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

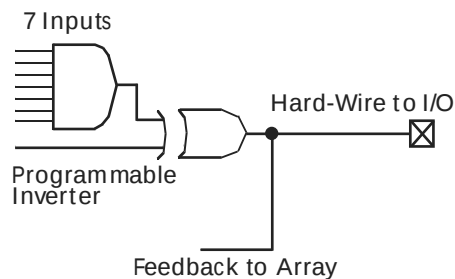
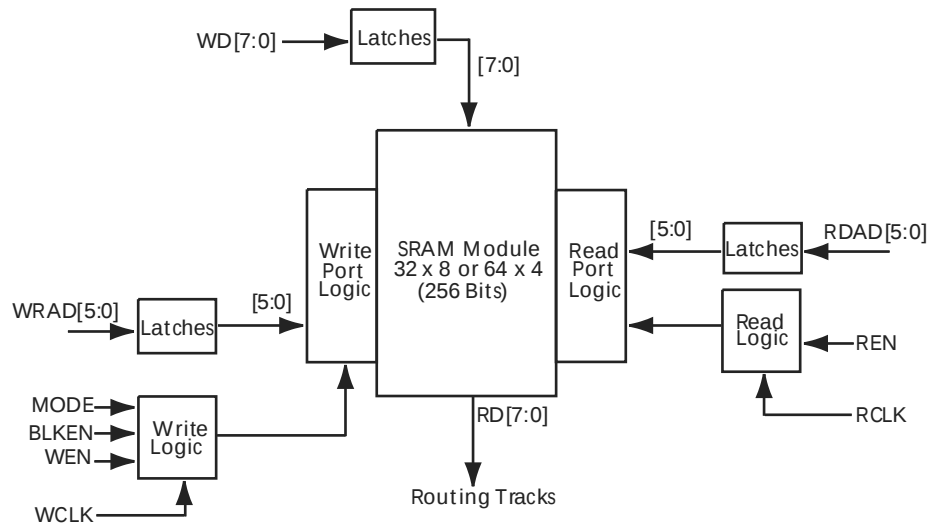
Embedded - FPGAs, or Field Programmable Gate Arrays, are advanced integrated circuits that offer unparalleled flexibility and performance for digital systems. Unlike traditional fixed-function logic devices, FPGAs can be programmed and reprogrammed to execute a wide array of logical operations, enabling 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	57
Number of Gates	3000
Voltage - Supply	3V ~ 3.6V, 4.5V ~ 5.5V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Package / Case	80-TQFP
Supplier Device Package	80-VQFP (14x14)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/a40mx02-3vq80i

Figure 5 • A42MX24 and A42MX36 D-Module Implementation**Figure 6 • A42MX36 Dual-Port SRAM Block**

3.2.3 Routing Structure

The MX architecture uses vertical and horizontal routing tracks to interconnect the various logic and I/O modules. These routing tracks are metal interconnects that may be continuous or split into segments. Varying segment lengths allow the interconnect of over 90% of design tracks to occur with only two antifuse connections. Segments can be joined together at the ends using antifuses to increase their lengths up to the full length of the track. All interconnects can be accomplished with a maximum of four antifuses.

3.2.3.1 Horizontal Routing

Horizontal routing tracks span the whole row length or are divided into multiple segments and are located in between the rows of modules. Any segment that spans more than one-third of the row length is considered a long horizontal segment. A typical channel is shown in Figure 7, page 10. Within horizontal routing, dedicated routing tracks are used for global clock networks and for power and ground tie-off tracks. Non-dedicated tracks are used for signal nets.

3.2.3.2 Vertical Routing

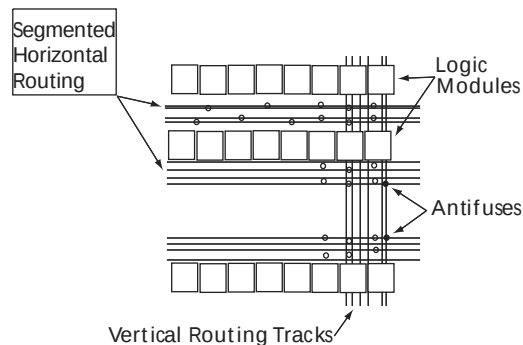
Another set of routing tracks run vertically through the module. There are three types of vertical tracks: input, output, and long. Long tracks span the column length of the module, and can be divided into multiple segments. Each segment in an input track is dedicated to the input of a particular module; each segment in an output track is dedicated to the output of a particular module. Long segments are uncommitted and can be assigned during routing.

Each output segment spans four channels (two above and two below), except near the top and bottom of the array, where edge effects occur. Long vertical tracks contain either one or two segments. An example of vertical routing tracks and segments is shown in Figure 7, page 10.

3.2.3.3 Antifuse Structures

An antifuse is a “normally open” structure. The use of antifuses to implement a programmable logic device results in highly testable structures as well as efficient programming algorithms. There are no pre-existing connections; temporary connections can be made using pass transistors. These temporary connections can isolate individual antifuses to be programmed and individual circuit structures to be tested, which can be done before and after programming. For instance, all metal tracks can be tested for continuity and shorts between adjacent tracks, and the functionality of all logic modules can be verified.

