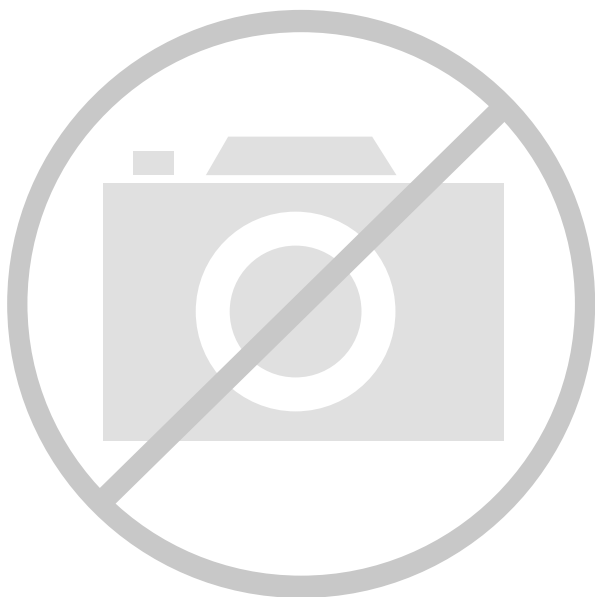




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Understanding [Embedded - FPGAs \(Field Programmable Gate Array\)](#)

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	95
Number of Gates	14000
Voltage - Supply	3V ~ 3.6V, 4.75V ~ 5.25V
Mounting Type	-
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 70°C (TA)
Package / Case	-
Supplier Device Package	-
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/a42mx09-pg132c

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1 Revision History

The revision history describes the changes that were implemented in the document. The changes are listed by revision, starting with the most current publication.

1.1 Revision 15.0

The following is a summary of the changes in revision 15.0 of this document.

- Table 15, page 21 is edited to add the footnote, $V_{IH}(\text{Min})$ is 2.4V for A42MX36 family. This applies only to VCCI of 5V and is not applicable to VCCI of 3.3V
- Table 22, page 25 is edited to add the footnote, $V_{IH}(\text{Min})$ is 2.4V for A42MX36 family. This applies only to VCCI of 5V and is not applicable to VCCI of 3.3V
- Table 23, page 25 is edited to add the footnote, $V_{IH}(\text{Min})$ is 2.4V for A42MX36 family. This applies only to VCCI of 5V and is not applicable to VCCI of 3.3V

1.2 Revision 14.0

The following is a summary of the changes in revision 14.0 of this document.

- Added CQFP package information for A42MX16 device in Product Profile, page 1 and Ceramic Device Resources, page 4 (SAR 79522).
- Added Military (M) and MIL-STD-883 Class B (B) grades for CPGA 132 Package and added Commercial (C), Military (M), and MIL-STD-883 Class B (B) grades for CQFP 172 Package in Temperature Grade Offerings, page 5 (SAR 79519)
- Changed Silicon Sculptor II to Silicon Sculptor in Programming, page 12 (SAR 38754)
- Added Figure 53, page 158 CQ172 package (SAR 79522).

1.3 Revision 13.0

The following is a summary of the changes in revision 13.0 of this document.

- Added Figure 42, page 97 PQ144 Package for A42MX09 device (SAR 69776)
- Added Figure 52, page 153 PQ132 Package for A42MX09 device (SAR 69776)

1.4 Revision 12.0

The following is a summary of the changes in revision 12.0 of this document.

- Added information on power-up behavior for A42MX24 and A42MX36 devices to the Power Supply, page 13 (SAR 42096)
- Corrected the inadvertent mistake in the naming of the PL68 pin assignment table (SARs 48999, 49793)

1.5 Revision 11.0

The following is a summary of the changes in revision 11.0 of this document.

- The FuseLock logo and accompanying text was removed from the User Security, page 12. This marking is no longer used on Microsemi devices (PCN 0915)
- The Development Tool Support, page 19 was updated (SAR 38512)

