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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	Active
Number of LABs/CLBs	-
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	24576
Total RAM Bits	147456
Number of I/O	300
Number of Gates	1000000
Voltage - Supply	1.14V ~ 1.575V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 70°C (TA)
Package / Case	484-BGA
Supplier Device Package	484-FPBGA (23x23)
Purchase URL	<a href="https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/m1agl1000v2-fgg484">https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/m1agl1000v2-fgg484</a>

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# 2 – IGLOO DC and Switching Characteristics

## General Specifications

### Operating Conditions

Stresses beyond those listed in [Table 2-1](#) may cause permanent damage to the device.

Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability. Absolute Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only; functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those listed under the Recommended Operating Conditions specified in [Table 2-2 on page 2-2](#) is not implied.

**Table 2-1 • Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Symbol	Parameter	Limits <sup>1</sup>	Units
VCC	DC core supply voltage	–0.3 to 1.65	V
VJTAG	JTAG DC voltage	–0.3 to 3.75	V
VPUMP	Programming voltage	–0.3 to 3.75	V
VCCPLL	Analog power supply (PLL)	–0.3 to 1.65	V
VCCI and VMV <sup>2</sup>	DC I/O buffer supply voltage	–0.3 to 3.75	V
VI	I/O input voltage	–0.3 V to 3.6 V (when I/O hot insertion mode is enabled) –0.3 V to (VCCI + 1 V) or 3.6 V, whichever voltage is lower (when I/O hot-insertion mode is disabled)	V
T <sub>STG</sub> <sup>3</sup>	Storage Temperature	–65 to +150	°C
T <sub>J</sub> <sup>3</sup>	Junction Temperature	+125	°C

**Notes:**

1. The device should be operated within the limits specified by the datasheet. During transitions, the input signal may undershoot or overshoot according to the limits shown in [Table 2-4 on page 2-3](#).
2. VMV pins must be connected to the corresponding VCCI pins. See the "Pin Descriptions" chapter of the [IGLOO FPGA Fabric User Guide](#) for further information.
3. For flash programming and retention, maximum limits refer to [Table 2-3 on page 2-3](#), and for recommended operating limits, refer to [Table 2-2 on page 2-2](#).

Ramping up (V2 devices):  $0.65 \text{ V} < \text{trip\_point\_up} < 1.05 \text{ V}$

Ramping down (V2 devices):  $0.55 \text{ V} < \text{trip\_point\_down} < 0.95 \text{ V}$

VCC and VCCI ramp-up trip points are about 100 mV higher than ramp-down trip points. This specifically built-in hysteresis prevents undesirable power-up oscillations and current surges. Note the following:

- During programming, I/Os become tristated and weakly pulled up to VCCI.
- JTAG supply, PLL power supplies, and charge pump VPUMP supply have no influence on I/O behavior.

