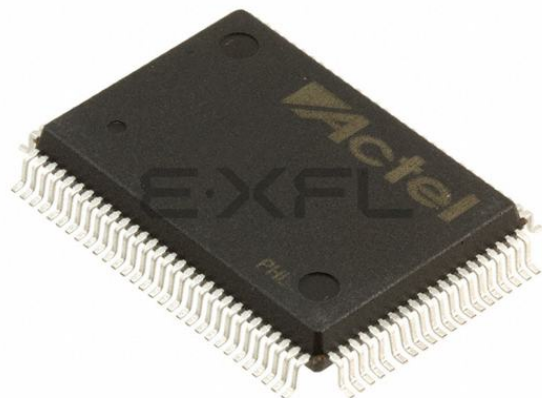




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Understanding [Embedded - FPGAs \(Field Programmable Gate Array\)](#)

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	83
Number of Gates	14000
Voltage - Supply	3V ~ 3.6V, 4.75V ~ 5.25V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 70°C (TA)
Package / Case	100-BQFP
Supplier Device Package	100-PQFP (20x14)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/a42mx09-fpq100

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Table 1 • Product profile

Device	A40MX02	A40MX04	A42MX09	A42MX16	A42MX24	A42MX36
Maximum Flip-Flops	147	273	516	928	1,410	1,822
Clocks	1	1	2	2	2	6
User I/O (maximum)	57	69	104	140	176	202
PCI	–	–	–	–	Yes	Yes
Boundary Scan Test (BST)	–	–	–	–	Yes	Yes
Packages (by pin count)						
PLCC	44, 68	44, 68, 84	84	84	84	–
PQFP	100	100	100, 144, 160	100, 160, 208	160, 208	208, 240
VQFP	80	80	100	100	–	–
TQFP	–	–	176	176	176	–
CQFP	–	–	–	172	–	208, 256
PBGA	–	–	–	–	–	272
CPGA	–	–	132	–	–	–

3 40MX and 42MX FPGAs

3.1 General Description

Microsemi's 40MX and 42MX families offer a cost-effective design solution at 5V. The MX devices are single-chip solutions and provide high performance while shortening the system design and development cycle. MX devices can integrate and consolidate logic implemented in multiple PALs, CPLDs, and FPGAs. Example applications include high-speed controllers and address decoding, peripheral bus interfaces, DSP, and co-processor functions.

The MX device architecture is based on Microsemi's patented antifuse technology implemented in a 0.45µm triple-metal CMOS process. With capacities ranging from 3,000 to 54,000 system gates, the MX devices provide performance up to 250 MHz, are live on power-up and have one-fifth the standby power consumption of comparable FPGAs. MX FPGAs provide up to 202 user I/Os and are available in a wide variety of packages and speed grades.

A42MX24 and A42MX36 devices also feature multiPlex I/Os, which support mixed-voltage systems, enable programmable PCI, deliver high-performance operation at both 5.0V and 3.3V, and provide a low-power mode. The devices are fully compliant with the PCI local bus specification (version 2.1). They deliver 200 MHz on-chip operation and 6.1 ns clock-to-output performance.

The 42MX24 and 42MX36 devices include system-level features such as IEEE Standard 1149.1 (JTAG) Boundary Scan Testing and fast wide-decode modules. In addition, the A42MX36 device offers dual-port SRAM for implementing fast FIFOs, LIFOs, and temporary data storage. The storage elements can efficiently address applications requiring wide data path manipulation and can perform transformation functions such as those required for telecommunications, networking, and DSP.

All MX devices are fully tested over automotive and military temperature ranges. In addition, the largest member of the family, the A42MX36, is available in both CQ208 and CQ256 ceramic packages screened to MIL-STD-883 levels. For easy prototyping and conversion from plastic to ceramic, the CQ208 and PQ208 devices are pin-compatible.

