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

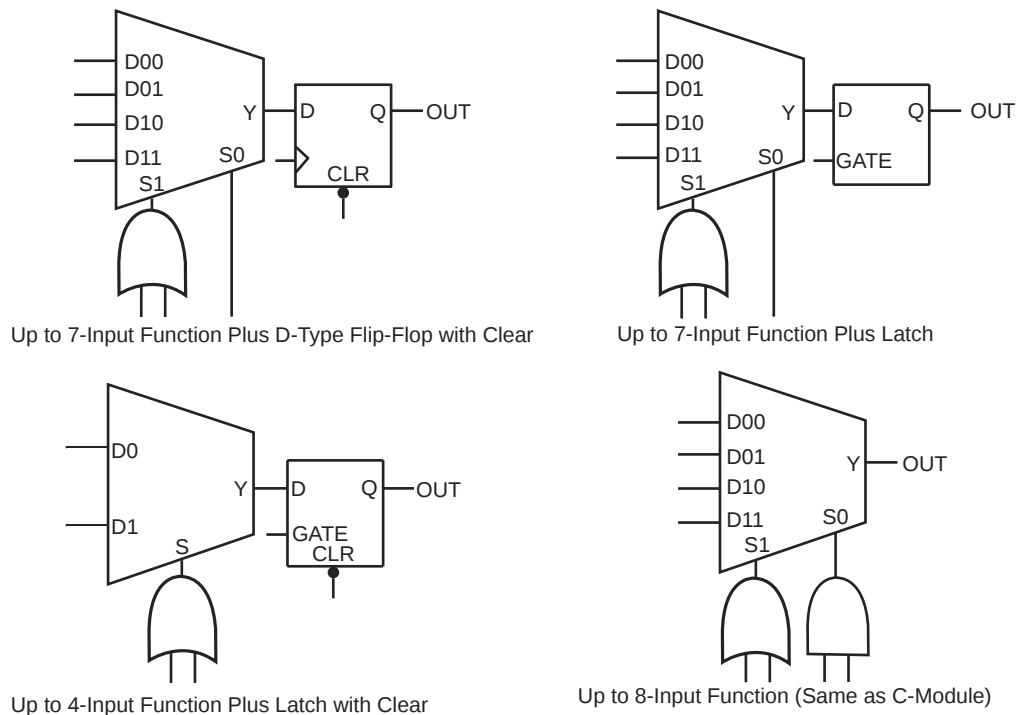
Embedded - FPGAs, or Field Programmable Gate Arrays, are advanced integrated circuits that offer unparalleled flexibility and performance for digital systems. Unlike traditional fixed-function logic devices, FPGAs can be programmed and reprogrammed to execute a wide array of logical operations, enabling 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	-
Total RAM Bits	-
Number of I/O	104
Number of Gates	14000
Voltage - Supply	3V ~ 3.6V, 4.5V ~ 5.5V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Package / Case	176-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	176-TQFP (24x24)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/a42mx09-2tqg176i

Figure 4 • 42MX S-Module Implementation

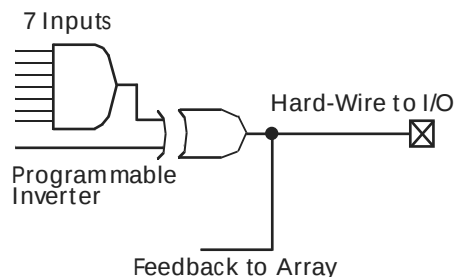
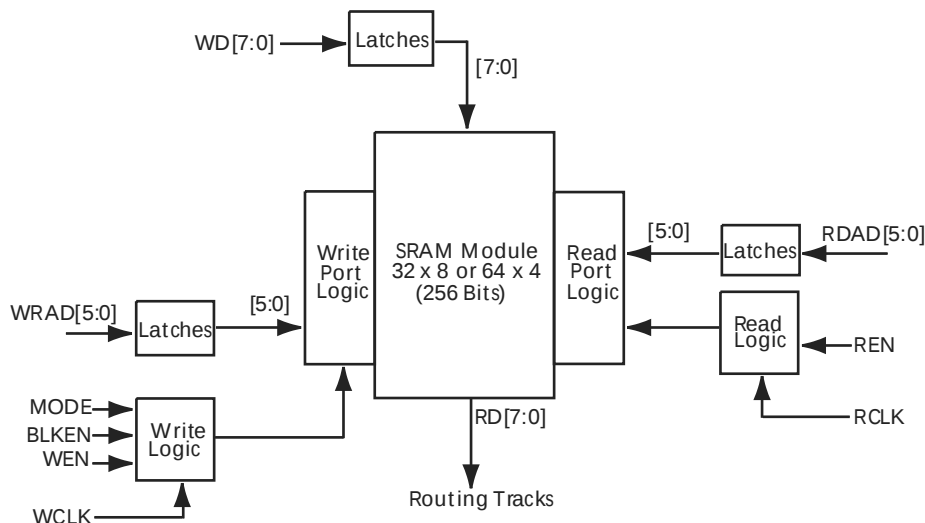
A42MX24 and A42MX36 devices contain D-modules, which are arranged around the periphery of the device. D-modules contain wide-decode circuitry, providing a fast, wide-input AND function similar to that found in CPLD architectures (Figure 5, page 9). The D-module allows A42MX24 and A42MX36 devices to perform wide-decode functions at speeds comparable to CPLDs and PALs. The output of the D-module has a programmable inverter for active HIGH or LOW assertion. The D-module output is hardwired to an output pin, and can also be fed back into the array to be incorporated into other logic.

