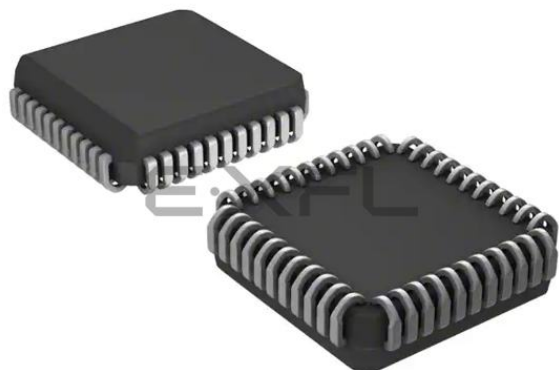




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Embedded - FPGAs, or Field Programmable Gate Arrays, are advanced integrated circuits that offer unparalleled flexibility and performance for digital systems. Unlike traditional fixed-function logic devices, FPGAs can be programmed and reprogrammed 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	34
Number of Gates	6000
Voltage - Supply	3V ~ 3.6V, 4.75V ~ 5.25V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 70°C (TA)
Package / Case	44-LCC (J-Lead)
Supplier Device Package	44-PLCC (16.59x16.59)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/a40mx04-fpl44



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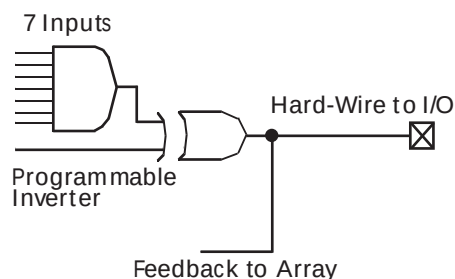
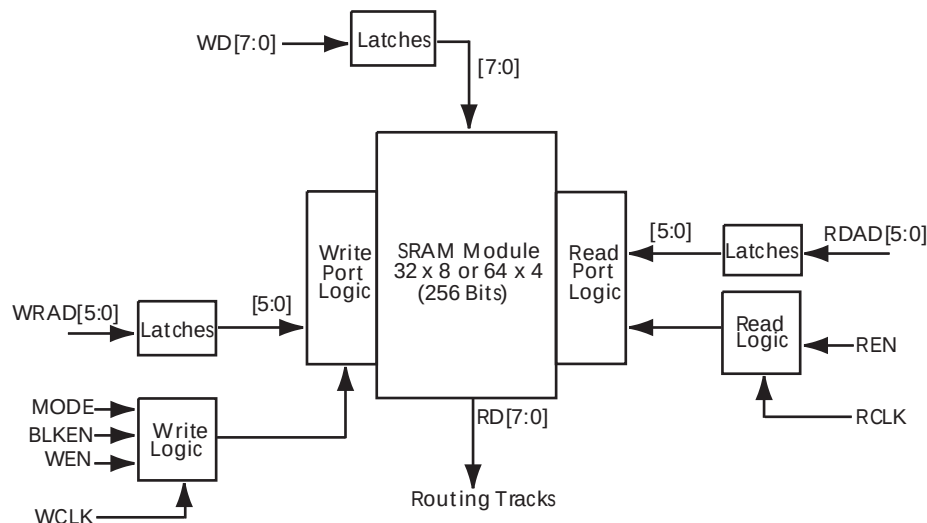
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Figure 5 • A42MX24 and A42MX36 D-Module Implementation**Figure 6 • A42MX36 Dual-Port SRAM Block**

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.