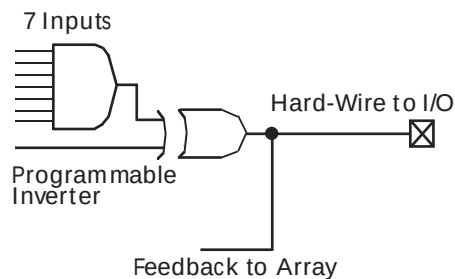
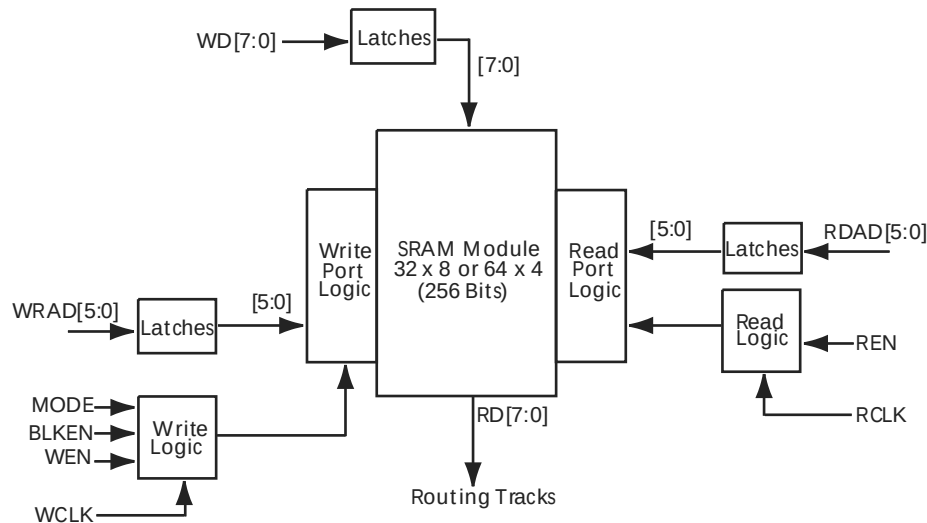
3.2 MX Architectural Overview

The MX devices are composed of fine-grained building blocks that enable fast, efficient logic designs. All devices within these families are composed of logic modules, I/O modules, routing resources and clock networks, which are the building blocks for fast logic designs. In addition, the A42MX36 device contains embedded dual-port SRAM modules, which are optimized for high-speed data path functions such as FIFOs, LIFOs and scratch pad memory. A42MX24 and A42MX36 also contain wide-decode modules.

3.2.1 Logic Modules

The 40MX logic module is an eight-input, one-output logic circuit designed to implement a wide range of logic functions with efficient use of interconnect routing resources.(see the following figure).

The logic module can implement the four basic logic functions (NAND, AND, OR and NOR) in gates of two, three, or four inputs. The logic module can also implement a variety of D-latches, exclusivity functions, AND-ORs and OR-ANDs. No dedicated hard-wired latches or flip-flops are required in the array; latches and flip-flops can be constructed from logic modules whenever required in the application.

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.

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

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)									