### PLL Behavior at Brownout Condition

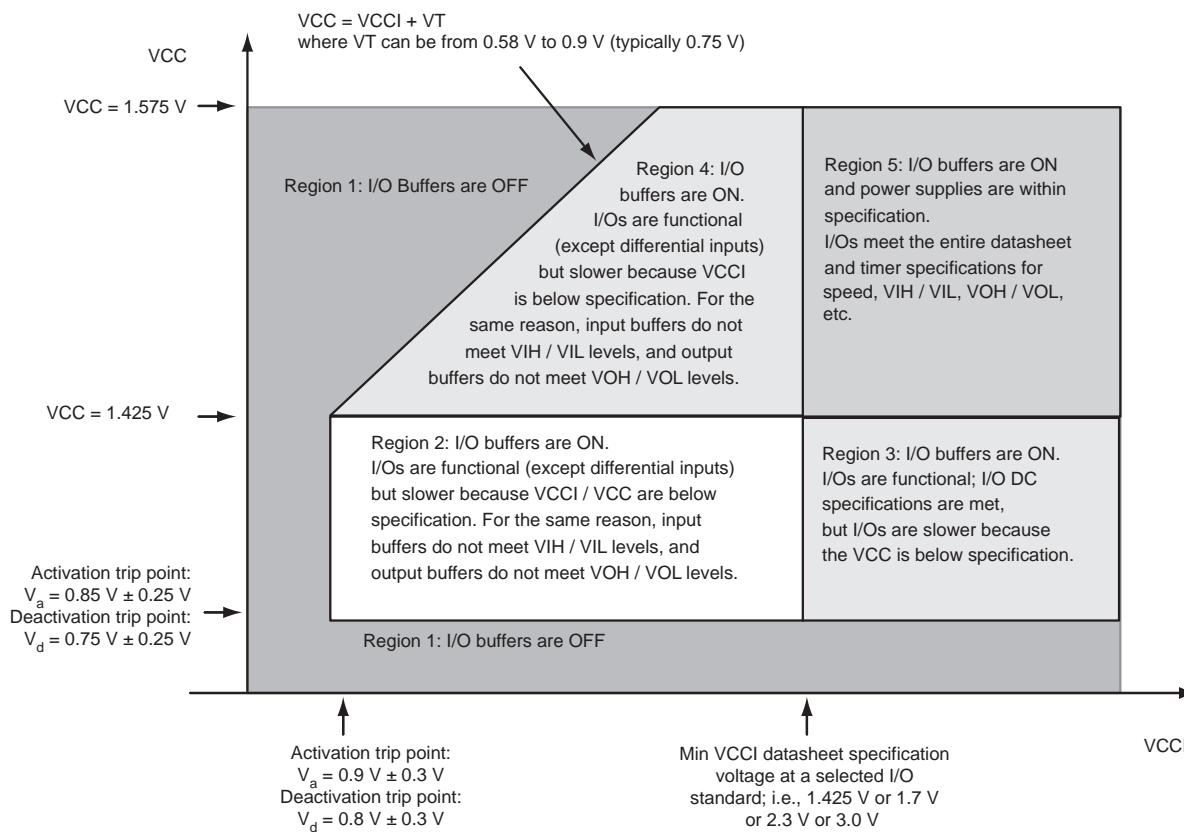
Microsemi recommends using monotonic power supplies or voltage regulators to ensure proper power-up behavior. Power ramp-up should be monotonic at least until VCC and VCCPLX exceed brownout activation levels (see [Figure 2-1](#) and [Figure 2-2 on page 2-5](#) for more details).

When PLL power supply voltage and/or VCC levels drop below the VCC brownout levels ( $0.75 \text{ V} \pm 0.25 \text{ V}$  for V5 devices, and  $0.75 \text{ V} \pm 0.2 \text{ V}$  for V2 devices), the PLL output lock signal goes low and/or the output clock is lost. Refer to the Brownout Voltage section in the "Power-Up/-Down Behavior of Low Power Flash Devices" chapter of the [ProASIC®3](#) and [ProASIC3E](#) FPGA fabric user guides for information on clock and lock recovery.

### Internal Power-Up Activation Sequence

1. Core
2. Input buffers
3. Output buffers, after 200 ns delay from input buffer activation

To make sure the transition from input buffers to output buffers is clean, ensure that there is no path longer than 100 ns from input buffer to output buffer in your design.



**Figure 2-1 • V5 Devices – I/O State as a Function of VCCI and VCC Voltage Levels**

## Power Calculation Methodology

This section describes a simplified method to estimate power consumption of an application. For more accurate and detailed power estimations, use the SmartPower tool in Microsemi Libero SoC software.

The power calculation methodology described below uses the following variables:

- The number of PLLs as well as the number and the frequency of each output clock generated
- The number of combinatorial and sequential cells used in the design
- The internal clock frequencies
- The number and the standard of I/O pins used in the design
- The number of RAM blocks used in the design
- Toggle rates of I/O pins as well as VersaTiles—guidelines are provided in [Table 2-23 on page 2-19](#).
- Enable rates of output buffers—guidelines are provided for typical applications in [Table 2-24 on page 2-19](#).
- Read rate and write rate to the memory—guidelines are provided for typical applications in [Table 2-24 on page 2-19](#). The calculation should be repeated for each clock domain defined in the design.