3.8.1 3.3 V LVTTTL Electrical Specifications

Table 19 • 3.3V LVTTTL Electrical Specifications

Symbol	Parameter	Commercial		Commercial -F		Industrial		Military		Units
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
VOH ¹	IOH = -4 mA	2.15		2.15		2.4		2.4		V
VOL ¹	IOL = 6 mA		0.4		0.4		0.48		0.48	V
VIL		-0.3	0.8	-0.3	0.8	-0.3	0.8	-0.3	0.8	V
VIH (40MX)		2.0	VCC + 0.3	2.0	VCC + 0.3	2.0	VCC + 0.3	2.0	VCC + 0.3	V
VIH (42MX)		2.0	VCCI + 0.3	2.0	VCCI + 0.3	2.0	VCCI + 0.3	2.0	VCCI + 0.3	V
IIL			-10		-10		-10		-10	μA
IIH			-10		-10		-10		-10	μA
Input Transition Time, T _R and T _F			500		500		500		500	ns
C _{IO} I/O Capacitance			10		10		10		10	pF
Standby Current, ICC ²	A40MX02, A40MX04		3		25		10		25	mA
	A42MX09		5		25		25		25	mA
	A42MX16		6		25		25		25	mA
	A42MX24, A42MX36		15		25		25		25	mA
Low-Power Mode Standby Current	42MX devices only		0.5		ICC - 5.0		ICC - 5.0		ICC - 5.0	mA
I/O, I/O source sink current	Can be derived from the <i>IBIS model</i> (http://www.microsemi.com/soc/techdocs/models/ibis.html)									

1. Only one output tested at a time. VCC/VCCI = min.
2. All outputs unloaded. All inputs = VCC/VCCI or GND.

3.9 Mixed 5.0 V / 3.3 V Operating Conditions (for 42MX Devices Only)

Table 20 • Absolute Maximum Ratings*

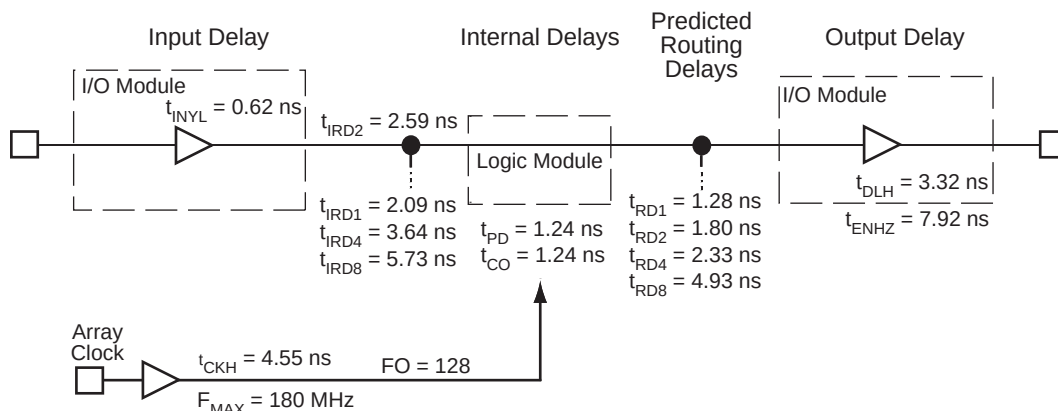
Symbol	Parameter	Limits	Units
VCCI	DC Supply Voltage for I/Os	-0.5 to +7.0	V
VCCA	DC Supply Voltage for Array	-0.5 to +7.0	V
VI	Input Voltage	-0.5 to VCCA + 0.5	V
VO	Output Voltage	-0.5 to VCCI + 0.5	V
t _{STG}	Storage Temperature	-65 to +150	°C