Figure 7 • MX Routing Structure



3.2.4 Clock Networks

The 40MX devices have one global clock distribution network (CLK). A signal can be put on the CLK network by being routed through the CLKBUF buffer.

In 42MX devices, there are two low-skew, high-fanout clock distribution networks, referred to as CLKA and CLKB. Each network has a clock module (CLKMOD) that can select the source of the clock signal from any of the following (Figure 8, page 11):

- Externally from the CLKA pad, using CLKBUF buffer
- Externally from the CLKB pad, using CLKBUF buffer
- Internally from the CLKINTA input, using CLKINT buffer
- Internally from the CLKINTB input, using CLKINT buffer

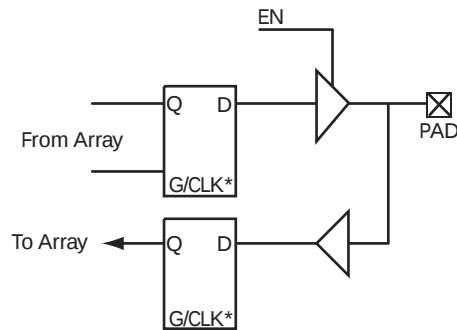
The clock modules are located in the top row of I/O modules. Clock drivers and a dedicated horizontal clock track are located in each horizontal routing channel.

Clock input pads in both 40MX and 42MX devices can also be used as normal I/Os, bypassing the clock networks.

The A42MX36 device has four additional register control resources, called quadrant clock networks (Figure 9, page 11). Each quadrant clock provides a local, high-fanout resource to the contiguous logic modules within its quadrant of the device. Quadrant clock signals can originate from specific I/O pins or from the internal array and can be used as a secondary register clock, register clear, or output enable.

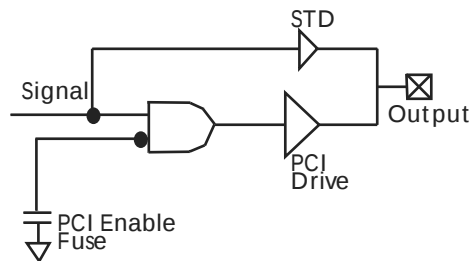
Designer software development tools provide a design library of I/O macro functions that can implement all I/O configurations supported by the MX FPGAs.

Figure 10 • 42MX I/O Module



Note: *Can be configured as a Latch or D Flip-Flop (Using C-Module)

Figure 11 • PCI Output Structure of A42MX24 and A42MX36 Devices



3.3 Other Architectural Features

The following sections cover other architectural features of 40MX and 42MX FPGAs.

3.3.1 Performance

MX devices can operate with internal clock frequencies of 250 MHz, enabling fast execution of complex logic functions. MX devices are live on power-up and do not require auxiliary configuration devices and thus are an optimal platform to integrate the functionality contained in multiple programmable logic devices. In addition, designs that previously would have required a gate array to meet performance can be integrated into an MX device with improvements in cost and time-to-market. Using timing-driven place-and-route (TDPR) tools, designers can achieve highly deterministic device performance.

3.3.2 User Security

Microsemi FuseLock provides robust security against design theft. Special security fuses are hidden in the fabric of the device and protect against unauthorized users attempting to access the programming and/or probe interfaces. It is virtually impossible to identify or bypass these fuses without damaging the device, making Microsemi antifuse FPGAs protected with the highest level of security available from both invasive and noninvasive attacks.

Special security fuses in 40MX devices include the Probe Fuse and Program Fuse. The former disables the probing circuitry while the latter prohibits further programming of all fuses, including the Probe Fuse. In 42MX devices, there is the Security Fuse which, when programmed, both disables the probing circuitry and prohibits further programming of the device.

3.3.3 Programming

Device programming is supported through the Silicon Sculptor series of programmers. Silicon Sculptor is a compact, robust, single-site and multi-site device programmer for the PC. With standalone software, Silicon Sculptor is designed to allow concurrent programming of multiple units from the same PC.

Additionally, the back-annotation flow is compatible with all the major simulators and the simulation results can be cross-probed with Silicon Explorer II, Microsemi's integrated verification and logic analysis tool. Another tool included in the Libero software is the SmartGen macro builder, which easily creates popular and commonly used logic functions for implementation into your schematic or HDL design.

Microsemi's Libero software is compatible with the most popular FPGA design entry and verification tools from companies such as Mentor Graphics, Synopsys, and Cadence design systems.

See the Libero IDE web content at www.microsemi.com/soc/products/software/libero/default.aspx for further information on licensing and current operating system support.

3.6 Related Documents

The following sections give the list of related documents which can be referred for this datasheet.

3.6.1 Application Notes

- *AC278: BSDL Files Format Description*
- *AC225: Programming Antifuse Devices*
- *AC168: Implementation of Security in Microsemi Antifuse FPGAs*

3.6.2 User Guides and Manuals

- *Antifuse Macro Library Guide*
- *Silicon Sculptor Programmers User Guide*

3.6.3 Miscellaneous

Libero IDE Flow Diagram

3.7 5.0 V Operating Conditions

The following tables show 5.0 V operating conditions.