### Methodology

#### Total Power Consumption— $P_{TOTAL}$

$$P_{TOTAL} = P_{STAT} + P_{DYN}$$

$P_{STAT}$  is the total static power consumption.

$P_{DYN}$  is the total dynamic power consumption.

#### Total Static Power Consumption— $P_{STAT}$

$$P_{STAT} = (P_{DC1} \text{ or } P_{DC2} \text{ or } P_{DC3}) + N_{BANKS} * P_{DC5} + N_{INPUTS} * P_{DC6} + N_{OUTPUTS} * P_{DC7}$$

$N_{INPUTS}$  is the number of I/O input buffers used in the design.

$N_{OUTPUTS}$  is the number of I/O output buffers used in the design.

$N_{BANKS}$  is the number of I/O banks powered in the design.

#### Total Dynamic Power Consumption— $P_{DYN}$

$$P_{DYN} = P_{CLOCK} + P_{S-CELL} + P_{C-CELL} + P_{NET} + P_{INPUTS} + P_{OUTPUTS} + P_{MEMORY} + P_{PLL}$$

#### Global Clock Contribution— $P_{CLOCK}$

$$P_{CLOCK} = (P_{AC1} + N_{SPINE} * P_{AC2} + N_{ROW} * P_{AC3} + N_{S-CELL} * P_{AC4}) * F_{CLK}$$

$N_{SPINE}$  is the number of global spines used in the user design—guidelines are provided in the "Spine Architecture" section of the [IGLOO FPGA Fabric User Guide](#).

$N_{ROW}$  is the number of VersaTile rows used in the design—guidelines are provided in the "Spine Architecture" section of the [IGLOO FPGA Fabric User Guide](#).

$F_{CLK}$  is the global clock signal frequency.

$N_{S-CELL}$  is the number of VersaTiles used as sequential modules in the design.

$P_{AC1}$ ,  $P_{AC2}$ ,  $P_{AC3}$ , and  $P_{AC4}$  are device-dependent.

#### Sequential Cells Contribution— $P_{S-CELL}$

$$P_{S-CELL} = N_{S-CELL} * (P_{AC5} + \alpha_1 / 2 * P_{AC6}) * F_{CLK}$$

$N_{S-CELL}$  is the number of VersaTiles used as sequential modules in the design. When a multi-tile sequential cell is used, it should be accounted for as 1.

$\alpha_1$  is the toggle rate of VersaTile outputs—guidelines are provided in [Table 2-23 on page 2-19](#).

$F_{CLK}$  is the global clock signal frequency.













