C31	GBA1/IO27RSB0
C32	GBB0/IO24RSB0
C33	VCC
C34	IO19RSB0
C35	IO16RSB0
C36	IO13RSB0
C37	GAC1/IO10RSB0
C38	NC
C39	GAA0/IO05RSB0
C40	VMV0
D1	GND
D2	GND
D3	GND
D4	GND

FG144



Note: This is the bottom view of the package.

Note

For more information on package drawings, see *PD3068: Package Mechanical Drawings*.

FG144	
Pin Number	**AGL125 Function**
A1	GNDQ
A2	VMV0
A3	GAB0/IO02RSB0
A4	GAB1/IO03RSB0
A5	IO11RSB0
A6	GND
A7	IO18RSB0
A8	VCC
A9	IO25RSB0
A10	GBA0/IO39RSB0
A11	GBA1/IO40RSB0
A12	GNDQ
B1	GAB2/IO69RSB1
B2	GND
B3	GAA0/IO00RSB0
B4	GAA1/IO01RSB0
B5	IO08RSB0
B6	IO14RSB0
B7	IO19RSB0
B8	IO22RSB0
B9	GBB0/IO37RSB0
B10	GBB1/IO38RSB0
B11	GND
B12	VMV0
C1	IO132RSB1
C2	GFA2/IO120RSB1
C3	GAC2/IO131RSB1
C4	VCC
C5	IO10RSB0
C6	IO12RSB0
C7	IO21RSB0
C8	IO24RSB0
C9	IO27RSB0
C10	GBA2/IO41RSB0
C11	IO42RSB0
C12	GBC2/IO45RSB0

FG144	
Pin Number	**AGL125 Function**
D1	IO128RSB1
D2	IO129RSB1
D3	IO130RSB1
D4	GAA2/IO67RSB1
D5	GAC0/IO04RSB0
D6	GAC1/IO05RSB0
D7	GBC0/IO35RSB0
D8	GBC1/IO36RSB0
D9	GBB2/IO43RSB0
D10	IO28RSB0
D11	IO44RSB0
D12	GCB1/IO53RSB0
E1	VCC
E2	GFC0/IO125RSB1
E3	GFC1/IO126RSB1
E4	VCCIB1
E5	IO68RSB1
E6	VCCIB0
E7	VCCIB0
E8	GCC1/IO51RSB0
E9	VCCIB0
E10	VCC
E11	GCA0/IO56RSB0
E12	IO46RSB0
F1	GFB0/IO123RSB1
F2	VCOMPLF
F3	GFB1/IO124RSB1
F4	IO127RSB1
F5	GND
F6	GND
F7	GND
F8	GCC0/IO52RSB0
F9	GCB0/IO54RSB0
F10	GND
F11	GCA1/IO55RSB0
F12	GCA2/IO57RSB0

FG144	
Pin Number	**AGL125 Function**
G1	GFA1/IO121RSB1
G2	GND
G3	VCCPLF
G4	GFA0/IO122RSB1
G5	GND
G6	GND
G7	GND
G8	GDC1/IO61RSB0
G9	IO48RSB0
G10	GCC2/IO59RSB0
G11	IO47RSB0
G12	GCB2/IO58RSB0
H1	VCC
H2	GFB2/IO119RSB1
H3	GFC2/IO118RSB1
H4	GEC1/IO112RSB1
H5	VCC
H6	IO50RSB0
H7	IO60RSB0
H8	GDB2/IO71RSB1
H9	GDC0/IO62RSB0
H10	VCCIB0
H11	IO49RSB0
H12	VCC
J1	GEB1/IO110RSB1
J2	IO115RSB1
J3	VCCIB1
J4	GEC0/IO111RSB1
J5	IO116RSB1
J6	IO117RSB1
J7	VCC
J8	TCK
J9	GDA2/IO70RSB1
J10	TDO
J11	GDA1/IO65RSB0
J12	GDB1/IO63RSB0