Table 12 • Absolute Maximum Ratings for 40MX Devices*

Symbol	Parameter	Limits	Units
VCC	DC Supply Voltage	–0.5 to +7.0	V
VI	Input Voltage	–0.5 to VCC+0.5	V
VO	Output Voltage	–0.5 to VCC+0.5	V
t _{STG}	Storage Temperature	–65 to +150	°C

Note: *Stresses beyond those listed under “Absolute Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to absolute maximum rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability. Devices should not be operated outside the recommended operating conditions.

Table 13 • Absolute Maximum Ratings for 42MX Devices*

Symbol	Parameter	Limits	Units
VCCI	DC Supply Voltage for I/Os	–0.5 to +7.0	V
VCCA	DC Supply Voltage for Array	–0.5 to +7.0	V
VI	Input Voltage	–0.5 to VCCI+0.5	V
VO	Output Voltage	–0.5 to VCCI+0.5	V
t _{STG}	Storage Temperature	–65 to +150	°C

A sample calculation of the absolute maximum power dissipation allowed for a TQ176 package at commercial temperature and still air is given in the following equation

$$\text{MaximumPowerAllowed} = \frac{\text{Max} \cdot \text{junction temp} \cdot (^\circ\text{C}) - \text{Max} \cdot \text{ambient temp} \cdot (^\circ\text{C})}{\theta_{ja} (^\circ\text{C/W})} = \frac{150^\circ\text{C} - 70^\circ\text{C}}{(28^\circ\text{C})/\text{W}} = 2.86\text{W}$$

EQ 5

The maximum power dissipation for military-grade devices is a function of θ_{jc} . A sample calculation of the absolute maximum power dissipation allowed for CQFP 208-pin package at military temperature and still air is given in the following equation

$$\text{MaximumPowerAllowed} = \frac{\text{Max} \cdot \text{junction temp} \cdot (^\circ\text{C}) - \text{Max} \cdot \text{ambient temp} \cdot (^\circ\text{C})}{\theta_{jc} (^\circ\text{C/W})} = \frac{150^\circ\text{C} - 125^\circ\text{C}}{(6.3^\circ\text{C})/\text{W}} = 3.97\text{W}$$

EQ 6

Table 27 • Package Thermal Characteristics

Plastic Packages	Pin Count	θ_{jc}	θ_{ja}			Units
			Still Air	1.0 m/s 200 ft/min.	2.5 m/s 500 ft/min.	
Plastic Quad Flat Pack	100	12.0	27.8	23.4	21.2	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Plastic Quad Flat Pack	144	10.0	26.2	22.8	21.1	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Plastic Quad Flat Pack	160	10.0	26.2	22.8	21.1	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Plastic Quad Flat Pack	208	8.0	26.1	22.5	20.8	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Plastic Quad Flat Pack	240	8.5	25.6	22.3	20.8	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Plastic Leaded Chip Carrier	44	16.0	20.0	24.5	22.0	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Plastic Leaded Chip Carrier	68	13.0	25.0	21.0	19.4	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Plastic Leaded Chip Carrier	84	12.0	22.5	18.9	17.6	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Thin Plastic Quad Flat Pack	176	11.0	24.7	19.9	18.0	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Very Thin Plastic Quad Flat Pack	80	12.0	38.2	31.9	29.4	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Very Thin Plastic Quad Flat Pack	100	10.0	35.3	29.4	27.1	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Plastic Ball Grid Array	272	3.0	18.3	14.9	13.9	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Ceramic Packages						
Ceramic Pin Grid Array	132	4.8	25.0	20.6	18.7	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Ceramic Quad Flat Pack	208	2.0	22.0	19.8	18.0	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
Ceramic Quad Flat Pack	256	2.0	20.0	16.5	15.0	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