1.6 Revision 10.0

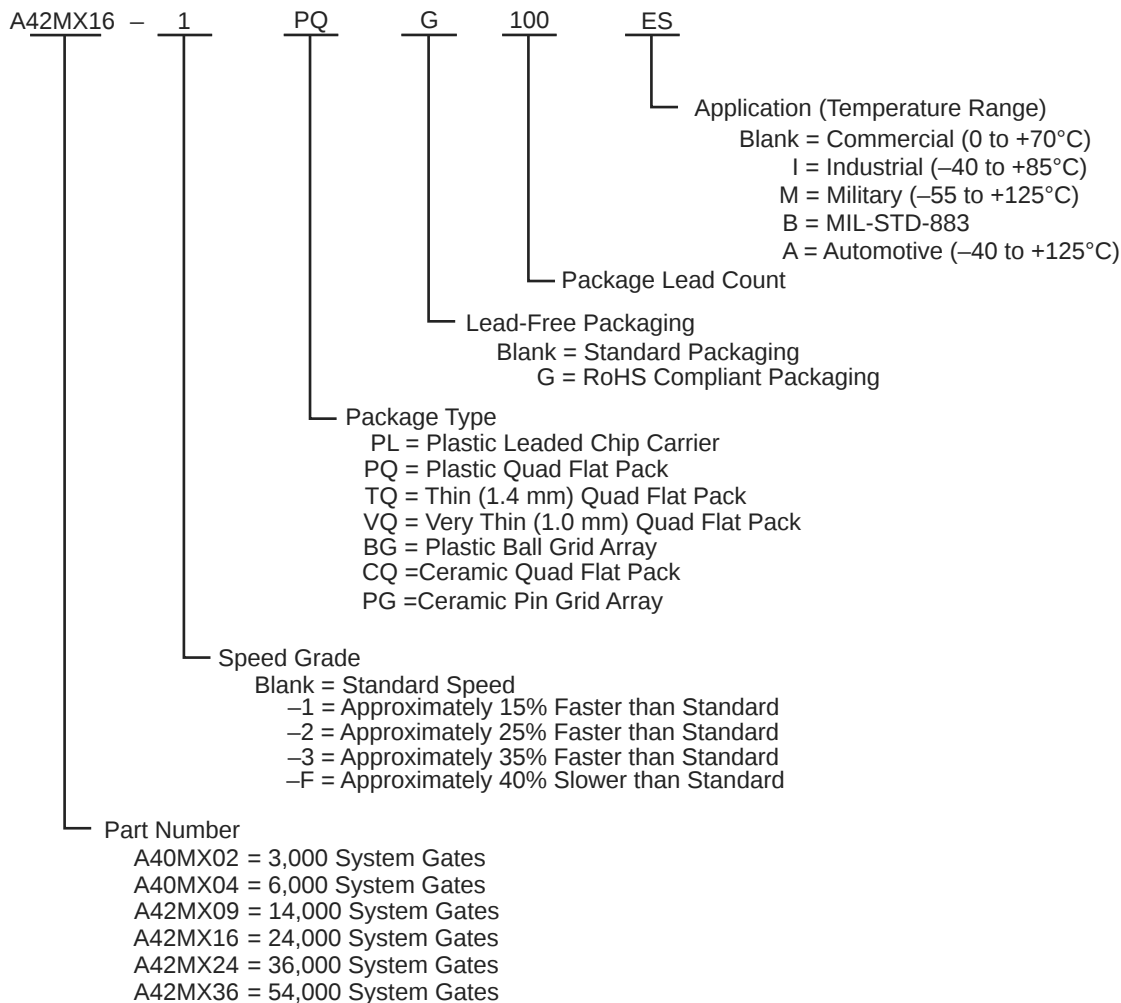
The following is a summary of the changes in revision 10.0 of this document.

- Ordering Information, page 3 was updated to include lead-free package ordering codes (SAR 21968)
- The User Security, page 12 was revised to clarify that although no existing security measures can give an absolute guarantee, Microsemi FPGAs implement the best security available in the industry (SAR 34673)

2.3 Ordering Information

The following figure shows ordering information. All the following tables show plastic and ceramic device resources, temperature and speed grade offerings.

Figure 1 • Ordering Information



3.3.7 Low Power Mode

42MX devices have been designed with a Low Power Mode. This feature, activated with setting the special LP pin to HIGH for a period longer than 800 ns, is particularly useful for battery-operated systems where battery life is a primary concern. In this mode, the core of the device is turned off and the device consumes minimal power with low standby current. In addition, all input buffers are turned off, and all outputs and bidirectional buffers are tristated. Since the core of the device is turned off, the states of the registers are lost. The device must be re-initialized when exiting Low Power Mode. I/Os can be driven during LP mode, and clock pins should be driven HIGH or LOW and should not float to avoid drawing current. To exit LP mode, the LP pin must be pulled LOW for over 200 μ s to allow for charge pumps to power up, and device initialization will begin.

3.4 Power Dissipation

The general power consumption of MX devices is made up of static and dynamic power and can be expressed with the following equation.