FG256	
Pin Number	**AGL1000 Function**
A1	GND
A2	GAA0/IO00RSB0
A3	GAA1/IO01RSB0
A4	GAB0/IO02RSB0
A5	IO16RSB0
A6	IO22RSB0
A7	IO28RSB0
A8	IO35RSB0
A9	IO45RSB0
A10	IO50RSB0
A11	IO55RSB0
A12	IO61RSB0
A13	GBB1/IO75RSB0
A14	GBA0/IO76RSB0
A15	GBA1/IO77RSB0
A16	GND
B1	GAB2/IO224PDB3
B2	GAA2/IO225PDB3
B3	GNDQ
B4	GAB1/IO03RSB0
B5	IO17RSB0
B6	IO21RSB0
B7	IO27RSB0
B8	IO34RSB0
B9	IO44RSB0
B10	IO51RSB0
B11	IO57RSB0
B12	GBC1/IO73RSB0
B13	GBB0/IO74RSB0
B14	IO71RSB0
B15	GBA2/IO78PDB1
B16	IO81PDB1
C1	IO224NDB3
C2	IO225NDB3
C3	VMV3
C4	IO11RSB0
C5	GAC0/IO04RSB0
C6	GAC1/IO05RSB0

FG256	
Pin Number	**AGL1000 Function**
C7	IO25RSB0
C8	IO36RSB0
C9	IO42RSB0
C10	IO49RSB0
C11	IO56RSB0
C12	GBC0/IO72RSB0
C13	IO62RSB0
C14	VMV0
C15	IO78NDB1
C16	IO81NDB1
D1	IO222NDB3
D2	IO222PDB3
D3	GAC2/IO223PDB3
D4	IO223NDB3
D5	GNDQ
D6	IO23RSB0
D7	IO29RSB0
D8	IO33RSB0
D9	IO46RSB0
D10	IO52RSB0
D11	IO60RSB0
D12	GNDQ
D13	IO80NDB1
D14	GBB2/IO79PDB1
D15	IO79NDB1
D16	IO82NSB1
E1	IO217PDB3
E2	IO218PDB3
E3	IO221NDB3
E4	IO221PDB3
E5	VMV0
E6	VCCIB0
E7	VCCIB0
E8	IO38RSB0
E9	IO47RSB0
E10	VCCIB0
E11	VCCIB0
E12	VMV1

FG256	
Pin Number	**AGL1000 Function**
E13	GBC2/IO80PDB1
E14	IO83PPB1
E15	IO86PPB1
E16	IO87PDB1
F1	IO217NDB3
F2	IO218NDB3
F3	IO216PDB3
F4	IO216NDB3
F5	VCCIB3
F6	GND
F7	VCC
F8	VCC
F9	VCC
F10	VCC
F11	GND
F12	VCCIB1
F13	IO83NPB1
F14	IO86NPB1
F15	IO90PPB1
F16	IO87NDB1
G1	IO210PSB3
G2	IO213NDB3
G3	IO213PDB3
G4	GFC1/IO209PPB3
G5	VCCIB3
G6	VCC
G7	GND
G8	GND
G9	GND
G10	GND
G11	VCC
G12	VCCIB1
G13	GCC1/IO91PPB1
G14	IO90NPB1
G15	IO88PDB1
G16	IO88NDB1
H1	GFB0/IO208NPB3
H2	GFA0/IO207NDB3

FG484	
Pin Number	**AGL400 Function**
A1	GND
A2	GND
A3	VCCIB0
A4	NC
A5	NC
A6	IO15RSB0
A7	IO18RSB0
A8	NC
A9	NC
A10	IO23RSB0
A11	IO29RSB0
A12	IO35RSB0
A13	IO36RSB0
A14	NC
A15	NC
A16	IO50RSB0
A17	IO51RSB0
A18	NC
A19	NC
A20	VCCIB0
A21	GND
A22	GND
AA1	GND
AA2	VCCIB3
AA3	NC
AA4	NC
AA5	NC
AA6	NC
AA7	NC
AA8	NC
AA9	NC
AA10	NC
AA11	NC
AA12	NC
AA13	NC
AA14	NC