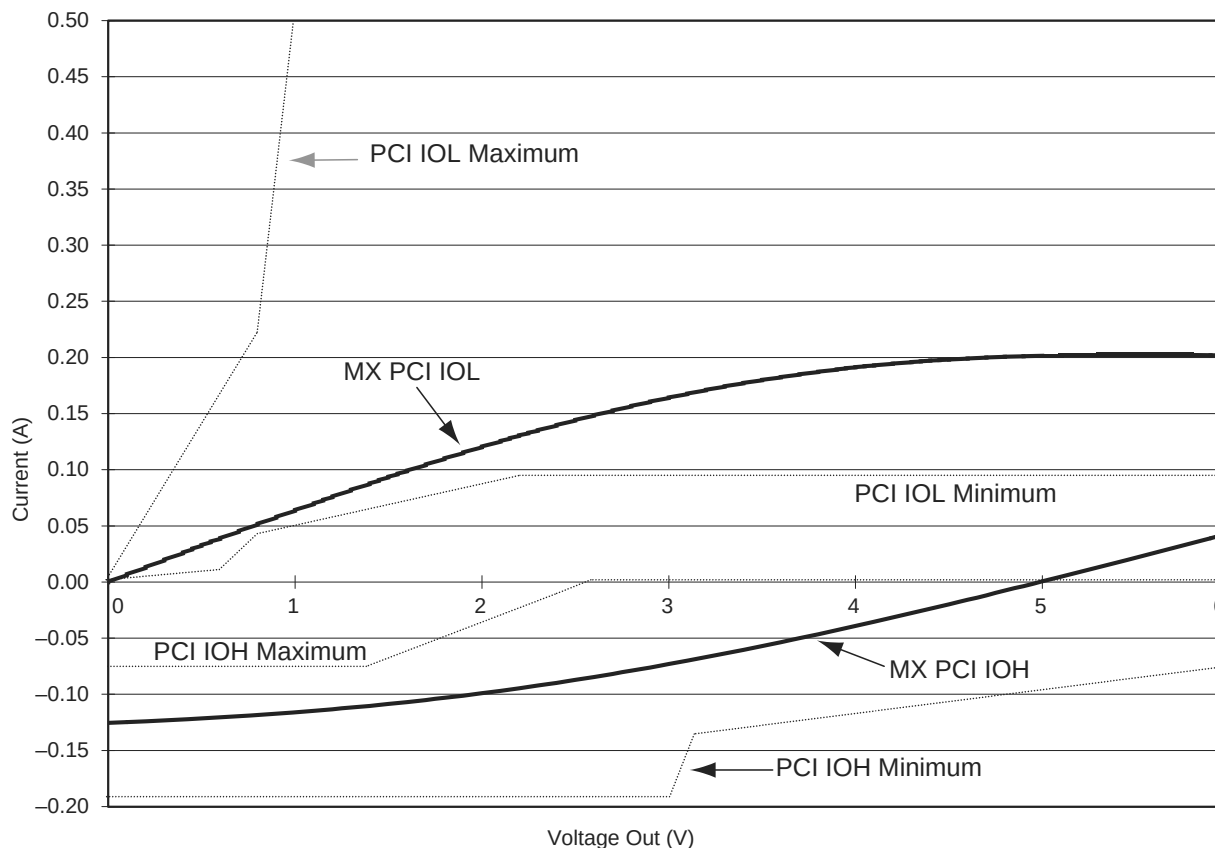
1. Only one output tested at a time. VCC/VCCI = min.
2. All outputs unloaded. All inputs = VCC/VCCI or GND.

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

Figure 16 • Typical Output Drive Characteristics (Based Upon Measured Data)

3.9.4 Junction Temperature (T_J)

The temperature variable in the Designer software refers to the junction temperature, not the ambient temperature. This is an important distinction because the heat generated from dynamic power consumption is usually hotter than the ambient temperature. The following equation can be used to calculate junction temperature.

$$\text{Junction Temperature} = \Delta T + T_a(1)$$

EQ 4

where:

- T_a = Ambient Temperature
- ΔT = Temperature gradient between junction (silicon) and ambient
- $\Delta T = \theta_{ja} * P$ (2)
- P = Power
- θ_{ja} = Junction to ambient of package. θ_{ja} numbers are located in Table 27, page 29.

3.9.5 Package Thermal Characteristics

The device junction-to-case thermal characteristic is θ_{jc} , and the junction-to-ambient air characteristic is θ_{ja} . The thermal characteristics for θ_{ja} are shown with two different air flow rates.