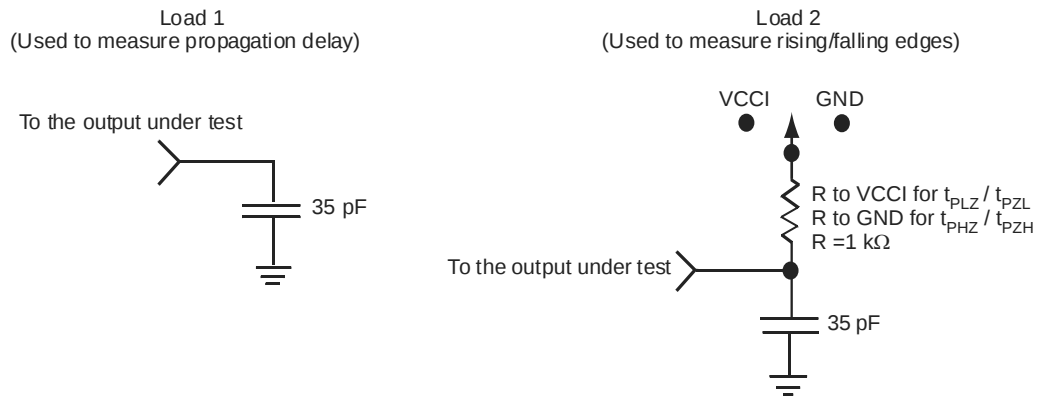
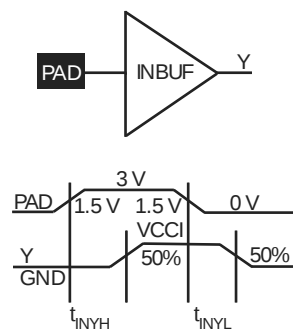
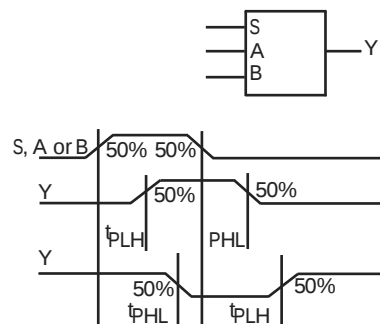
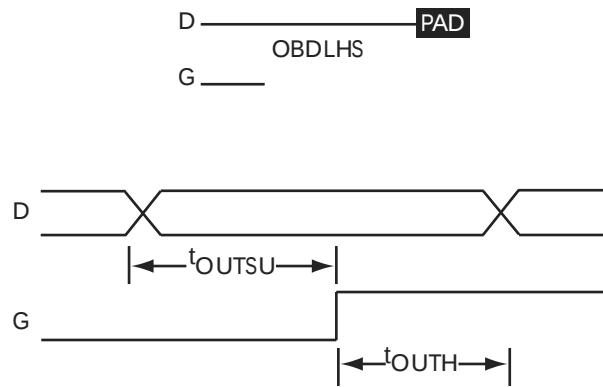
Figure 22 • AC Test Loads**Figure 23 • Input Buffer Delays****Figure 24 • Module Delays**

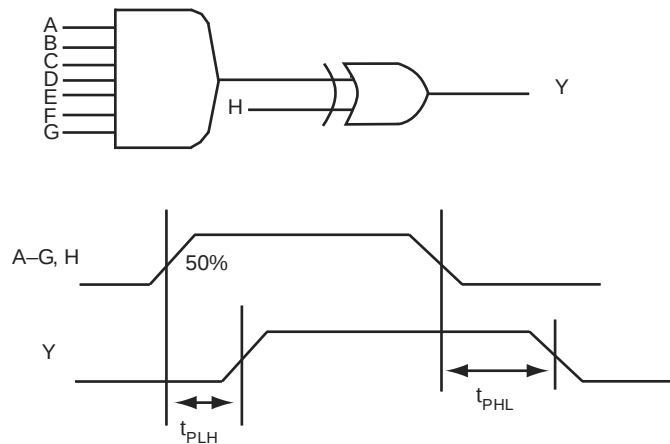
Figure 27 • Output Buffer Latches



3.10.4 Decode Module Timing

The following figure shows decode module timing.

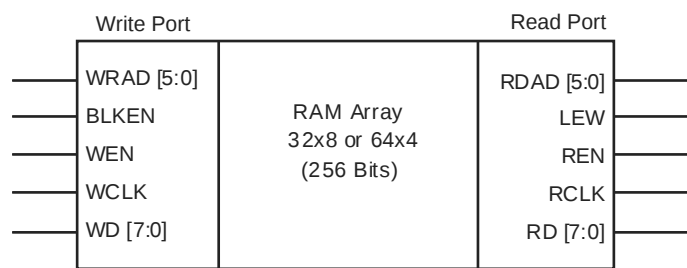
Figure 28 • Decode Module Timing



3.10.5 SRAM Timing Characteristics

The following figure shows SRAM timing characteristics.

Figure 29 • SRAM Timing Characteristics



3.10.6 Dual-Port SRAM Timing Waveforms

The following figures show dual-port SRAM timing waveforms.

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.	
TTL Output Module Timing ⁴												
t _{DLH}	Data-to-Pad HIGH		3.3		3.8		4.3		5.1		7.2	ns
t _{DHL}	Data-to-Pad LOW		4.0		4.6		5.2		6.1		8.6	ns
t _{ENZH}	Enable Pad Z to HIGH		3.7		4.3		4.9		5.8		8.0	ns
t _{ENZL}	Enable Pad Z to LOW		4.7		5.4		6.1		7.2		10.1	ns
t _{ENHZ}	Enable Pad HIGH to Z		7.9		9.1		10.4		12.2		17.1	ns
t _{ENLZ}	Enable Pad LOW to Z		5.9		6.8		7.7		9.0		12.6	ns
d _{TLH}	Delta LOW to HIGH		0.02		0.02		0.03		0.03		0.04	ns/pF
d _{THL}	Delta HIGH to LOW		0.03		0.03		0.03		0.04		0.06	ns/pF
CMOS Output Module Timing ⁴												
t _{DLH}	Data-to-Pad HIGH		3.9		4.5		5.1		6.05		8.5	ns
t _{DHL}	Data-to-Pad LOW		3.4		3.9		4.4		5.2		7.3	ns
t _{ENZH}	Enable Pad Z to HIGH		3.4		3.9		4.4		5.2		7.3	ns
t _{ENZL}	Enable Pad Z to LOW		4.9		5.6		6.4		7.5		10.5	ns
t _{ENHZ}	Enable Pad HIGH to Z		7.9		9.1		10.4		12.2		17.0	ns
t _{ENLZ}	Enable Pad LOW to Z		5.9		6.8		7.7		9.0		12.6	ns
d _{TLH}	Delta LOW to HIGH		0.03		0.04		0.04		0.05		0.07	ns/pF
d _{THL}	Delta HIGH to LOW		0.02		0.02		0.03		0.03		0.04	ns/pF