3.2.2 Dual-Port SRAM Modules

The A42MX36 device contains dual-port SRAM modules that have been optimized for synchronous or asynchronous applications. The SRAM modules are arranged in 256-bit blocks that can be configured as 32x8 or 64x4. SRAM modules can be cascaded together to form memory spaces of user-definable width and depth. A block diagram of the A42MX36 dual-port SRAM block is shown in Figure 6, page 9.

The A42MX36 SRAM modules are true dual-port structures containing independent read and write ports. Each SRAM module contains six bits of read and write addressing (RDAD[5:0] and WRAD[5:0], respectively) for 64x4-bit blocks. When configured in byte mode, the highest order address bits (RDAD5 and WRAD5) are not used. The read and write ports of the SRAM block contain independent clocks (RCLK and WCLK) with programmable polarities offering active HIGH or LOW implementation. The SRAM block contains eight data inputs (WD[7:0]), and eight outputs (RD[7:0]), which are connected to segmented vertical routing tracks.

The A42MX36 dual-port SRAM blocks provide an optimal solution for high-speed buffered applications requiring FIFO and LIFO queues. The ACTgen Macro Builder within Microsemi's designer software provides capability to quickly design memory functions with the SRAM blocks. Unused SRAM blocks can be used to implement registers for other user logic within the design.

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.

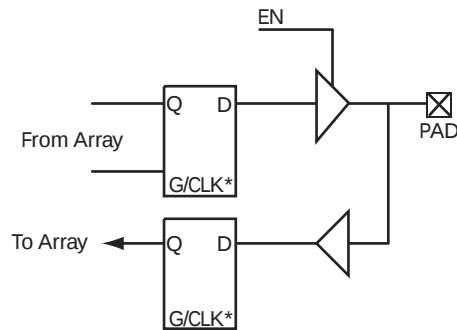
3.2.3.2 Vertical Routing

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.

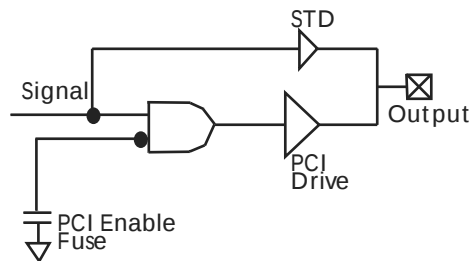
Designer software development tools provide a design library of I/O macro functions that can implement all I/O configurations supported by the MX FPGAs.

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.

Silicon Sculptor programs devices independently to achieve the fastest programming times possible. After being programmed, each fuse is verified to insure that it has been programmed correctly. Furthermore, at the end of programming, there are integrity tests that are run to ensure no extra fuses have been programmed. Not only does it test fuses (both programmed and non-programmed), Silicon Sculptor also allows self-test to verify its own hardware extensively.

The procedure for programming an MX device using Silicon Sculptor is as follows:

1. Load the *.AFM file
2. Select the device to be programmed
3. Begin programming

When the design is ready to go to production, Microsemi offers device volume-programming services either through distribution partners or via In-House Programming from the factory.

For more details on programming MX devices, see the *AC225: Programming Antifuse Devices* application note and the *Silicon Sculptor 3 Programmers User Guide*.

3.3.4 Power Supply

MX devices are designed to operate in both 5.0V and 3.3V environments. In particular, 42MX devices can operate in mixed 5.0 V/3.3 V systems. The following table describes the voltage support of MX devices.