3.4.1 General Power Equation

$$P = [ICC_{standby} + ICC_{active}] * V_{CCI} + IOL * VOL * N + IOH * (V_{CCI} - VOH) * M$$

EQ 1

where:

- $ICC_{standby}$ is the current flowing when no inputs or outputs are changing.
- ICC_{active} is the current flowing due to CMOS switching.
- IOL , IOH are TTL sink/source currents.
- VOL , VOH are TTL level output voltages.
- N equals the number of outputs driving TTL loads to VOL .
- M equals the number of outputs driving TTL loads to VOH .

Accurate values for N and M are difficult to determine because they depend on the family type, on design details, and on the system I/O. The power can be divided into two components: static and active.

3.4.2 Static Power Component

The static power due to standby current is typically a small component of the overall power consumption. Standby power is calculated for commercial, worst-case conditions. The static power dissipation by TTL loads depends on the number of outputs driving, and on the DC load current. For instance, a 32-bit bus sinking 4mA at 0.33V will generate 42mW with all outputs driving LOW, and 140mW with all outputs driving HIGH. The actual dissipation will average somewhere in between, as I/Os switch states with time.

3.4.3 Active Power Component

Power dissipation in CMOS devices is usually dominated by the dynamic power dissipation. Dynamic power consumption is frequency-dependent and is a function of the logic and the external I/O. Active power dissipation results from charging internal chip capacitances of the interconnect, unprogrammed antifuses, module inputs, and module outputs, plus external capacitances due to PC board traces and load device inputs. An additional component of the active power dissipation is the totem pole current in the CMOS transistor pairs. The net effect can be associated with an equivalent capacitance that can be combined with frequency and voltage to represent active power dissipation.

The power dissipated by a CMOS circuit can be expressed by the equation:

$$Power(\mu W) = C_{EQ} * V_{CCA}^2 * F(1)$$

EQ 2

where:

- C_{EQ} = Equivalent capacitance expressed in picofarads (pF)

Table 33 • Timing Parameters for 33 MHz PCI

Symbol	Parameter	PCI		A42MX24		A42MX36		Units
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
$t_{SU(PTP)}$	Input Set-Up Time to CLK—Point-to-Point	10, 12 ²	—	1.5	—	1.5	—	ns
t_H	Input Hold to CLK	0	—	0	—	0	—	ns

1. TOFF is system dependent. MX PCI devices have 7.4 ns turn-off time, reflection is typically an additional 10 ns.
2. REQ# and GNT# are point-to-point signals and have different output valid delay and input setup times than do bussed signals. GNT# has a setup of 10; REW# has a setup of 12.

3.11.6.1 Timing Characteristics

The following tables list the timing characteristics.

**Table 34 • A40MX02 Timing Characteristics (Nominal 5.0 V Operation)
(Worst-Case Commercial Conditions, VCC = 4.75 V, T_J = 70°C)**

Parameter / Description		–3 Speed		–2 Speed		–1 Speed		Std Speed		–F Speed		Units
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
Logic Module Propagation Delays												
t _{PD1}	Single Module		1.2		1.4		1.6		1.9		2.7	ns
t _{PD2}	Dual-Module Macros		2.7		3.1		3.5		4.1		5.7	ns
t _{CO}	Sequential Clock-to-Q		1.2		1.4		1.6		1.9		2.7	ns
t _{GO}	Latch G-to-Q		1.2		1.4		1.6		1.9		2.7	ns
t _{RS}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Reset-to-Q		1.2		1.4		1.6		1.9		2.7	ns
Logic Module Predicted Routing Delays ¹												
t _{RD1}	FO = 1 Routing Delay		1.3		1.5		1.7		2.0		2.8	ns
t _{RD2}	FO = 2 Routing Delay		1.8		2.1		2.4		2.8		3.9	ns
t _{RD3}	FO = 3 Routing Delay		2.3		2.7		3.0		3.6		5.0	ns
t _{RD4}	FO = 4 Routing Delay		2.9		3.3		3.7		4.4		6.1	ns
t _{RD8}	FO = 8 Routing Delay		4.9		5.7		6.5		7.6		10.6	ns
Logic Module Sequential Timing ²												
t _{SUD}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Data Input Set-Up	3.1		3.5		4.0		4.7		6.6		ns
t _{HD} ³	Flip-Flop (Latch) Data Input Hold	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t _{SUENA}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Enable Set-Up	3.1		3.5		4.0		4.7		6.6		ns
t _{HENA}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Enable Hold	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t _{WCLKA}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Clock Active Pulse Width	3.3		3.8		4.3		5.0		7.0		ns
t _{WASYN}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Asynchronous Pulse Width	3.3		3.8		4.3		5.0		7.0		ns
t _A	Flip-Flop Clock Input Period	4.8		5.6		6.3		7.5		10.4		ns
f _{MAX}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Clock Frequency (FO = 128)		181		168		154		134		80	MHz