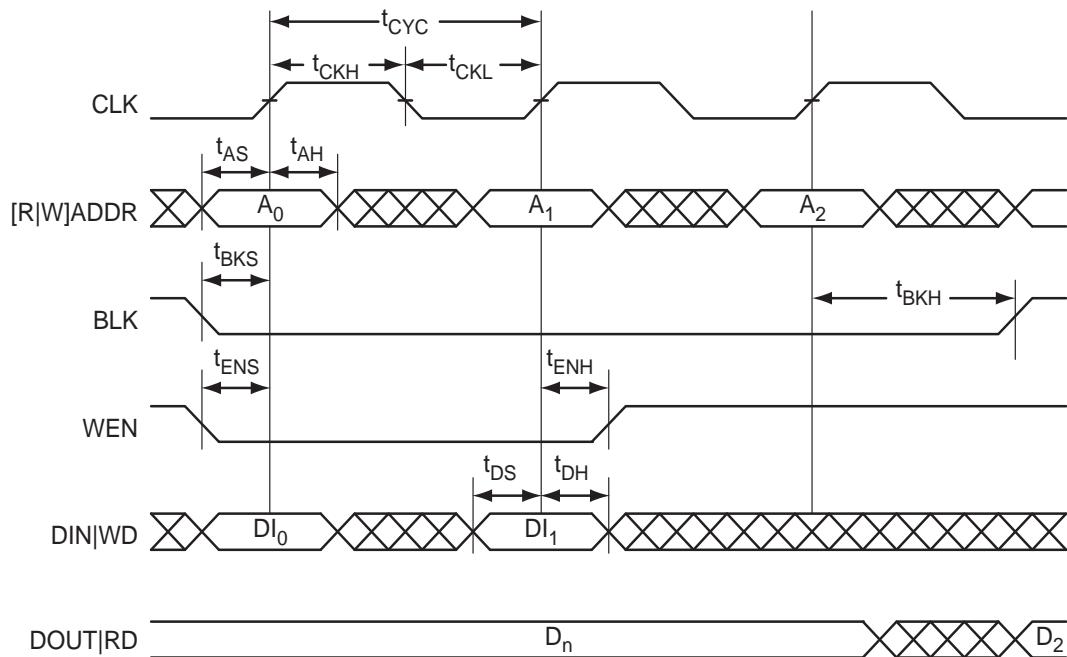


Figure 2-34 • RAM Write, Output Retained. Applicable to Both RAM4K9 and RAM512x18.

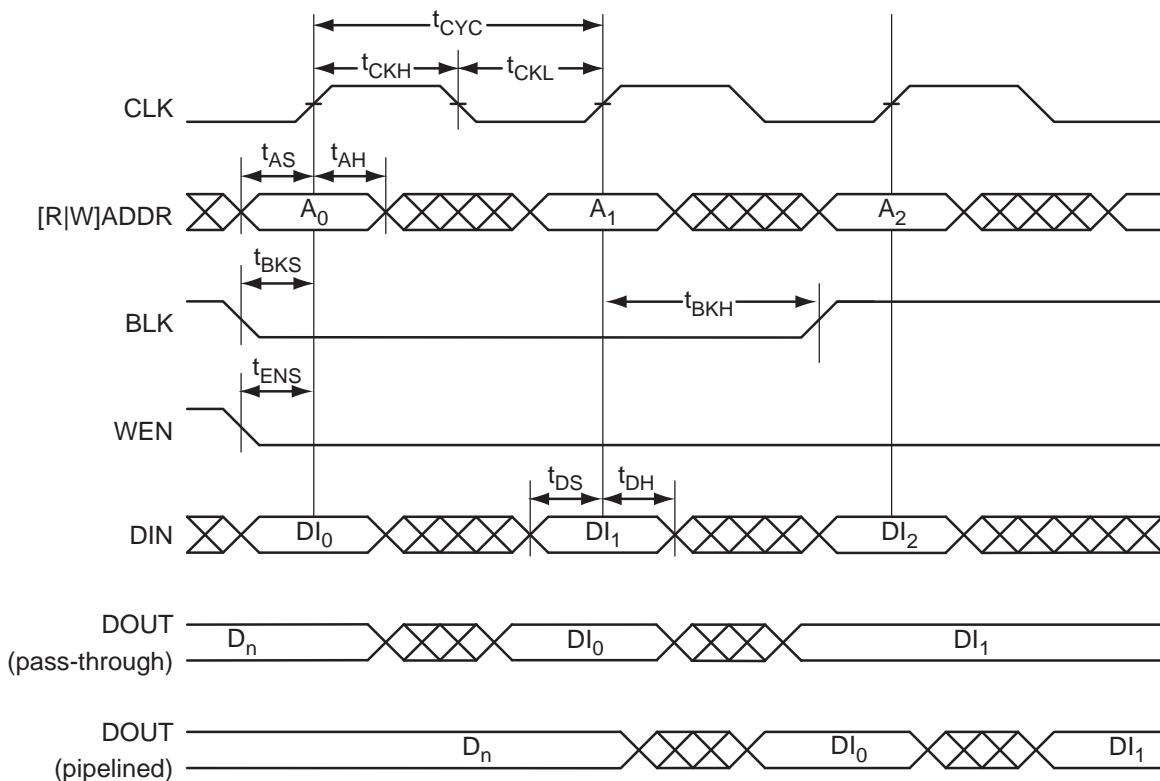


Figure 2-35 • RAM Write, Output as Write Data (WMODE = 1). Applicable to RAM4K9 only.