Table 6 • Voltage Support of MX Devices

Device	VCC	VCCA	VCCI	Maximum Input Tolerance	Nominal Output Voltage
40MX	5.0 V	–	–	5.5 V	5.0 V
	3.3 V	–	–	3.6 V	3.3 V
42MX	–	5.0 V	5.0 V	5.5 V	5.0 V
	–	3.3 V	3.3 V	3.6 V	3.3 V
	–	5.0 V	3.3 V	5.5 V	3.3 V

For A42MX24 and A42MX36 devices the VCCA supply has to be monotonic during power up in order for the POR to issue reset to the JTAG state machine correctly. For more information, see the *AC291: 42MX Family Devices Power-Up Behavior*.

3.3.5 Power-Up/Down in Mixed-Voltage Mode

When powering up 42MX in mixed voltage mode (VCCA = 5.0 V and VCCI = 3.3 V), VCCA must be greater than or equal to VCCI throughout the power-up sequence. If VCCI exceeds VCCA during power-up, one of two things will happen:

- The input protection diode on the I/Os will be forward biased
- The I/Os will be at logical High

In either case, ICC rises to high levels. For power-down, any sequence with VCCA and VCCI can be implemented.

3.3.6 Transient Current

Due to the simultaneous random logic switching activity during power-up, a transient current may appear on the core supply (VCC). Customers must use a regulator for the VCC supply that can source a minimum of 100 mA for transient current during power-up. Failure to provide enough power can prevent the system from powering up properly and result in functional failure. However, there are no reliability concerns, since transient current is distributed across the die instead of confined to a localized spot.

Since the transient current is not due to I/O switching, its value and duration are independent of the VCCI.

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

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 14 • Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Commercial	Industrial	Military	Units
Temperature Range*	0 to +70	–40 to +85	–55 to +125	°C
VCC (40MX)	4.75 to 5.25	4.5 to 5.5	4.5 to 5.5	V
VCCA (42MX)	4.75 to 5.25	4.5 to 5.5	4.5 to 5.5	V
VCCI (42MX)	4.75 to 5.25	4.5 to 5.5	4.5 to 5.5	V

Note: * Ambient temperature (T_A) is used for commercial and industrial grades; case temperature (T_C) is used for military grades.

3.7.1 5 V TTL Electrical Specifications

The following tables show 5 V TTL electrical specifications.

Table 15 • 5V TTL Electrical Specifications

Symbol	Parameter	Commercial		Commercial -F		Industrial		Military		Units
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
VOH ¹	IOH = –10 mA	2.4		2.4						V
	IOH = –4 mA					3.7		3.7		V
VOL ¹	IOL = 10 mA		0.5		0.5					V
	IOL = 6 mA					0.4		0.4		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		2.0	VCCI + 0.3	2.0	VCCI + 0.3	2.0	VCCI + 0.3	2.0	VCCI + 0.3	V
IIL	VIN = 0.5 V		–10		–10		–10		–10	μA
IIH	VIN = 2.7 V		–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 ³	A40MX02, A40MX04		3		25		10		25	mA
	A42MX09		5		25		25		25	mA
	A42MX16		6		25		25		25	mA
	A42MX24, A42MX36		20		25		25		25	mA
Low power mode Standby Current	42MX devices only		0.5		ICC – 5.0		ICC – 5.0		ICC – 5.0	mA
IIO, 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. VIH(Min) is 2.4V for A42MX36 family. This applies only to VCCI of 5V and is not applicable to VCCI of 3.3V