1. 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
2. Set-up times assume fanout of 3. Further testing information can be obtained from the Timer utility
3. The hold time for the DFME1A macro may be greater than 0 ns. Use the Timer tool from the Designer software to check the hold time for this macro.
4. Delays based on 35pF loading

Table 35 • A40MX02 Timing Characteristics (Nominal 3.3 V Operation)
(Worst-Case Commercial Conditions, VCC = 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.	
Logic Module Propagation Delays												
t _{PD1}	Single Module		1.7		2.0		2.3		2.7		3.7	ns
t _{PD2}	Dual-Module Macros		3.7		4.3		4.9		5.7		8.0	ns
t _{CO}	Sequential Clock-to-Q		1.7		2.0		2.3		2.7		3.7	ns
t _{GO}	Latch G-to-Q		1.7		2.0		2.3		2.7		3.7	ns
t _{RS}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Reset-to-Q		1.7		2.0		2.3		2.7		3.7	ns
Logic Module Predicted Routing Delays ¹												

Table 35 • A40MX02 Timing Characteristics (Nominal 3.3 V Operation) (continued)
(Worst-Case Commercial Conditions, VCC = 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 _{RD1}	FO = 1 Routing Delay		2.0		2.2		2.5		3.0		4.2	ns
t _{RD2}	FO = 2 Routing Delay		2.7		3.1		3.5		4.1		5.7	ns
t _{RD3}	FO = 3 Routing Delay		3.4		3.9		4.4		5.2		7.3	ns
t _{RD4}	FO = 4 Routing Delay		4.2		4.8		5.4		6.3		8.9	ns
t _{RD8}	FO = 8 Routing Delay		7.1		8.2		9.2		10.9		15.2	ns
Logic Module Sequential Timing²												
t _{SUD}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Data Input Set-Up		4.3		4.9		5.6		6.6		9.2	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		4.3		4.9		5.6		6.6		9.2	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		4.6		5.3		6.0		7.0		9.8	ns
t _{WASYN}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Asynchronous Pulse Width		4.6		5.3		6.0		7.0		9.8	ns
t _A	Flip-Flop Clock Input Period		6.8		7.8		8.9		10.4		14.6	ns
f _{MAX}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Clock Frequency (FO = 128)		109		101		92		80		48	MHz
Input Module Propagation Delays												
t _{INYH}	Pad-to-Y HIGH		1.0		1.1		1.3		1.5		2.1	ns
t _{INYL}	Pad-to-Y LOW		0.9		1.0		1.1		1.3		1.9	ns
Input Module Predicted Routing Delays¹												
t _{IRD1}	FO = 1 Routing Delay		2.9		3.4		3.8		4.5		6.3	ns
t _{IRD2}	FO = 2 Routing Delay		3.6		4.2		4.8		5.6		7.8	ns
t _{IRD3}	FO = 3 Routing Delay		4.4		5.0		5.7		6.7		9.4	ns
t _{IRD4}	FO = 4 Routing Delay		5.1		5.9		6.7		7.8		11.0	ns
t _{IRD8}	FO = 8 Routing Delay		8.0		9.26		10.5		12.6		17.3	ns
Global Clock Network												
t _{CKH}	Input LOW to HIGH	FO = 16	6.4		7.4		8.3		9.8		13.7	ns
		FO = 128	6.4		7.4		8.3		9.8		13.7	
t _{CKL}	Input HIGH to LOW	FO = 16	6.7		7.8		8.8		10.4		14.5	ns
		FO = 128	6.7		7.8		8.8		10.4		14.5	
t _{PWH}	Minimum Pulse Width HIGH	FO = 16	3.1		3.6		4.1		4.8		6.7	ns
		FO = 128	3.3		3.8		4.3		5.1		7.1	
t _{PWL}	Minimum Pulse Width LOW	FO = 16	3.1		3.6		4.1		4.8		6.7	ns
		FO = 128	3.3		3.8		4.3		5.1		7.1	
t _{CKSW}	Maximum Skew	FO = 16	0.6		0.6		0.7		0.8		1.2	ns
		FO = 128	0.8		0.9		1.0		1.2		1.6	