Table 34 • A40MX02 Timing Characteristics (Nominal 5.0 V Operation) (continued)
(Worst-Case Commercial Conditions, VCC = 4.75 V, T_J = 70°C)

Parameter / Description			–3 Speed		–2 Speed		–1 Speed		Std Speed		–F Speed		Units
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
Input Module Propagation Delays													
t _{INYH}	Pad-to-Y HIGH			0.7		0.8		0.9		1.1		1.5	ns
t _{INYL}	Pad-to-Y LOW			0.6		0.7		0.8		1.0		1.3	ns
Input Module Predicted Routing Delays ¹													
t _{IRD1}	FO = 1 Routing Delay			2.1		2.4		2.2		3.2		4.5	ns
t _{IRD2}	FO = 2 Routing Delay			2.6		3.0		3.4		4.0		5.6	ns
t _{IRD3}	FO = 3 Routing Delay			3.1		3.6		4.1		4.8		6.7	ns
t _{IRD4}	FO = 4 Routing Delay			3.6		4.2		4.8		5.6		7.8	ns
t _{IRD8}	FO = 8 Routing Delay			5.7		6.6		7.5		8.8		12.4	ns
Global Clock Network													
t _{CKH}	Input Low to HIGH	FO = 16 FO = 128		4.6 4.6		5.3 5.3		6.0 6.0		7.0 7.0		9.8 9.8	ns
t _{CKL}	Input High to LOW	FO = 16 FO = 128		4.8 4.8		5.6 5.6		6.3 6.3		7.4 7.4		10.4 10.4	ns
t _{PWH}	Minimum Pulse Width HIGH	FO = 16 FO = 128	2.2 2.4		2.6 2.7		2.9 3.1		3.4 3.6		4.8 5.1		ns
t _{PWL}	Minimum Pulse Width LOW	FO = 16 FO = 128	2.2 2.4		2.6 2.7		2.9 3.01		3.4 3.6		4.8 5.1		ns
t _{CKSW}	Maximum Skew	FO = 16 FO = 128		0.4 0.5		0.5 0.6		0.5 0.7		0.6 0.8		0.8 1.2	ns
t _P	Minimum Period	FO = 16 FO = 128	4.7 4.8		5.4 5.6		6.1 6.3		7.2 7.5		10.0 10.4		ns
f _{MAX}	Maximum Frequency	FO = 16 FO = 128		188 181		175 168		160 154		139 134		83 80	MHz

Table 39 • A42MX09 Timing Characteristics (Nominal 3.3 V Operation) (continued)(Worst-Case Commercial Conditions, VCCA = 3.0 V, T_J = 70°C)

Parameter / Description		-3 Speed		-2 Speed		-1 Speed		Std Speed		-F Speed		Units
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t _{RD4}	FO = 4 Routing Delay	1.9		2.1		2.4		2.9		4.0		ns
t _{RD8}	FO = 8 Routing Delay	3.2		3.6		4.1		4.8		6.7		ns
Logic Module Sequential Timing ^{3, 4}												
t _{SUD}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Data Input Set-Up	0.5		0.5		0.6		0.7		0.9		ns
t _{HD}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Data Input Hold	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t _{SUENA}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Enable Set-Up	0.6		0.6		0.7		0.8		1.2		ns
t _{HENA}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Enable Hold	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t _{WCLKA}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Clock Active Pulse Width	4.7		5.3		6.0		7.0		9.8		ns
t _{WASYN}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Asynchronous Pulse Width	6.2		6.9		7.8		9.2		12.9		ns
t _A	Flip-Flop Clock Input Period	5.0		5.6		6.2		7.1		9.9		ns
t _{INH}	Input Buffer Latch Hold	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t _{INSU}	Input Buffer Latch Set-Up	0.3		0.3		0.3		0.4		0.6		ns
t _{OUTH}	Output Buffer Latch Hold	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t _{OUTSU}	Output Buffer Latch Set-Up	0.3		0.3		0.3		0.4		0.6		ns
f _{MAX}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Clock Frequency	161		146		135		117		70		MHz

Table 43 • A42MX24 Timing Characteristics (Nominal 3.3 V Operation) (continued)(Worst-Case Commercial Conditions, VCCA = 3.0 V, T_J = 70°C)