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*

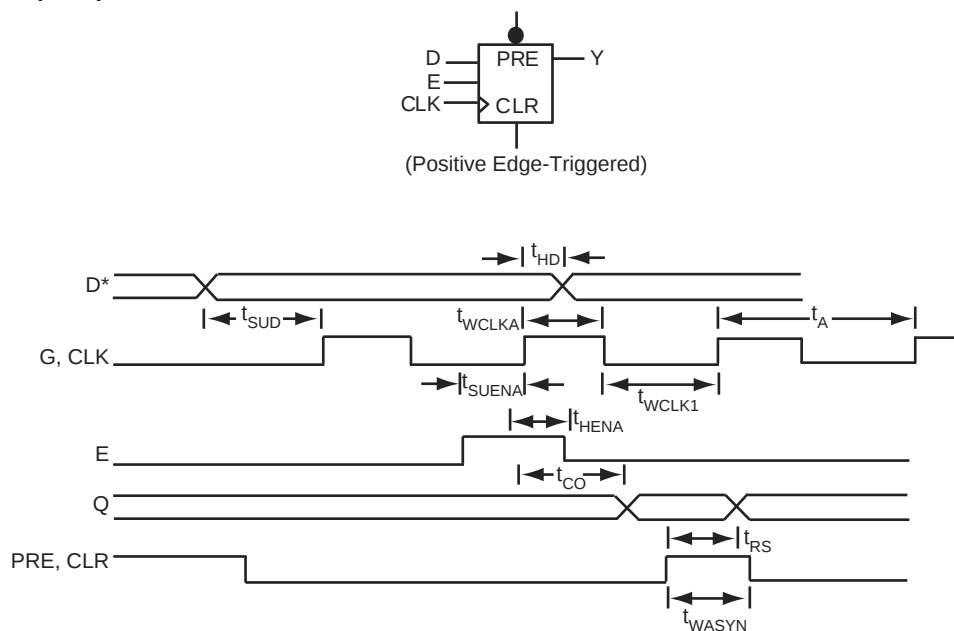
Symbol	Parameter	Limits	Units
VCCI	DC Supply Voltage for I/Os	-0.5 to +7.0	V
VCCA	DC Supply Voltage for Array	-0.5 to +7.0	V
VI	Input Voltage	-0.5 to VCCA + 0.5	V
VO	Output Voltage	-0.5 to VCCI + 0.5	V
t _{STG}	Storage Temperature	-65 to +150	°C

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

3.10.2 Sequential Module Timing Characteristics

The following figure shows sequential module timing characteristics.

Figure 25 • Flip-Flops and Latches



Note: *D represents all data functions involving A, B, and S for multiplexed flip-flops.

3.10.3 Sequential Timing Characteristics

The following figures show sequential timing characteristics.

Figure 26 • Input Buffer Latches

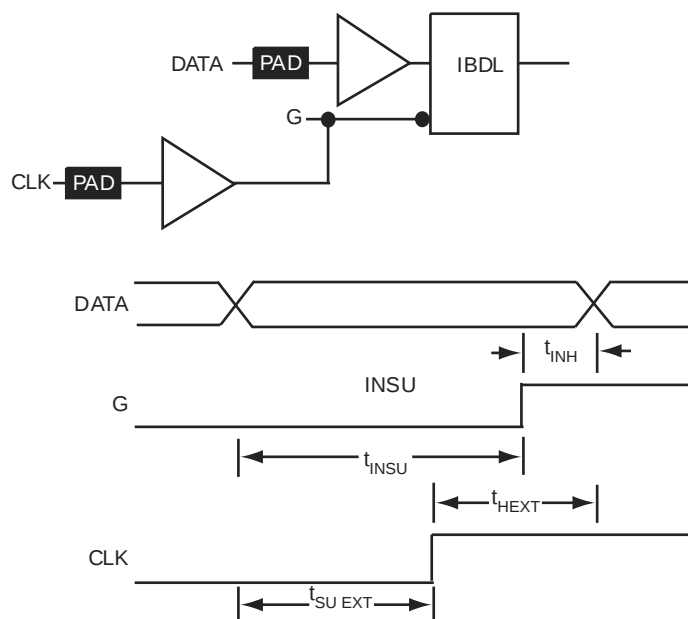


Table 44 • A42MX36 Timing Characteristics (Nominal 5.0 V Operation)(Worst-Case Commercial Conditions, VCCA = 4.75 V, T_J = 70°C)

Parameter / Description			–3 Speed		–2 Speed		–1 Speed		Std Speed		–F Speed		Units
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
t _{SUEXT}	Input Latch External Set-Up	FO = 32	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
		FO = 635	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t _{HEXT}	Input Latch External Hold	FO = 32	2.8		3.2		3.6		4.2		5.9		ns
		FO = 635	3.3		3.7		4.2		4.9		6.9		ns
t _P	Minimum Period (1/f _{MAX})	FO = 32	5.5		6.1		6.6		7.6		12.7		ns
		FO = 635	6.0		6.6		7.2		8.3		13.8		ns
f _{MAX}	Maximum Datapath Frequency	FO = 32		180		164		151		131		79	MHz
		FO = 635		166		151		139		121		73	MHz
TTL Output Module Timing ⁵													
t _{DLH}	Data-to-Pad HIGH			2.6		2.8		3.2		3.8		5.3	ns
t _{DHL}	Data-to-Pad LOW			3.0		3.3		3.7		4.4		6.2	ns
t _{ENZH}	Enable Pad Z to HIGH			2.7		3.0		3.3		3.9		5.5	ns
t _{ENZL}	Enable Pad Z to LOW			3.0		3.3		3.7		4.3		6.1	ns
t _{ENHZ}	Enable Pad HIGH to Z			5.3		5.8		6.6		7.8		10.9	ns