**Table 2-192 • RAM512X18**Commercial-Case Conditions:  $T_J = 70^\circ\text{C}$ , Worst-Case VCC = 1.425 V

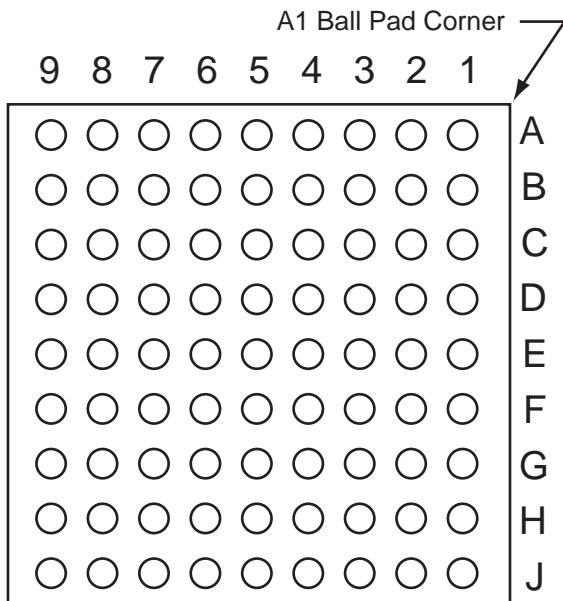
Parameter	Description	Std.	Units
$t_{AS}$	Address setup time	0.83	ns
$t_{AH}$	Address hold time	0.16	ns
$t_{ENS}$	REN, WEN setup time	0.73	ns
$t_{ENH}$	REN, WEN hold time	0.08	ns
$t_{DS}$	Input data (WD) setup time	0.71	ns
$t_{DH}$	Input data (WD) hold time	0.36	ns
$t_{CKQ1}$	Clock High to new data valid on RD (output retained)	4.21	ns
$t_{CKQ2}$	Clock High to new data valid on RD (pipelined)	1.71	ns
$t_{C2CRWH}^1$	Address collision clk-to-clk delay for reliable read access after write on same address - Applicable to Opening Edge	0.35	ns
$t_{C2CWRH}^1$	Address collision clk-to-clk delay for reliable write access after read on same address - Applicable to Opening Edge	0.42	ns
$t_{RSTBQ}$	RESET Low to data out Low on RD (flow-through)	2.06	ns
	RESET Low to data out Low on RD (pipelined)	2.06	ns
$t_{REMRSTB}$	RESET removal	0.61	ns
$t_{RECRSTB}$	RESET recovery	3.21	ns
$t_{MPWRSTB}$	RESET minimum pulse width	0.68	ns
$t_{CYC}$	Clock cycle time	6.24	ns
$F_{MAX}$	Maximum frequency	160	MHz

**Notes:**

1. For more information, refer to the application note Simultaneous Read-Write Operations in Dual-Port SRAM for Flash-Based cSoCs and FPGAs.
2. For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to Table 2-6 on page 2-7 for derating values.

## CS81

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*Note:* This is the bottom view of the package.