FG484	
Pin Number	**AGL600 Function**
M3	IO158NPB3
M4	GFA2/IO161PPB3
M5	GFA1/IO162PDB3
M6	VCCPLF
M7	IO160NDB3
M8	GFB2/IO160PDB3
M9	VCC
M10	GND
M11	GND
M12	GND
M13	GND
M14	VCC
M15	GCB2/IO73PPB1
M16	GCA1/IO71PPB1
M17	GCC2/IO74PPB1
M18	IO80PPB1
M19	GCA2/IO72PDB1
M20	IO79PPB1
M21	IO78PPB1
M22	NC
N1	IO154NDB3
N2	IO154PDB3
N3	NC
N4	GFC2/IO159PDB3
N5	IO161NPB3
N6	IO156PPB3
N7	IO129RSB2
N8	VCCIB3
N9	VCC
N10	GND
N11	GND
N12	GND
N13	GND
N14	VCC
N15	VCCIB1
N16	IO73NPB1

FG484	
Pin Number	**AGL1000 Function**
K11	GND
K12	GND
K13	GND
K14	VCC
K15	VCCIB1
K16	GCC1/IO91PPB1
K17	IO90NPB1
K18	IO88PDB1
K19	IO88NDB1
K20	IO94NPB1
K21	IO98NDB1
K22	IO98PDB1
L1	NC
L2	IO200PDB3
L3	IO210NPB3
L4	GFB0/IO208NPB3
L5	GFA0/IO207NDB3
L6	GFB1/IO208PPB3
L7	VCOMPLF
L8	GFC0/IO209NPB3
L9	VCC
L10	GND
L11	GND
L12	GND
L13	GND
L14	VCC
L15	GCC0/IO91NPB1
L16	GCB1/IO92PPB1
L17	GCA0/IO93NPB1
L18	IO96NPB1
L19	GCB0/IO92NPB1
L20	IO97PDB1
L21	IO97NDB1
L22	IO99NPB1
M1	NC
M2	IO200NDB3

Revision	Changes	Page
Revision 19 (continued)	The following sentence was removed from the "Advanced Architecture" section: "In addition, extensive on-chip programming circuitry allows for rapid, single-voltage (3.3 V) programming of IGLOO devices via an IEEE 1532 JTAG interface" (SAR 28756).	1-3
	The "Specifying I/O States During Programming" section is new (SAR 21281).	1-8
	Values for VCCPLL at 1.2 V –1.5 V DC core supply voltage were revised in Table 2-2 • Recommended Operating Conditions 1 (SAR 22356). The value for VPUMP operation was changed from "0 to 3.45 V" to "0 to 3.6 V" (SAR 25220). The value for VCCPLL 1.5 V DC core supply voltage was changed from "1.4 to 1.6 V" to "1.425 to 1.575 V" (SAR 26551). The notes in the table were renumbered in order of their appearance in the table (SAR 21869).	2-2
	The temperature used in EQ 2 was revised from 110°C to 100°C for consistency with the limits given in Table 2-2 • Recommended Operating Conditions 1. The resulting maximum power allowed is thus 1.28 W. Formerly it was 1.71 W (SAR 26259).	2-6
	Values for CS196, CS281, and QN132 packages were added to Table 2-5 • Package Thermal Resistivities (SARs 26228, 32301).	2-6
	Table 2-6 • Temperature and Voltage Derating Factors for Timing Delays (normalized to TJ = 70°C, VCC = 1.425 V) and Table 2-7 • Temperature and Voltage Derating Factors for Timing Delays (normalized to TJ = 70°C, VCC = 1.14 V) were updated to remove the column for –20°C and shift the data over to correct columns (SAR 23041).	2-7
	The tables in the "Quiescent Supply Current" section were updated with revised notes on IDD (SAR 24112). Table 2-8 • Power Supply State per Mode is new.	2-7
	The formulas in the table notes for Table 2-41 • I/O Weak Pull-Up/Pull-Down Resistances were corrected (SAR 21348).	2-37
	The row for 110°C was removed from Table 2-45 • Duration of Short Circuit Event before Failure. The example in the associated paragraph was changed from 110°C to 100°C. Table 2-46 • I/O Input Rise Time, Fall Time, and Related I/O Reliability1 was revised to change 110° to 100°C. (SAR 26259).	2-40
	The notes regarding drive strength in the "Summary of I/O Timing Characteristics – Default I/O Software Settings" section, "3.3 V LVCMOS Wide Range" section and "1.2 V LVCMOS Wide Range" section tables were revised for clarification. They now state that the minimum drive strength for the default software configuration when run in wide range is ±100 µA. The drive strength displayed in software is supported in normal range only. For a detailed I/V curve, refer to the IBIS models (SAR 25700).	2-28, 2-47, 2-77
	The following sentence was deleted from the "2.5 V LVCMOS" section (SAR 24916): "It uses a 5 V–tolerant input buffer and push-pull output buffer."	2-56
	The values for $F_{DDRIMAX}$ and F_{DDOMAX} were updated in the tables in the "Input DDR Module" section and "Output DDR Module" section (SAR 23919).	2-94, 2-97
	The following notes were removed from Table 2-147 • Minimum and Maximum DC Input and Output Levels (SAR 29428): ±5% Differential input voltage = ±350 mV	2-81
	Table 2-189 • IGLOO CCC/PLL Specification and Table 2-190 • IGLOO CCC/PLL Specification were updated. A note was added to both tables indicating that when the CCC/PLL core is generated by Mircosemi core generator software, not all delay values of the specified delay increments are available (SAR 25705).	2-115