Parameter / Description			–3 Speed		–2 Speed		–1 Speed		Std Speed		–F Speed		Units
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
TTL Output Module Timing ⁵ (continued)													
t _{LH}	I/O Latch Output Hold		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t _{LCO}	I/O Latch Clock-to-Out (Pad-to-Pad) 32 I/O			7.7		8.5		9.6		11.3		15.9	ns
t _{ACO}	Array Latch Clock-to-Out (Pad-to-Pad) 32 I/O			14.8		16.5		18.7		22.0		30.8	ns
d _{TLH}	Capacitive Loading, LOW to HIGH			0.05		0.05		0.06		0.07		0.10	ns/pF
d _{THL}	Capacitive Loading, HIGH to LOW			0.04		0.04		0.05		0.06		0.08	ns/pF
CMOS Output Module Timing ⁵													
t _{DLH}	Data-to-Pad HIGH			4.8		5.3		5.5		6.4		9.0	ns
t _{DHL}	Data-to-Pad LOW			3.5		3.9		4.1		4.9		6.8	ns
t _{ENZH}	Enable Pad Z to HIGH			3.6		4.0		4.5		5.3		7.4	ns
t _{ENZL}	Enable Pad Z to LOW			3.4		4.0		5.0		5.8		8.2	ns
t _{ENHZ}	Enable Pad HIGH to Z			7.2		8.0		9.0		10.7		14.9	ns
t _{ENLZ}	Enable Pad LOW to Z			6.7		7.5		8.5		9.9		13.9	ns
t _{GLH}	G-to-Pad HIGH			6.8		7.6		8.6		10.1		14.2	ns
t _{GHL}	G-to-Pad LOW			6.8		7.6		8.6		10.1		14.2	ns
t _{LSU}	I/O Latch Set-Up		0.7		0.7		0.8		1.0		1.4		ns
t _{LH}	I/O Latch Hold		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t _{LCO}	I/O Latch Clock-to-Out (Pad-to-Pad) 32 I/O			7.7		8.5		9.6		11.3		15.9	ns
t _{ACO}	Array Latch Clock-to-Out (Pad-to-Pad) 32 I/O			14.8		16.5		18.7		22.0		30.8	ns
d _{TLH}	Capacitive Loading, LOW to HIGH			0.05		0.05		0.06		0.07		0.10	ns/pF
d _{THL}	Capacitive Loading, HIGH to LOW			0.04		0.04		0.05		0.06		0.08	ns/pF
t _{HEXT}	Input Latch External Hold	FO = 32	3.9		4.3		4.9		5.7		8.1		ns
		FO = 486	4.6		5.2		5.8		6.9		9.6		ns
t _P	Minimum Period (1/f _{MAX})	FO = 32	7.8		8.7		9.5		10.8		18.2		ns
		FO = 486	8.6		9.5		10.4		11.9		19.9		ns

1. For dual-module macros, use t_{PD1} + t_{RD1} + t_{PDn}, t_{CO} + t_{RD1} + t_{PDn}, or t_{PD1} + t_{RD1} + t_{SUD}, whichever is appropriate.
2. Routing delays are for typical designs across worst-case operating conditions. These parameters should be used for estimating device performance. Post-route timing analysis or simulation is required to determine actual performance.
3. Data applies to macros based on the S-module. Timing parameters for sequential macros constructed from C-modules can be obtained from the Timer utility.
4. Set-up and hold timing parameters for the Input Buffer Latch are defined with respect to the PAD and the D input. External setup/hold timing parameters must account for delay from an external PAD signal to the G inputs. Delay from an external PAD signal to the G input subtracts (adds) to the internal setup (hold) time.
5. Delays based on 35 pF loading.

Table 44 • A42MX36 Timing Characteristics (Nominal 5.0 V Operation)(Worst-Case Commercial Conditions, VCCA = 4.75 V, T_J = 70°C)