Table 38 • A42MX09 Timing Characteristics (Nominal 5.0 V Operation) (continued)(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.	
t _{WASYN}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Asynchronous Pulse Width	4.5		4.9		5.6		6.6		9.2		ns
t _A	Flip-Flop Clock Input Period	3.5		3.8		4.3		5.1		7.1		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		0.4		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		0.4		0.4		0.6		ns
f _{MAX}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Clock Frequency		268		244		224		195		117	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.	
Input Module Propagation Delays													
t _{INYH}	Pad-to-Y HIGH		1.5		1.6		1.8		2.17		3.0		ns
t _{INYL}	Pad-to-Y LOW		1.2		1.3		1.4		1.7		2.4		ns
t _{INGH}	G to Y HIGH		1.8		2.0		2.3		2.7		3.7		ns
t _{INGL}	G to Y LOW		1.8		2.0		2.3		2.7		3.7		ns
Input Module Predicted Routing Delays ²													
t _{IRD1}	FO = 1 Routing Delay		2.8		3.2		3.6		4.2		5.9		ns
t _{IRD2}	FO = 2 Routing Delay		3.2		3.5		4.0		4.7		6.6		ns
t _{IRD3}	FO = 3 Routing Delay		3.5		3.9		4.4		5.2		7.3		ns
t _{IRD4}	FO = 4 Routing Delay		3.9		4.3		4.9		5.7		8.0		ns
t _{IRD8}	FO = 8 Routing Delay		5.2		5.8		6.6		7.7		10.8		ns
Global Clock Network													
t _{CKH}	Input LOW to HIGH	FO = 32	4.1		4.5		5.1		6.0		8.4		ns
		FO = 256	4.5		5.0		5.6		6.7		9.3		ns
t _{CKL}	Input HIGH to LOW	FO = 32	5.0		5.5		6.2		7.3		10.2		ns
		FO = 256	5.4		6.0		6.8		8.0		11.2		ns
t _{PWH}	Minimum Pulse Width HIGH	FO = 32	1.7		1.9		2.1		2.5		3.5		ns
		FO = 256	1.9		2.1		2.3		2.7		3.8		ns
t _{PWL}	Minimum Pulse Width LOW	FO = 32	1.7		1.9		2.1		2.5		3.5		ns
		FO = 256	1.9		2.1		2.3		2.7		3.8		ns
t _{CKSW}	Maximum Skew	FO = 32	0.4		0.5		0.5		0.6		0.9		ns
		FO = 256	0.4		0.5		0.5		0.6		0.9		ns
t _{SUEXT}	Input Latch External Set-Up	FO = 32	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
		FO = 256	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t _{HEXT}	Input Latch External Hold	FO = 32	3.3		3.7		4.2		4.9		6.9		ns
		FO = 256	3.7		4.1		4.6		5.5		7.6		ns
t _P	Minimum Period	FO = 32	5.6		6.2		6.7		7.8		12.9		ns
		FO = 256	6.1		6.8		7.4		8.5		14.2		ns
f _{MAX}	Maximum Frequency	FO = 32	177		161		148		129		77		MHz
		FO = 256	161		146		135		117		70		MHz

Table 40 • A42MX16 Timing Characteristics (Nominal 5.0 V Operation) (continued)(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.	
CMOS Output Module Timing ⁵												
t _{DLH}	Data-to-Pad HIGH		3.2		3.6		4.0		4.7		6.6	ns
t _{DHL}	Data-to-Pad LOW		2.5		2.7		3.1		3.6		5.1	ns
t _{ENZH}	Enable Pad Z to HIGH		2.7		3.0		3.4		4.0		5.6	ns
t _{ENZL}	Enable Pad Z to LOW		3.0		3.3		3.8		4.4		6.2	ns
t _{ENHZ}	Enable Pad HIGH to Z		5.4		6.0		6.8		8.0		11.2	ns
t _{ENLZ}	Enable Pad LOW to Z		5.0		5.6		6.3		7.4		10.4	ns
t _{GLH}	G-to-Pad HIGH		5.1		5.6		6.4		7.5		10.5	ns
t _{GHL}	G-to-Pad LOW		5.1		5.6		6.4		7.5		10.5	ns
t _{LCO}	I/O Latch Clock-to-Out (Pad-to-Pad), 64 Clock Loading		5.7		6.3		7.1		8.4		11.9	ns
t _{ACO}	Array Clock-to-Out (Pad-to-Pad), 64 Clock Loading		8.0		8.9		10.1		11.9		16.7	ns
d _{TLH}	Capacitive Loading, LOW to HIGH		0.03		0.03		0.03		0.04		0.06	ns/pF

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}, point and position 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 41 • A42MX16 Timing Characteristics (Nominal 3.3 V Operation) (Worst-Case Commercial Conditions, VCCA = 3.0 V, T_J = 70°C)