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

3.10 Timing Models

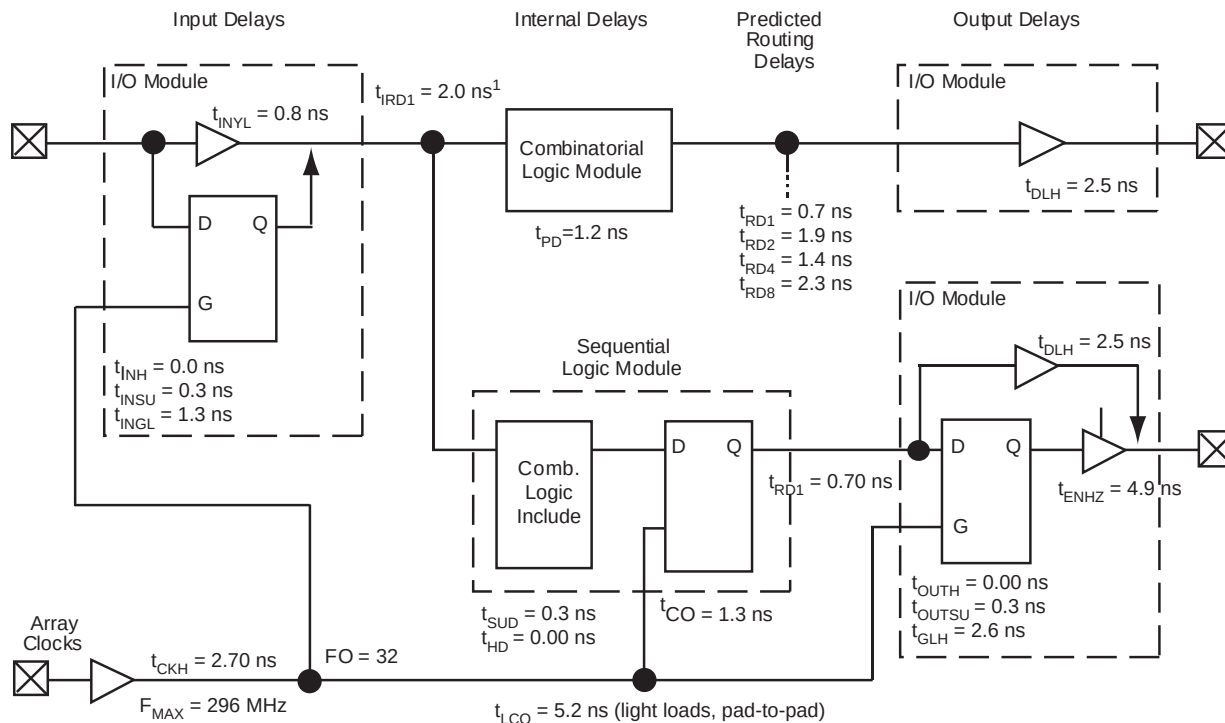
The following figures show various timing models.

Figure 17 • 40MX Timing Model*



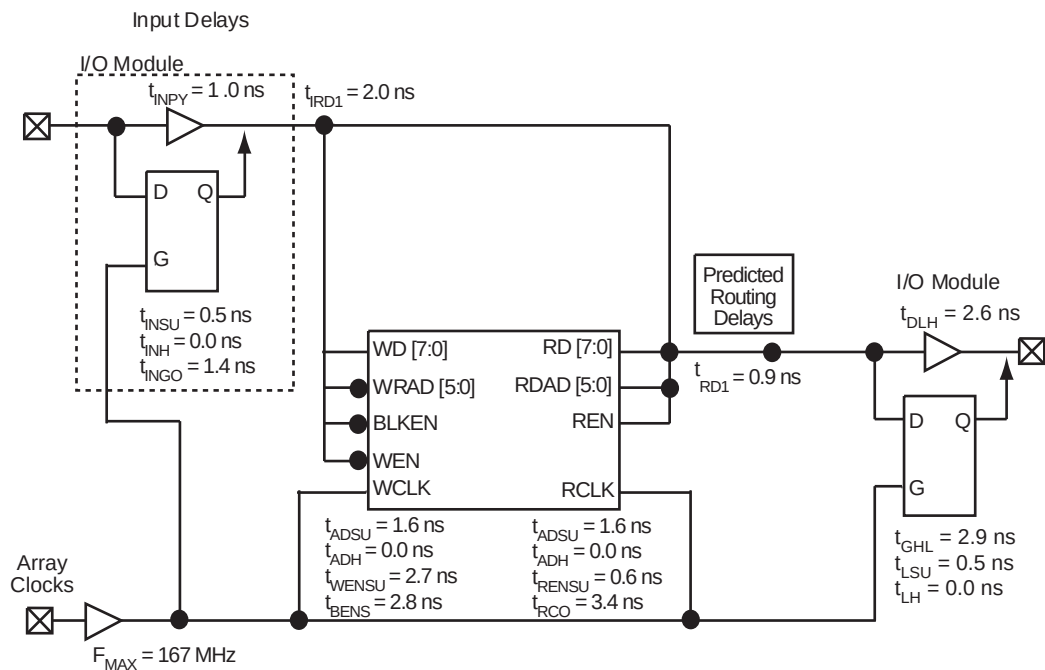
Note: Values are shown for 40MX –3 speed devices at 5.0 V worst-case commercial conditions.