Parameter / Description			–3 Speed		–2 Speed		–1 Speed		Std Speed		–F Speed		Units
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
Asynchronous SRAM Operations													
t _{RPD}	Asynchronous Access Time		8.1		9.0		10.2		12.0		16.8		ns
t _{RDADV}	Read Address Valid		8.8		9.8		11.1		13.0		18.2		ns
t _{ADSU}	Address/Data Set-Up Time		1.6		1.8		2.0		2.4		3.4		ns
t _{ADH}	Address/Data Hold Time		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t _{RENSUA}	Read Enable Set-Up to Address Valid		0.6		0.7		0.8		0.9		1.3		ns
t _{RENHA}	Read Enable Hold		3.4		3.8		4.3		5.0		7.0		ns
t _{WENSU}	Write Enable Set-Up		2.7		3.0		3.4		4.0		5.6		ns
t _{WENH}	Write Enable Hold		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t _{DOH}	Data Out Hold Time		1.2		1.3		1.5		1.8		2.5		ns
Input Module Propagation Delays													
t _{INPY}	Input Data Pad-to-Y		1.0		1.1		1.3		1.5		2.1		ns
t _{INGO}	Input Latch Gate-to-Output		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.1		2.9		ns
t _{INH}	Input Latch Hold		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t _{INSU}	Input Latch Set-Up		0.5		0.5		0.6		0.7		1.0		ns
t _{ILA}	Latch Active Pulse Width		4.7		5.2		5.9		6.9		9.7		ns
Input Module Predicted Routing Delays ²													
t _{IRD1}	FO = 1 Routing Delay		2.0		2.2		2.5		2.9		4.1		ns
t _{IRD2}	FO = 2 Routing Delay		2.3		2.6		2.9		3.4		4.8		ns
t _{IRD3}	FO = 3 Routing Delay		2.6		2.9		3.3		3.9		5.5		ns
t _{IRD4}	FO = 4 Routing Delay		3.0		3.3		3.8		4.4		6.2		ns
t _{IRD8}	FO = 8 Routing Delay		4.3		4.8		5.5		6.4		9.0		ns
Global Clock Network													
t _{CKH}	Input LOW to HIGH	FO = 32	2.7	3.0	3.4	4.0	5.6	ns					
		FO = 635	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.4	6.2	ns					
t _{CKL}	Input HIGH to LOW	FO = 32	3.8	4.2	4.8	5.6	7.8	ns					
		FO = 635	4.9	5.4	6.1	7.2	10.1	ns					
t _{PWH}	Minimum Pulse Width HIGH	FO = 32	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.6	3.6	ns					
		FO = 635	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.9	4.1	ns					
t _{PWL}	Minimum Pulse Width LOW	FO = 32	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.6	3.6	ns					
		FO = 635	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.9	4.1	ns					
t _{CKSW}	Maximum Skew	FO = 32	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.4	ns					
		FO = 635	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.4	ns					

Clock signal to shift the Boundary Scan Test (BST) data into the device. This pin functions as an I/O when "Reserve JTAG" is not checked in the Designer Software. BST pins are only available in A42MX24 and A42MX36 devices.

TDI, I/O Test Data In

Serial data input for BST instructions and data. Data is shifted in on the rising edge of TCK. This pin functions as an I/O when "Reserve JTAG" is not checked in the Designer Software. BST pins are only available in A42MX24 and A42MX36 devices.

TDO, I/O Test Data Out

Serial data output for BST instructions and test data. This pin functions as an I/O when "Reserve JTAG" is not checked in the Designer Software. BST pins are only available in A42MX24 and A42MX36 devices.

TMS, I/O Test Mode Select

The TMS pin controls the use of the IEEE 1149.1 Boundary Scan pins (TCK, TDI, TDO). In flexible mode when the TMS pin is set LOW, the TCK, TDI and TDO pins are boundary scan pins. Once the boundary scan pins are in test mode, they will remain in that mode until the internal boundary scan state machine reaches the "logic reset" state. At this point, the boundary scan pins will be released and will function as regular I/O pins. The "logic reset" state is reached 5 TCK cycles after the TMS pin is set HIGH. In dedicated test mode, TMS functions as specified in the IEEE 1149.1 specifications. IEEE JTAG specification recommends a 10k Ω pull-up resistor on the pin. BST pins are only available in A42MX24 and A42MX36 devices.

VCC, Supply Voltage

Input supply voltage for 40MX devices

VCCA, Supply Voltage

Supply voltage for array in 42MX devices

VCCI, Supply Voltage

Supply voltage for I/Os in 42MX devices

WD, I/O Wide Decode Output

When a wide decode module is used in a 42MX device this pin can be used as a dedicated output from the wide decode module. This direct connection eliminates additional interconnect delays associated with regular logic modules. To implement the direct I/O connection, connect an output buffer of any type to the output of the wide decode macro and place this output on one of the reserved WD pins.