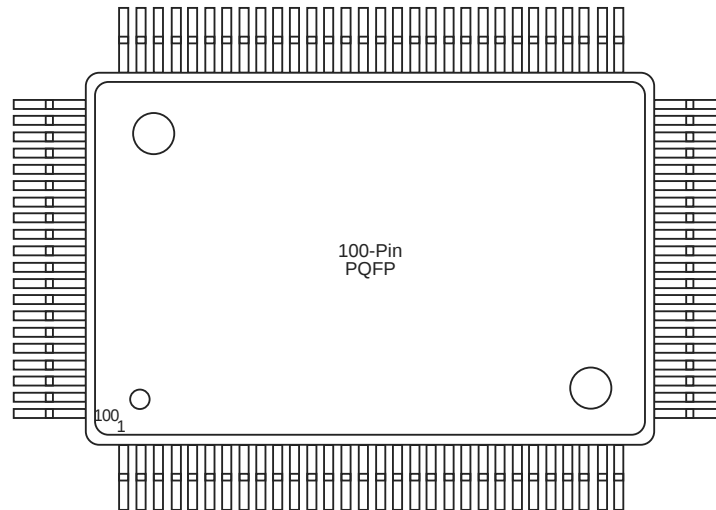
Parameter / Description		–3 Speed		–2 Speed		–1 Speed		Std Speed		–F Speed		Units
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
Logic Module Propagation Delays ¹												
t _{PD1}	Single Module		1.9		2.1		2.4		2.8		4.0	ns
t _{CO}	Sequential Clock-to-Q		2.0		2.2		2.5		3.0		4.2	ns
t _{GO}	Latch G-to-Q		1.9		2.1		2.4		2.8		4.0	ns
t _{RS}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Reset-to-Q		2.2		2.4		2.8		3.3		4.6	ns
Logic Module Predicted Routing Delays ²												
t _{RD1}	FO = 1 Routing Delay		1.1		1.2		1.4		1.6		2.3	ns
t _{RD2}	FO = 2 Routing Delay		1.5		1.6		1.8		2.1		3.0	ns
t _{RD3}	FO = 3 Routing Delay		1.8		2.0		2.3		2.7		3.8	ns
t _{RD4}	FO = 4 Routing Delay		2.2		2.4		2.7		3.2		4.5	ns
t _{RD8}	FO = 8 Routing Delay		3.6		4.0		4.5		5.3		7.5	ns

Table 49 • PL84

PL84				
Pin Number	A40MX04 Function	A42MX09 Function	A42MX16 Function	A42MX24 Function
10	I/O	DCLK, I/O	DCLK, I/O	DCLK, I/O
11	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
12	NC	MODE	MODE	MODE
13	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
14	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
15	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
16	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
17	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
18	GND	I/O	I/O	I/O
19	GND	I/O	I/O	I/O
20	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
21	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
22	I/O	VCCA	VCCI	VCCI
23	I/O	VCCI	VCCA	VCCA
24	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
25	VCC	I/O	I/O	I/O
26	VCC	I/O	I/O	I/O
27	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
28	I/O	GND	GND	GND
29	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
30	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
31	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
32	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
33	VCC	I/O	I/O	I/O
34	I/O	I/O	I/O	TMS, I/O
35	I/O	I/O	I/O	TDI, I/O
36	I/O	I/O	I/O	WD, I/O
37	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
38	I/O	I/O	I/O	WD, I/O
39	I/O	I/O	I/O	WD, I/O
40	GND	I/O	I/O	I/O
41	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
42	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
43	I/O	VCCA	VCCA	VCCA
44	I/O	I/O	I/O	WD, I/O
45	I/O	I/O	I/O	WD, I/O
46	VCC	I/O	I/O	WD, I/O

Table 49 • PL84

PL84				
Pin Number	A40MX04 Function	A42MX09 Function	A42MX16 Function	A42MX24 Function
84	I/O	VCCA	VCCA	VCCA

Figure 41 • PQ100**Table 50 • PQ 100**

PQ100				
Pin Number	A40MX02 Function	A40MX04 Function	A42MX09 Function	A42MX16 Function
1	NC	NC	I/O	I/O
2	NC	NC	DCLK, I/O	DCLK, I/O
3	NC	NC	I/O	I/O
4	NC	NC	MODE	MODE
5	NC	NC	I/O	I/O
6	PRB, I/O	PRB, I/O	I/O	I/O
7	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
8	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
9	I/O	I/O	GND	GND
10	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
11	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
12	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
13	GND	GND	I/O	I/O
14	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
15	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
16	I/O	I/O	VCCA	VCCA
17	I/O	I/O	VCCI	VCCA
18	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O

Table 52 • PQ160

PQ160			
Pin Number	A42MX09 Function	A42MX16 Function	A42MX24 Function
58	VCCI	VCCI	VCCI
59	GND	GND	GND
60	VCCA	VCCA	VCCA
61	LP	LP	LP
62	I/O	I/O	TCK, I/O
63	I/O	I/O	I/O
64	GND	GND	GND
65	I/O	I/O	I/O
66	I/O	I/O	I/O
67	I/O	I/O	I/O
68	I/O	I/O	I/O
69	GND	GND	GND
70	NC	I/O	I/O
71	I/O	I/O	I/O
72	I/O	I/O	I/O
73	I/O	I/O	I/O
74	I/O	I/O	I/O
75	NC	I/O	I/O
76	I/O	I/O	I/O
77	NC	I/O	I/O
78	I/O	I/O	I/O
79	NC	I/O	I/O
80	GND	GND	GND
81	I/O	I/O	I/O
82	SDO, I/O	SDO, I/O	SDO, TDO, I/O
83	I/O	I/O	WD, I/O
84	I/O	I/O	WD, I/O
85	I/O	I/O	I/O
86	NC	VCCI	VCCI
87	I/O	I/O	I/O
88	I/O	I/O	WD, I/O
89	GND	GND	GND
90	NC	I/O	I/O
91	I/O	I/O	I/O
92	I/O	I/O	I/O
93	I/O	I/O	I/O
94	I/O	I/O	I/O