Figure 18 • 42MX Timing Model



Note: 1. Input module predicted routing delay

Note: 2. Values are shown for A42MX09 –3 at 5.0 V worst-case commercial conditions.

Figure 20 • 42MX Timing Model (SRAM Functions)

Note: Values are shown for A42MX36 –3 at 5.0 V worst-case commercial conditions.

3.10.1 Parameter Measurement

The following figures show parameter measurement details.

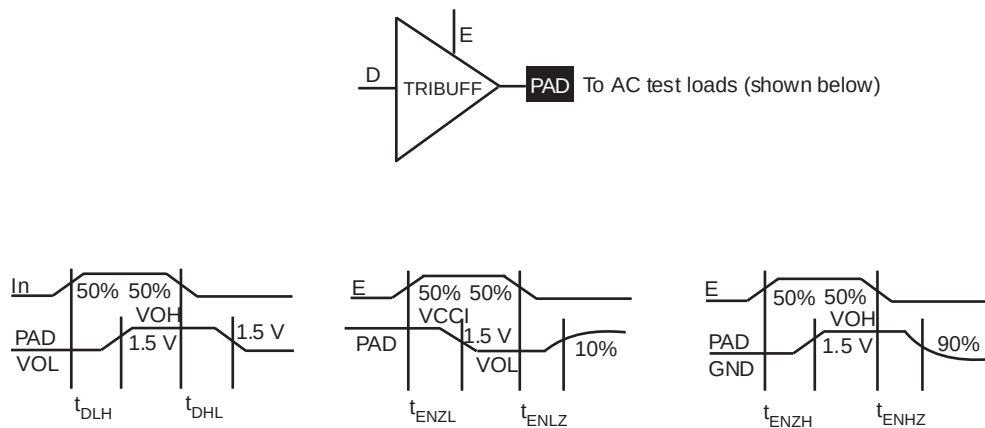
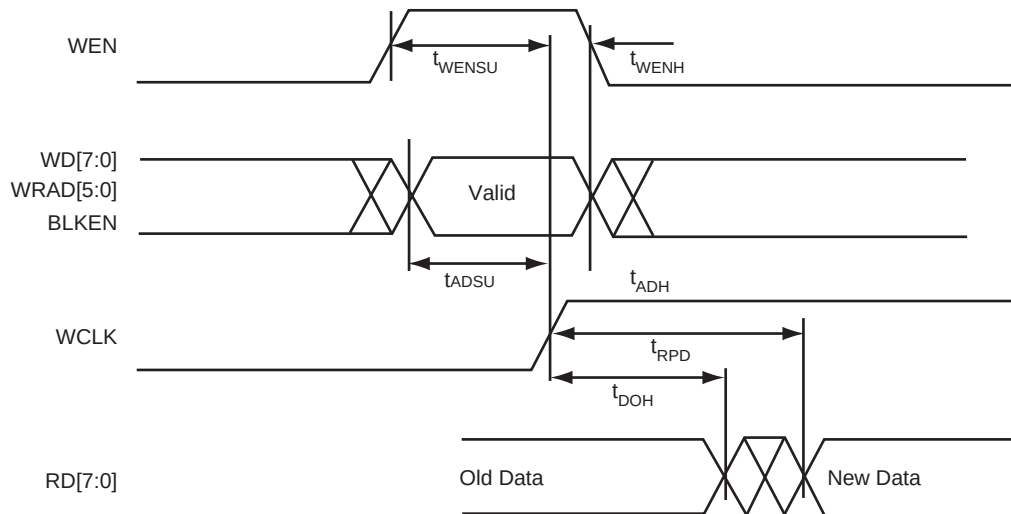
Figure 21 • Output Buffer Delays

Figure 33 • 42MX SRAM Asynchronous Read Operation—Type 2 (Write Address Controlled)

3.10.7 Predictable Performance: Tight Delay Distributions

Propagation delay between logic modules depends on the resistive and capacitive loading of the routing tracks, the interconnect elements, and the module inputs being driven. Propagation delay increases as the length of routing tracks, the number of interconnect elements, or the number of inputs increases.