Revision / Version	Changes	Page
Revision 3 (Feb 2008) Product Brief rev. 2	This document was updated to include AGL015 device information. QN68 is a new package offered in the AGL015. The following sections were updated: "Features and Benefits" "IGLOO Ordering Information" "Temperature Grade Offerings" "IGLOO Devices" Product Family Table Table 1 • IGLOO FPGAs Package Sizes Dimensions "AGL015 and AGL030" note	N/A
	The "Temperature Grade Offerings" table was updated to include M1AGL600.	IV
	In the "IGLOO Ordering Information" table, the QN package measurements were updated to include both 0.4 mm and 0.5 mm.	III
	In the "General Description" section, the number of I/Os was updated from 288 to 300.	1-1
Packaging v1.2	The "QN68" section is new.	4-25
Revision 2 (Jan 2008) Packaging v1.1	The "CS196" package and pin table was added for AGL125.	4-10
Revision 1 (Jan 2008) Product Brief rev. 1	The "Low Power" section was updated to change the description of low power active FPGA operation to "from 12 µW" from "from 25 µW." The same update was made in the "General Description" section and the "Flash*Freeze Technology" section.	I, 1-1
Revision 0 (Jan 2008)	This document was previously in datasheet Advance v0.7. As a result of moving to the handbook format, Actel has restarted the numbering.	N/A
Advance v0.7 (December 2007)	Table 1 • IGLOO Product Family, the "I/Os Per Package1" table, and the Temperature Grade Offerings table were updated to reflect the following: CS196 is now supported for AGL250; device/package support for QN132 is to be determined for AGL250; the CS281 package was added for AGL600 and AGL1000.	i, ii, iv
	Table 2 • IGLOO FPGAs Package Sizes Dimensions is new, and package sizes were removed from the "I/Os Per Package1" table.	ii
	The "I/Os Per Package1"table was updated to reflect 77 instead of 79 single-ended I/Os for the VG100 package for AGL030.	ii
	The "Timing Model" was updated to be consistent with the revised timing numbers.	2-20
	In Table 2-27 • Summary of Maximum and Minimum DC Input and Output Levels Applicable to Commercial and Industrial Conditions—Software Default Settings, T_J was changed to T_A in notes 1 and 2.	2-26
	All AC Loading figures for single-ended I/O standards were changed from Datapaths at 35 pF to 5 pF.	N/A
	The "1.2 V LVCMOS (JESD8-12A)" section is new.	2-74
	This document was previously in datasheet Advance v0.7. As a result of moving to the handbook format, Actel has restarted the version numbers. The new version number is Advance v0.1.	N/A
	Table 2-4 • IGLOO CCC/PLL Specification and Table 2-5 • IGLOO CCC/PLL Specification were updated.	2-19, 2-20