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### Note

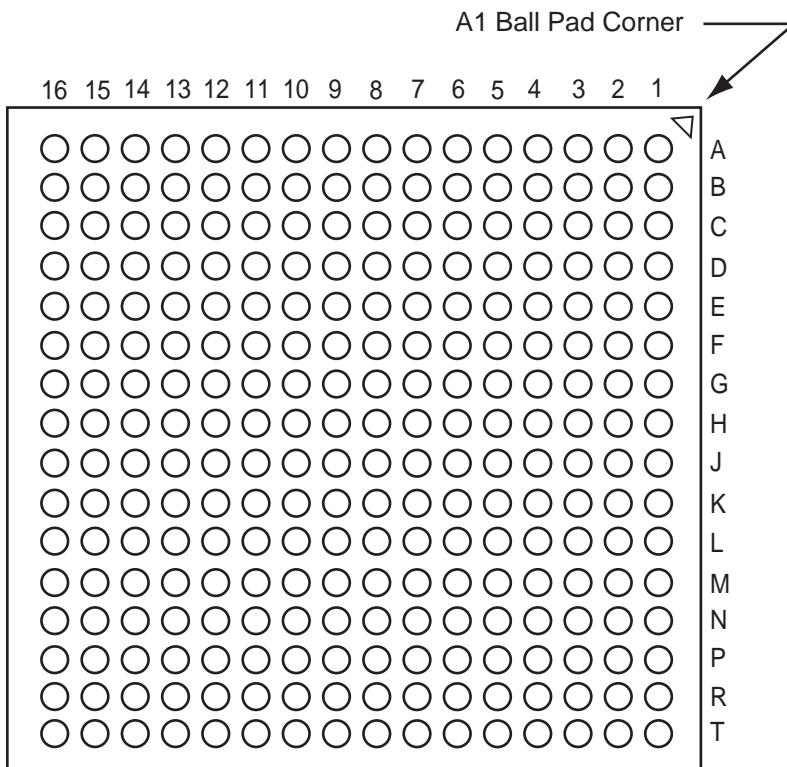
For more information on package drawings, see [PD3068: Package Mechanical Drawings](#).

<b>FG144</b>	
<b>Pin Number</b>	<b>AGL125 Function</b>
K1	GEB0/IO109RSB1
K2	GEA1/IO108RSB1
K3	GEA0/IO107RSB1
K4	GEA2/IO106RSB1
K5	IO100RSB1
K6	IO98RSB1
K7	GND
K8	IO73RSB1
K9	GDC2/IO72RSB1
K10	GND
K11	GDA0/IO66RSB0
K12	GDB0/IO64RSB0
L1	GND
L2	VMV1
L3	FF/GEB2/IO105RSB1
L4	IO102RSB1
L5	VCCIB1
L6	IO95RSB1
L7	IO85RSB1
L8	IO74RSB1
L9	TMS
L10	VJTAG
L11	VMV1
L12	TRST
M1	GNDQ
M2	GEC2/IO104RSB1
M3	IO103RSB1
M4	IO101RSB1
M5	IO97RSB1
M6	IO94RSB1
M7	IO86RSB1
M8	IO75RSB1
M9	TDI
M10	VCCIB1
M11	VPUMP
M12	GNDQ

FG144		FG144		FG144	
Pin Number	AGL400 Function	Pin Number	AGL400 Function	Pin Number	AGL400 Function
A1	GNDQ	D1	IO149NDB3	G1	GFA1/IO145PPB3
A2	VMV0	D2	IO149PDB3	G2	GND
A3	GAB0/IO02RSB0	D3	IO153VDB3	G3	VCCPLF
A4	GAB1/IO03RSB0	D4	GAA2/IO155UPB3	G4	GFA0/IO145NPB3
A5	IO16RSB0	D5	GAC0/IO04RSB0	G5	GND
A6	GND	D6	GAC1/IO05RSB0	G6	GND
A7	IO30RSB0	D7	GBC0/IO54RSB0	G7	GND
A8	VCC	D8	GBC1/IO55RSB0	G8	GDC1/IO77UPB1
A9	IO34RSB0	D9	GBB2/IO61PDB1	G9	IO72NDB1
A10	GBA0/IO58RSB0	D10	IO61NDB1	G10	GCC2/IO72PDB1
A11	GBA1/IO59RSB0	D11	IO62NPB1	G11	IO71NDB1
A12	GNDQ	D12	GCB1/IO68PPB1	G12	GCB2/IO71PDB1
B1	GAB2/IO154UDB3	E1	VCC	H1	VCC
B2	GND	E2	GFC0/IO147NDB3	H2	GFB2/IO143PDB3
B3	GAA0/IO00RSB0	E3	GFC1/IO147PDB3	H3	GFC2/IO142PSB3
B4	GAA1/IO01RSB0	E4	VCCIB3	H4	GEC1/IO137PDB3
B5	IO14RSB0	E5	IO155VPB3	H5	VCC
B6	IO19RSB0	E6	VCCIB0	H6	IO75PDB1
B7	IO23RSB0	E7	VCCIB0	H7	IO75NDB1
B8	IO31RSB0	E8	GCC1/IO67PDB1	H8	GDB2/IO81RSB2
B9	GBB0/IO56RSB0	E9	VCCIB1	H9	GDC0/IO77VPB1
B10	GBB1/IO57RSB0	E10	VCC	H10	VCCIB1
B11	GND	E11	GCA0/IO69NDB1	H11	IO73PSB1
B12	VMV1	E12	IO70NDB1	H12	VCC
C1	IO154VDB3	F1	GFB0/IO146NPB3	J1	GEB1/IO136PDB3
C2	GFA2/IO144PPB3	F2	VCOMPLF	J2	IO143NDB3
C3	GAC2/IO153UDB3	F3	GFB1/IO146PPB3	J3	VCCIB3
C4	VCC	F4	IO144NPB3	J4	GEC0/IO137NDB3
C5	IO12RSB0	F5	GND	J5	IO125RSB2
C6	IO17RSB0	F6	GND	J6	IO116RSB2
C7	IO25RSB0	F7	GND	J7	VCC
C8	IO32RSB0	F8	GCC0/IO67NDB1	J8	TCK
C9	IO53RSB0	F9	GCB0/IO68NPB1	J9	GDA2/IO80RSB2
C10	GBA2/IO60PDB1	F10	GND	J10	TDO
C11	IO60NDB1	F11	GCA1/IO69PDB1	J11	GDA1/IO79UDB1
C12	GBC2/IO62PPB1	F12	GCA2/IO70PDB1	J12	GDB1/IO78UDB1