From a design perspective, the propagation delay can be statistically correlated or modeled by the fanout (number of loads) driven by a module. Higher fanout usually requires some paths to have longer routing tracks.

The MX FPGAs deliver a tight fanout delay distribution, which is achieved in two ways: by decreasing the delay of the interconnect elements and by decreasing the number of interconnect elements per path.

Microsemi's patented antifuse offers a very low resistive/capacitive interconnect. The antifuses, fabricated in 0.45 μm lithography, offer nominal levels of 100 Ω resistance and 7.0 fF capacitance per antifuse.

MX fanout distribution is also tight due to the low number of antifuses required for each interconnect path. The proprietary architecture limits the number of antifuses per path to a maximum of four, with 90 percent of interconnects using only two antifuses.

3.11 Timing Characteristics

Device timing characteristics fall into three categories: family-dependent, device-dependent, and design-dependent. The input and output buffer characteristics are common to all MX devices. Internal routing delays are device-dependent; actual delays are not determined until after place-and-route of the user's design is complete. Delay values may then be determined by using the Designer software utility or by performing simulation with post-layout delays.

3.11.1 Critical Nets and Typical Nets

Propagation delays are expressed only for typical nets, which are used for initial design performance evaluation. Critical net delays can then be applied to the most timing critical paths. Critical nets are determined by net property assignment in Microsemi's Designer software prior to placement and routing. Up to 6% of the nets in a design may be designated as critical.

3.11.2 Long Tracks

Some nets in the design use long tracks, which are special routing resources that span multiple rows, columns, or modules. Long tracks employ three and sometimes four antifuse connections, which increase capacitance and resistance, resulting in longer net delays for macros connected to long tracks. Typically, up to 6 percent of nets in a fully utilized device require long tracks. Long tracks add

Table 37 • A40MX04 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.	
Input Module Predicted Routing Delays ¹													
t _{IRD1}	FO = 1 Routing Delay		2.9		3.3		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		9.3		10.5		12.4		17.2		ns
Global Clock Network													
t _{CKH}	Input LOW to HIGH	FO = 16 FO = 128	6.4 6.4		7.4 7.4		8.4 8.4		9.9 9.9		13.8 13.8		ns
t _{CKL}	Input HIGH to LOW	FO = 16 FO = 128	6.8 6.8		7.8 7.8		8.9 8.9		10.4 10.4		14.6 14.6		ns
t _{PWH}	Minimum Pulse Width HIGH	FO = 16 FO = 128	3.1 3.3		3.6 3.8		4.1 4.3		4.8 5.1		6.7 7.1		ns
t _{PWL}	Minimum Pulse Width LOW	FO = 16 FO = 128	3.1 3.3		3.6 3.8		4.1 4.3		4.8 5.1		6.7 7.1		ns
t _{CKSW}	Maximum Skew	FO = 16 FO = 128	0.6 0.8		0.6 0.9		0.7 1.0		0.8 1.2		1.2 1.6		ns
t _P	Minimum Period	FO = 16 FO = 128	6.5 6.8		7.5 7.8		8.5 8.9		10.1 10.4		14.1 14.6		ns
f _{MAX}	Maximum Frequency	FO = 16 FO = 128	113 109		105 101		96 92		83 80		50 48		MHz
TTL Output Module Timing ⁴													
t _{DLH}	Data-to-Pad HIGH		4.7		5.4		6.1		7.2		10.0		ns
t _{DHL}	Data-to-Pad LOW		5.6		6.4		7.3		8.6		12.0		ns
t _{ENZH}	Enable Pad Z to HIGH		5.2		6.0		6.9		8.1		11.3		ns
t _{ENZL}	Enable Pad Z to LOW		6.6		7.6		8.6		10.1		14.1		ns
t _{ENHZ}	Enable Pad HIGH to Z		11.1		12.8		14.5		17.1		23.9		ns
t _{ENLZ}	Enable Pad LOW to Z		8.2		9.5		10.7		12.6		17.7		ns
d _{TLH}	Delta LOW to HIGH		0.03		0.03		0.04		0.04		0.06		ns/pF
d _{THL}	Delta HIGH to LOW		0.04		0.04		0.05		0.06		0.08		ns/pF