Figure 39 • PL68

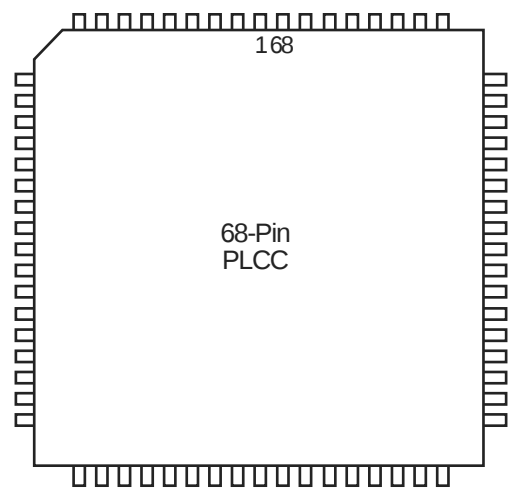


Table 48 • PL68

PL68		
Pin Number	A40MX02 Function	A40MX04 Function
1	I/O	I/O
2	I/O	I/O
3	I/O	I/O
4	VCC	VCC
5	I/O	I/O
6	I/O	I/O
7	I/O	I/O
8	I/O	I/O
9	I/O	I/O
10	I/O	I/O
11	I/O	I/O
12	I/O	I/O
13	I/O	I/O
14	GND	GND
15	GND	GND
16	I/O	I/O
17	I/O	I/O
18	I/O	I/O
19	I/O	I/O
20	I/O	I/O
21	VCC	VCC
22	I/O	I/O
23	I/O	I/O

Table 50 • PQ 100

PQ100				
Pin Number	A40MX02 Function	A40MX04 Function	A42MX09 Function	A42MX16 Function
93	VCC	VCC	I/O	I/O
94	VCC	VCC	PRB, I/O	PRB, I/O
95	NC	I/O	I/O	I/O
96	NC	I/O	GND	GND
97	NC	I/O	I/O	I/O
98	SDI, I/O	SDI, I/O	I/O	I/O
99	DCLK, I/O	DCLK, I/O	I/O	I/O
100	PRA, I/O	PRA, I/O	I/O	I/O

Table 53 • PQ208

PQ208			
Pin Number	A42MX16 Function	A42MX24 Function	A42MX36 Function
58	I/O	WD, I/O	WD, I/O
59	I/O	I/O	I/O
60	VCCI	VCCI	VCCI
61	NC	I/O	I/O
62	NC	I/O	I/O
63	I/O	I/O	I/O
64	I/O	I/O	I/O
65	I/O	I/O	QCLKA, I/O
66	I/O	WD, I/O	WD, I/O
67	NC	WD, I/O	WD, I/O
68	NC	I/O	I/O
69	I/O	I/O	I/O
70	I/O	WD, I/O	WD, I/O
71	I/O	WD, I/O	WD, I/O
72	I/O	I/O	I/O
73	I/O	I/O	I/O
74	I/O	I/O	I/O
75	I/O	I/O	I/O
76	I/O	I/O	I/O
77	I/O	I/O	I/O
78	GND	GND	GND
79	VCCA	VCCA	VCCA
80	NC	VCCI	VCCI
81	I/O	I/O	I/O
82	I/O	I/O	I/O
83	I/O	I/O	I/O
84	I/O	I/O	I/O
85	I/O	WD, I/O	WD, I/O
86	I/O	WD, I/O	WD, I/O
87	I/O	I/O	I/O
88	I/O	I/O	I/O
89	NC	I/O	I/O
90	NC	I/O	I/O
91	I/O	I/O	QCLKB, I/O
92	I/O	I/O	I/O
93	I/O	WD, I/O	WD, I/O
94	I/O	WD, I/O	WD, I/O

Table 54 • PQ240

PQ240	
Pin Number	A42MX36 Function
163	WD, I/O
164	WD, I/O
165	I/O
166	QCLKA, I/O
167	I/O
168	I/O
169	I/O
170	I/O
171	I/O
172	VCCI
173	I/O
174	WD, I/O
175	WD, I/O
176	I/O
177	I/O
178	TDI, I/O
179	TMS, I/O
180	GND
181	VCCA
182	GND
183	I/O
184	I/O
185	I/O
186	I/O
187	I/O
188	I/O
189	I/O
190	I/O
191	I/O
192	VCCI
193	I/O
194	I/O
195	I/O
196	I/O
197	I/O
198	I/O
199	I/O

Table 54 • PQ240

PQ240	
Pin Number	A42MX36 Function
200	I/O
201	I/O
202	I/O
203	I/O
204	I/O
205	I/O
206	VCCA
207	I/O
208	I/O
209	VCCA
210	VCCI
211	I/O
212	I/O
213	I/O
214	I/O
215	I/O
216	I/O
217	I/O
218	I/O
219	VCCA
220	I/O
221	I/O
222	I/O
223	I/O
224	I/O
225	I/O
226	I/O
227	VCCI
228	I/O
229	I/O
230	I/O
231	I/O
232	I/O
233	I/O
234	I/O
235	I/O
236	I/O