Table 53 • PQ208

PQ208			
Pin Number	A42MX16 Function	A42MX24 Function	A42MX36 Function
95	NC	I/O	I/O
96	NC	I/O	I/O
97	NC	I/O	I/O
98	VCCI	VCCI	VCCI
99	I/O	I/O	I/O
100	I/O	WD, I/O	WD, I/O
101	I/O	WD, I/O	WD, I/O
102	I/O	I/O	I/O
103	SDO, I/O	SDO, TDO, I/O	SDO, TDO, I/O
104	I/O	I/O	I/O
105	GND	GND	GND
106	NC	VCCA	VCCA
107	I/O	I/O	I/O
108	I/O	I/O	I/O
109	I/O	I/O	I/O
110	I/O	I/O	I/O
111	I/O	I/O	I/O
112	NC	I/O	I/O
113	NC	I/O	I/O
114	NC	I/O	I/O
115	NC	I/O	I/O
116	I/O	I/O	I/O
117	I/O	I/O	I/O
118	I/O	I/O	I/O
119	I/O	I/O	I/O
120	I/O	I/O	I/O
121	I/O	I/O	I/O
122	I/O	I/O	I/O
123	I/O	I/O	I/O
124	I/O	I/O	I/O
125	I/O	I/O	I/O
126	GND	GND	GND
127	I/O	I/O	I/O
128	I/O	TCK, I/O	TCK, I/O
129	LP	LP	LP
130	VCCA	VCCA	VCCA
131	GND	GND	GND

Table 56 • VQ100

VQ100		
Pin Number	A42MX09 Function	A42MX16 Function
93	I/O	I/O
94	GND	GND
95	I/O	I/O
96	I/O	I/O
97	I/O	I/O
98	I/O	I/O
99	I/O	I/O
100	DCLK, I/O	DCLK, I/O

Figure 48 • TQ176

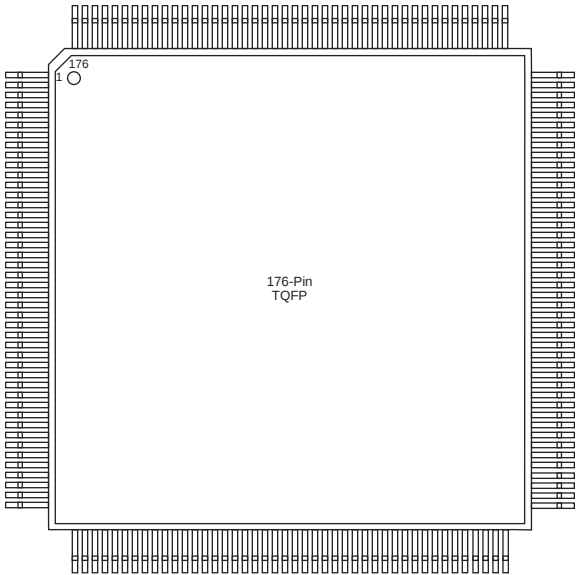


Table 57 • TQ176

TQ176			
Pin Number	A42MX09 Function	A42MX16 Function	A42MX24 Function
1	GND	GND	GND
2	MODE	MODE	MODE
3	I/O	I/O	I/O
4	I/O	I/O	I/O
5	I/O	I/O	I/O
6	I/O	I/O	I/O
7	I/O	I/O	I/O
8	NC	NC	I/O
9	I/O	I/O	I/O

Table 59 • CQ256

CQ256	
Pin Number	A42MX36 Function
244	WD, I/O
245	I/O
246	I/O
247	I/O
248	VCCI
249	I/O
250	WD, I/O
251	WD, I/O
252	I/O
253	SDI, I/O
254	I/O
255	GND
256	NC

Figure 51 • BG272

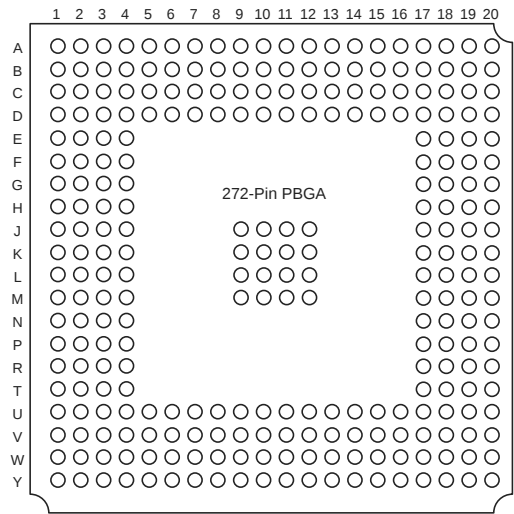


Table 60 • BG272

BG272	
Pin Number	A42MX36 Function
A1	GND
A2	GND
A3	I/O
A4	WD, I/O
A5	I/O

Table 62 • CQ172

21	I/O
22	GND
23	VCCI
24	VSV
25	I/O
26	I/O
27	VCC
28	I/O
29	I/O
30	I/O
31	I/O
32	GND
33	I/O
34	I/O
35	I/O
36	I/O
37	GND
38	I/O
39	I/O
40	I/O
41	I/O
42	I/O
43	I/O
44	BININ
45	BINOUT
46	I/O
47	I/O
48	I/O
49	I/O
50	VCCI
51	I/O
52	I/O
53	I/O
54	I/O
55	GND
56	I/O
57	I/O
58	I/O
59	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