Table 41 • A42MX16 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 _{ACO} Array Clock-to-Out (Pad-to-Pad), 64 Clock Loading		11.3		12.5		14.2		16.7		23.3	ns
d _{TLH} Capacitive Loading, LOW to HIGH		0.04		0.04		0.05		0.06		0.08	ns/pF
d _{THL} Capacitive Loading, HIGH to LOW		0.05		0.05		0.06		0.07		0.10	ns/pF

1. For dual-module macros use tPD1 + tRD1 + taped, to + tRD1 + taped, or tPD1 + tRD1 + tusk, 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 42 • A42MX24 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.	
Logic Module Combinatorial Functions ¹												
t _{PD}	Internal Array Module Delay	1.2		1.3		1.5		1.8		2.5		ns
t _{PDD}	Internal Decode Module Delay	1.4		1.6		1.8		2.1		3.0		ns
Logic Module Predicted Routing Delays ²												
t _{RD1}	FO = 1 Routing Delay	0.8		0.9		1.0		1.2		1.7		ns
t _{RD2}	FO = 2 Routing Delay	1.0		1.2		1.3		1.5		2.1		ns
t _{RD3}	FO = 3 Routing Delay	1.3		1.4		1.6		1.9		2.6		ns
t _{RD4}	FO = 4 Routing Delay	1.5		1.7		1.9		2.2		3.1		ns
t _{RD5}	FO = 8 Routing Delay	2.4		2.7		3.0		3.6		5.0		ns
Logic Module Sequential Timing ^{3, 4}												
t _{CO}	Flip-Flop Clock-to-Output	1.3		1.4		1.6		1.9		2.7		ns
t _{GO}	Latch Gate-to-Output	1.2		1.3		1.5		1.8		2.5		ns
t _{SUD}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Set-Up Time	0.3		0.4		0.4		0.5		0.7		ns
t _{HD}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Hold Time	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t _{RO}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Reset-to-Output	1.4		1.6		1.8		2.1		2.9		ns
t _{SUENA}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Enable Set-Up	0.4		0.5		0.5		0.6		0.8		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		3.7		4.2		4.9		6.9		ns
t _{WASYN}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Asynchronous Pulse Width	4.4		4.8		5.3		6.5		9.0		ns

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.	
TTL Output Module Timing ⁵ (Continued)												
t _{ENLZ}	Enable Pad LOW to Z		4.9		5.5		6.2		7.3		10.2	ns
t _{GLH}	G-to-Pad HIGH		2.9		3.3		3.7		4.4		6.1	ns
t _{GHL}	G-to-Pad LOW		2.9		3.3		3.7		4.4		6.1	ns
t _{LSU}	I/O Latch Output Set-Up	0.5		0.5		0.6		0.7		1.0		ns
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		5.7		6.3		7.1		8.4		11.8	ns
t _{ACO}	Array Latch Clock-to-Out (Pad-to-Pad) 32 I/O		7.8		8.6		9.8		11.5		16.1	ns
d _{TLH}	Capacitive Loading, LOW to HIGH		0.07		0.08		0.09		0.10		0.14	ns/pF
d _{THL}	Capacitive Loading, HIGH to LOW		0.07		0.08		0.09		0.10		0.14	ns/pF

4 Package Pin Assignments

The following figures and tables give the details of the package pin assignments.