Figure 47 • VQ100

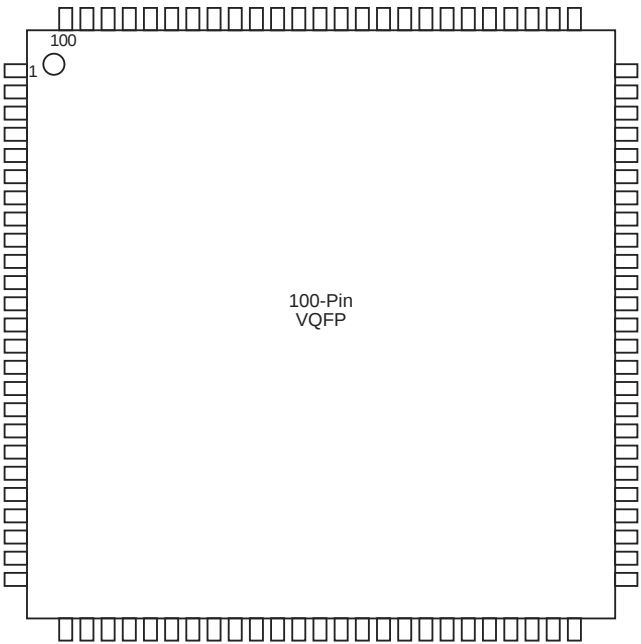


Table 56 • VQ100

VQ100		
Pin Number	A42MX09 Function	A42MX16 Function
1	I/O	I/O
2	MODE	MODE
3	I/O	I/O
4	I/O	I/O
5	I/O	I/O
6	I/O	I/O
7	GND	GND
8	I/O	I/O
9	I/O	I/O
10	I/O	I/O
11	I/O	I/O
12	I/O	I/O
13	I/O	I/O
14	VCCA	NC
15	VCCI	VCCI
16	I/O	I/O
17	I/O	I/O
18	I/O	I/O
19	I/O	I/O
20	GND	GND

Table 58 • CQ208

CQ208	
Pin Number	A42MX36 Function
111	I/O
112	I/O
113	I/O
114	I/O
115	I/O
116	I/O
117	I/O
118	I/O
119	I/O
120	I/O
121	I/O
122	I/O
123	I/O
124	I/O
125	I/O
126	GND
127	I/O
128	TCK, I/O
129	LP
130	VCCA
131	GND
132	VCCI
133	VCCA
134	I/O
135	I/O
136	VCCA
137	I/O
138	I/O
139	I/O
140	I/O
141	I/O
142	I/O
143	I/O
144	I/O
145	I/O
146	I/O
147	I/O

Table 60 • BG272

BG272	
Pin Number	A42MX36 Function
A6	I/O
A7	WD, I/O
A8	WD, I/O
A9	I/O
A10	I/O
A11	CLKA
A12	I/O
A13	I/O
A14	I/O
A15	I/O
A16	WD, I/O
A17	I/O
A18	I/O
A19	GND
A20	GND
B1	GND
B2	GND
B3	DCLK, I/O
B4	I/O
B5	I/O
B6	I/O
B7	WD, I/O
B8	I/O
B9	PRB, I/O
B10	I/O
B11	I/O
B12	WD, I/O
B13	I/O
B14	I/O
B15	WD, I/O
B16	I/O
B17	WD, I/O
B18	I/O
B19	GND
B20	GND
C1	I/O
C2	MODE

Table 60 • BG272

BG272	
Pin Number	A42MX36 Function
V16	I/O
V17	I/O
V18	SDO, TDO, I/O
V19	I/O
V20	I/O
W1	GND
W2	GND
W3	I/O
W4	TMS, I/O
W5	I/O
W6	I/O
W7	I/O
W8	WD, I/O
W9	WD, I/O
W10	I/O
W11	I/O
W12	I/O
W13	WD, I/O
W14	I/O
W15	I/O
W16	WD, I/O
W17	I/O
W18	WD, I/O
W19	GND
W20	GND
Y1	GND
Y2	GND
Y3	I/O
Y4	TDI, I/O
Y5	WD, I/O
Y6	I/O
Y7	QCLKA, I/O
Y8	I/O
Y9	I/O
Y10	I/O
Y11	I/O
Y12	I/O

Table 62 • CQ172

60	I/O
61	I/O
62	I/O
63	I/O
64	I/O
65	GND
66	VCC
67	I/O
68	I/O
69	I/O
70	I/O
71	I/O
72	I/O
73	I/O
74	I/O
75	GND
76	I/O
77	I/O
78	I/O
79	I/O
80	VCCI
81	I/O
82	I/O
83	I/O
84	I/O
85	SDO
86	I/O
87	I/O
88	I/O
89	I/O
90	I/O
91	I/O
92	I/O
93	I/O
94	I/O
95	I/O
96	I/O
97	I/O
98	GND