Table 50 • PQ 100

PQ100				
Pin Number	A40MX02 Function	A40MX04 Function	A42MX09 Function	A42MX16 Function
56	VCC	VCC	I/O	I/O
57	I/O	I/O	GND	GND
58	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
59	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
60	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
61	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
62	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
63	GND	GND	I/O	I/O
64	I/O	I/O	LP	LP
65	I/O	I/O	VCCA	VCCA
66	I/O	I/O	VCCI	VCCI
67	I/O	I/O	VCCA	VCCA
68	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
69	VCC	VCC	I/O	I/O
70	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
71	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
72	I/O	I/O	GND	GND
73	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
74	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
75	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
76	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
77	NC	NC	I/O	I/O
78	NC	NC	I/O	I/O
79	NC	NC	SDI, I/O	SDI, I/O
80	NC	I/O	I/O	I/O
81	NC	I/O	I/O	I/O
82	NC	I/O	I/O	I/O
83	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
84	I/O	I/O	GND	GND
85	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
86	GND	GND	I/O	I/O
87	GND	GND	PRA, I/O	PRA, I/O
88	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
89	I/O	I/O	CLKA, I/O	CLKA, I/O
90	CLK, I/O	CLK, I/O	VCCA	VCCA
91	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
92	MODE	MODE	CLKB, I/O	CLKB, 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 52 • PQ160

PQ160			
Pin Number	A42MX09 Function	A42MX16 Function	A42MX24 Function
95	I/O	I/O	I/O
96	I/O	I/O	WD, I/O
97	I/O	I/O	I/O
98	VCCA	VCCA	VCCA
99	GND	GND	GND
100	NC	I/O	I/O
101	I/O	I/O	I/O
102	I/O	I/O	I/O
103	NC	I/O	I/O
104	I/O	I/O	I/O
105	I/O	I/O	I/O
106	I/O	I/O	WD, I/O
107	I/O	I/O	WD, I/O
108	I/O	I/O	I/O
109	GND	GND	GND
110	NC	I/O	I/O
111	I/O	I/O	WD, I/O
112	I/O	I/O	WD, I/O
113	I/O	I/O	I/O
114	NC	VCCI	VCCI
115	I/O	I/O	WD, I/O
116	NC	I/O	WD, I/O
117	I/O	I/O	I/O
118	I/O	I/O	TDI, I/O
119	I/O	I/O	TMS, I/O
120	GND	GND	GND
121	I/O	I/O	I/O
122	I/O	I/O	I/O
123	I/O	I/O	I/O
124	NC	I/O	I/O
125	GND	GND	GND
126	I/O	I/O	I/O
127	I/O	I/O	I/O
128	I/O	I/O	I/O
129	NC	I/O	I/O
130	GND	GND	GND
131	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 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
52	VCCI
53	I/O
54	WD, I/O
55	WD, I/O
56	I/O
57	SDI, I/O
58	I/O
59	VCCA
60	GND
61	GND
62	I/O
63	I/O
64	I/O
65	I/O
66	I/O
67	I/O
68	I/O
69	I/O
70	I/O
71	VCCI
72	I/O
73	I/O
74	I/O
75	I/O
76	I/O
77	I/O
78	I/O
79	I/O
80	I/O
81	I/O
82	I/O
83	I/O
84	I/O
85	VCCA
86	I/O
87	I/O
88	VCCA

Table 55 • VQ80

VQ80		
Pin Number	A40MX02 Function	A40MX04 Function
49	I/O	I/O
50	CLK, I/O	CLK, I/O
51	I/O	I/O
52	MODE	MODE
53	VCC	VCC
54	NC	I/O
55	NC	I/O
56	NC	I/O
57	SDI, I/O	SDI, I/O
58	DCLK, I/O	DCLK, I/O
59	PRA, I/O	PRA, I/O
60	NC	NC
61	PRB, I/O	PRB, I/O
62	I/O	I/O
63	I/O	I/O
64	I/O	I/O
65	I/O	I/O
66	I/O	I/O
67	I/O	I/O
68	GND	GND
69	I/O	I/O
70	I/O	I/O
71	I/O	I/O
72	I/O	I/O
73	I/O	I/O
74	VCC	VCC
75	I/O	I/O
76	I/O	I/O
77	I/O	I/O
78	I/O	I/O
79	I/O	I/O
80	I/O	I/O