## FG256

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*Note:* This is the bottom view of the package.

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### Note

For more information on package drawings, see [PD3068: Package Mechanical Drawings](#).

<b>FG256</b>	
<b>Pin Number</b>	<b>AGL1000 Function</b>
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

<b>FG256</b>	
<b>Pin Number</b>	<b>AGL1000 Function</b>
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

<b>FG256</b>	
<b>Pin Number</b>	<b>AGL1000 Function</b>
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

<b>FG256</b>	
<b>Pin Number</b>	<b>AGL1000 Function</b>
R5	IO168RSB2
R6	IO163RSB2
R7	IO157RSB2
R8	IO149RSB2
R9	IO143RSB2
R10	IO138RSB2
R11	IO131RSB2
R12	IO125RSB2
R13	GDB2/IO115RSB2
R14	TDI
R15	GNDQ
R16	TDO
T1	GND
T2	IO183RSB2
T3	FF/GEB2/IO186RSB2
T4	IO172RSB2
T5	IO170RSB2
T6	IO164RSB2
T7	IO158RSB2
T8	IO153RSB2
T9	IO142RSB2
T10	IO135RSB2
T11	IO130RSB2
T12	GDC2/IO116RSB2
T13	IO120RSB2
T14	GDA2/IO114RSB2
T15	TMS
T16	GND

<b>FG484</b>	
<b>Pin Number</b>	<b>AGL1000 Function</b>
R9	VCCIB2
R10	VCCIB2
R11	IO147RSB2
R12	IO136RSB2
R13	VCCIB2
R14	VCCIB2
R15	VMV2
R16	IO110NDB1
R17	GDB1/IO112PPB1
R18	GDC1/IO111PDB1
R19	IO107NDB1
R20	VCC
R21	IO104NDB1
R22	IO105PDB1
T1	IO198PDB3
T2	IO198NDB3
T3	NC
T4	IO194PPB3
T5	IO192PPB3
T6	GEC1/IO190PPB3
T7	IO192NPB3
T8	GNDQ
T9	GEA2/IO187RSB2
T10	IO161RSB2
T11	IO155RSB2
T12	IO141RSB2
T13	IO129RSB2
T14	IO124RSB2
T15	GNDQ
T16	IO110PDB1
T17	VJTAG
T18	GDC0/IO111NDB1
T19	GDA1/IO113PDB1
T20	NC
T21	IO108PDB1
T22	IO105NDB1