Figure 38 • PL44

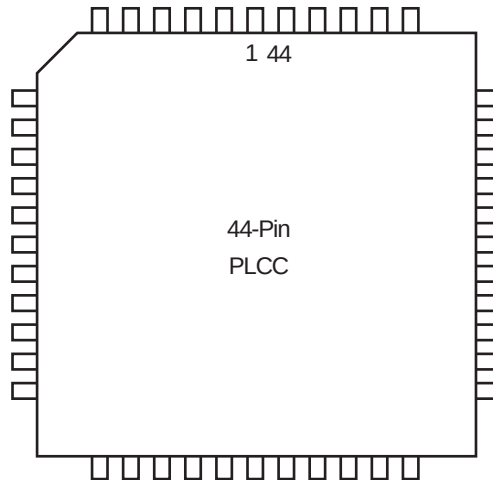


Table 47 • PL44

PL44		
Pin Number	A40MX02 Function	A40MX04 Function
1	I/O	I/O
2	I/O	I/O
3	VCC	VCC
4	I/O	I/O
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	GND	GND
11	I/O	I/O
12	I/O	I/O
13	I/O	I/O
14	VCC	VCC
15	I/O	I/O
16	VCC	VCC
17	I/O	I/O
18	I/O	I/O
19	I/O	I/O
20	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 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 54 • PQ240

PQ240	
Pin Number	A42MX36 Function
237	GND
238	MODE
239	VCCA
240	GND

Figure 46 • VQ80

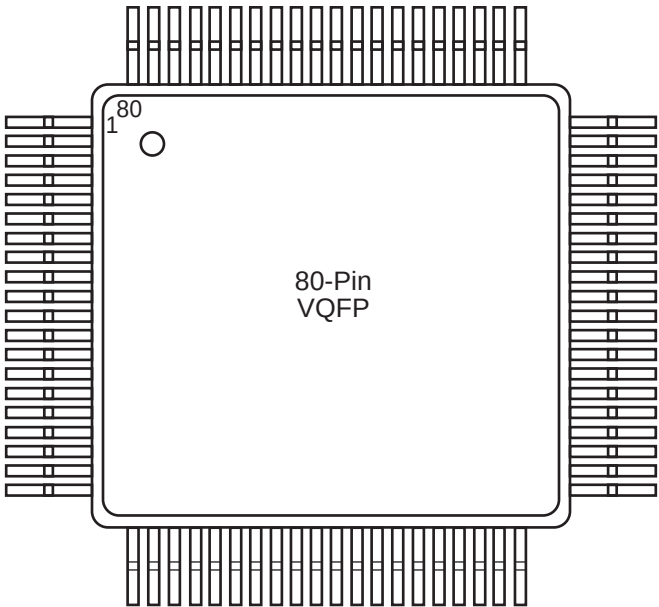


Table 55 • VQ80

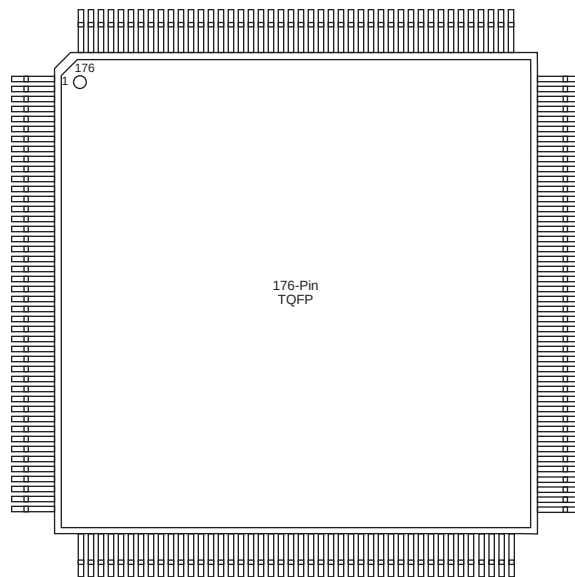
VQ80		
Pin Number	A40MX02 Function	A40MX04 Function
1	I/O	I/O
2	NC	I/O
3	NC	I/O
4	NC	I/O
5	I/O	I/O
6	I/O	I/O
7	GND	GND
8	I/O	I/O
9	I/O	I/O
10	I/O	I/O
11	I/O	I/O
12	I/O	I/O