Table 57 • TQ176

TQ176			
Pin Number	A42MX09 Function	A42MX16 Function	A42MX24 Function
158	CLKB, I/O	CLKB, I/O	CLKB, I/O
159	I/O	I/O	I/O
160	PRB, I/O	PRB, I/O	PRB, I/O
161	NC	I/O	WD, I/O
162	I/O	I/O	WD, I/O
163	I/O	I/O	I/O
164	I/O	I/O	I/O
165	NC	NC	WD, I/O
166	NC	I/O	WD, I/O
167	I/O	I/O	I/O
168	NC	I/O	I/O
169	I/O	I/O	I/O
170	NC	VCCI	VCCI
171	I/O	I/O	WD, I/O
172	I/O	I/O	WD, I/O
173	NC	I/O	I/O
174	I/O	I/O	I/O
175	DCLK, I/O	DCLK, I/O	DCLK, I/O
176	I/O	I/O	I/O

Figure 49 • CQ208

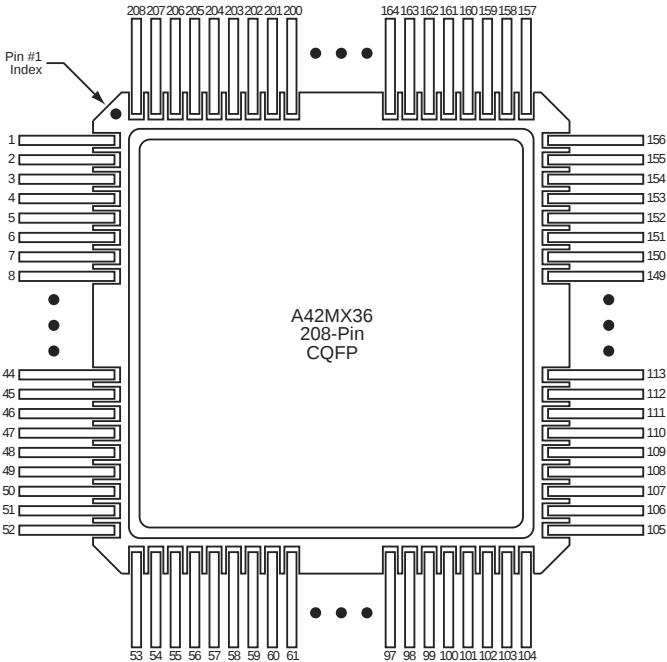


Table 60 • BG272

BG272	
Pin Number	A42MX36 Function
J9	GND
J10	GND
J11	GND
J12	GND
J17	VCCA
J18	I/O
J19	I/O
J20	I/O
K1	I/O
K2	I/O
K3	I/O
K4	VCCI
K9	GND
K10	GND
K11	GND
K12	GND
K17	I/O
K18	VCCA
K19	VCCA
K20	LP
L1	I/O
L2	I/O
L3	VCCA
L4	VCCA
L9	GND
L10	GND
L11	GND
L12	GND
L17	VCCI
L18	I/O
L19	I/O
L20	TCK, I/O
M1	I/O
M2	I/O
M3	I/O
M4	VCCI
M9	GND

Figure 53 • CQ172

Table 62 • CQ172

CQ172	
Pin Number	A42MX16 Function
1	MODE
2	I/O
3	I/O
4	I/O
5	I/O
6	I/O
7	GND
8	I/O
9	I/O
10	I/O
11	I/O
12	VCC
13	I/O
14	I/O
15	I/O
16	I/O
17	GND
18	I/O
19	I/O
20	I/O

Table 62 • CQ172

138	I/O
139	I/O
140	I/O
141	GND
142	I/O
143	I/O
144	I/O
145	I/O
146	I/O
147	I/O
148	PROBA
149	I/O
150	CLKA
151	VCC
152	GND
153	I/O
154	CLKB
155	I/O
156	PROBB
157	I/O
158	I/O
159	I/O
160	I/O
161	GND
162	I/O
163	I/O
164	I/O
165	I/O
166	VCCI
167	I/O
168	I/O
169	I/O
170	I/O
171	DCLK