Table 56 • VQ100

VQ100		
Pin Number	A42MX09 Function	A42MX16 Function
21	I/O	I/O
22	I/O	I/O
23	I/O	I/O
24	I/O	I/O
25	I/O	I/O
26	I/O	I/O
27	I/O	I/O
28	I/O	I/O
29	I/O	I/O
30	I/O	I/O
31	I/O	I/O
32	GND	GND
33	I/O	I/O
34	I/O	I/O
35	I/O	I/O
36	I/O	I/O
37	I/O	I/O
38	VCCA	VCCA
39	I/O	I/O
40	I/O	I/O
41	I/O	I/O
42	I/O	I/O
43	I/O	I/O
44	GND	GND
45	I/O	I/O
46	I/O	I/O
47	I/O	I/O
48	I/O	I/O
49	I/O	I/O
50	SDO, I/O	SDO, I/O
51	I/O	I/O
52	I/O	I/O
53	I/O	I/O
54	I/O	I/O
55	GND	GND
56	I/O	I/O

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

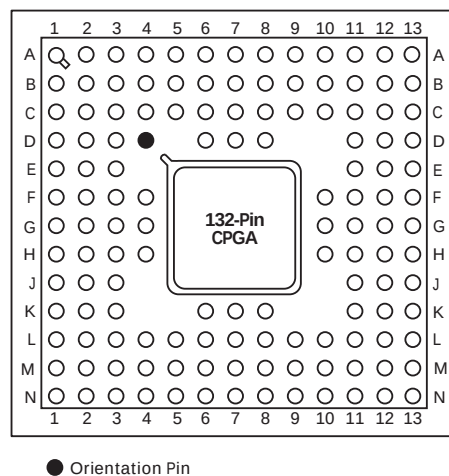
CQ256	
Pin Number	A42MX36 Function
59	I/O
60	VCCA
61	GND
62	GND
63	NC
64	NC
65	NC
66	I/O
67	SDO, TDO, I/O
68	I/O
69	WD, I/O
70	WD, I/O
71	I/O
72	VCCI
73	I/O
74	I/O
75	I/O
76	WD, I/O
77	GND
78	WD, I/O
79	I/O
80	QCLKB, I/O
81	I/O
82	I/O
83	I/O
84	I/O
85	I/O
86	I/O
87	WD, I/O
88	WD, I/O
89	I/O
90	I/O
91	I/O
92	I/O
93	I/O
94	I/O
95	VCCI

Table 59 • CQ256

CQ256	
Pin Number	A42MX36 Function
170	VCCA
171	I/O
172	I/O
173	I/O
174	I/O
175	I/O
176	I/O
177	I/O
178	I/O
179	I/O
180	GND
181	I/O
182	I/O
183	I/O
184	I/O
185	I/O
186	I/O
187	I/O
188	MODE
189	VCCA
190	GND
191	NC
192	NC
193	NC
194	I/O
195	DCLK, I/O
196	I/O
197	I/O
198	I/O
199	WD, I/O
200	WD, I/O
201	VCCI
202	I/O
203	I/O
204	I/O
205	I/O
206	GND

Table 60 • BG272

BG272	
Pin Number	A42MX36 Function
Y13	I/O
Y14	I/O
Y15	I/O
Y16	I/O
Y17	I/O
Y18	WD, I/O
Y19	GND
Y20	GND

Figure 52 • PG132**Table 61 • PG132**

PG132	
Pin Number	A42MX09 Function
–	PMPOUT
B2	I/O
A1	MODE
B1	I/O
D3	I/O
C2	I/O
C1	I/O
D2	I/O
D1	I/O
E2	I/O
E1	I/O
F3	I/O

Table 61 • PG132

PG132	
Pin Number	A42MX09 Function
F2	I/O
F1	I/O
G1	I/O
G4	VSV
H1	I/O
H2	I/O
H3	I/O
H4	I/O
J1	I/O
K1	I/O
L1	I/O
K2	I/O
M1	I/O
K3	I/O
L2	I/O
N1	I/O
L3	BININ
M2	BINOUT
N2	I/O
M3	I/O
L4	I/O
N3	I/O
M4	I/O
N4	I/O
M5	I/O
K6	I/O
N5	I/O
N6	I/O
L6	I/O
M6	I/O
M7	I/O
N7	I/O
N8	I/O
M8	I/O
L8	I/O
K8	I/O
N9	I/O