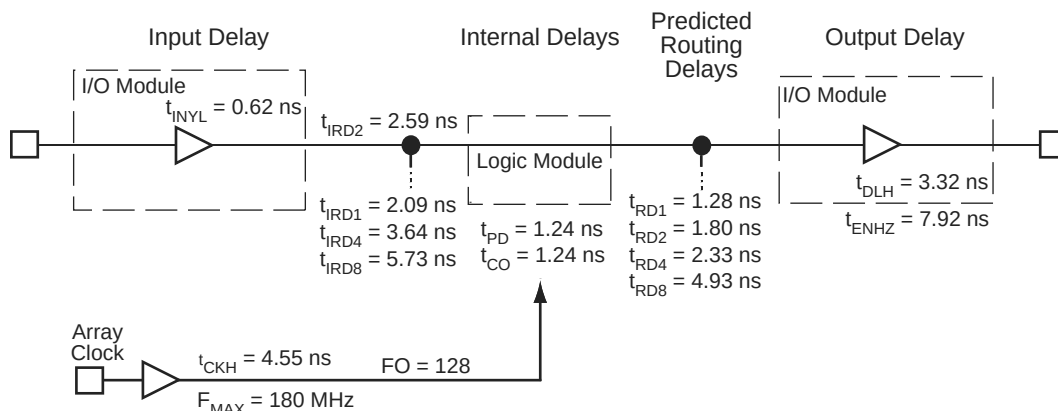
The maximum junction temperature is 150°C.

Maximum power dissipation for commercial- and industrial-grade devices is a function of θ_{ja} .

3.10 Timing Models

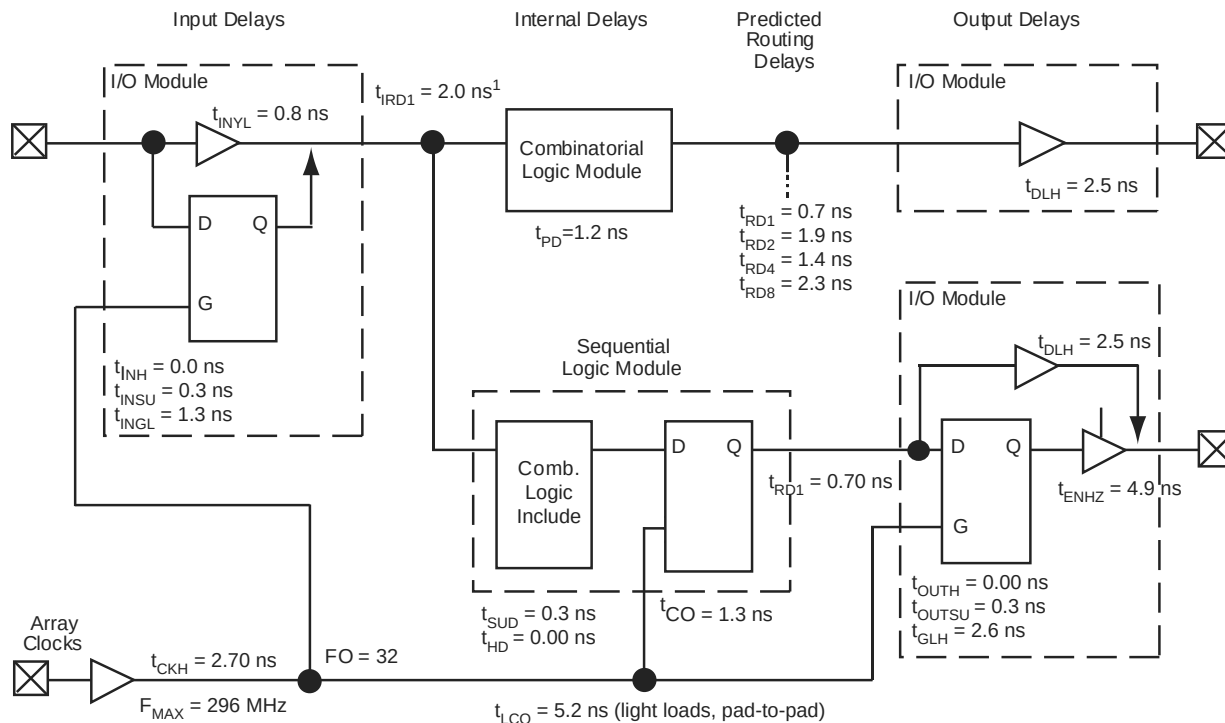
The following figures show various timing models.

Figure 17 • 40MX Timing Model*



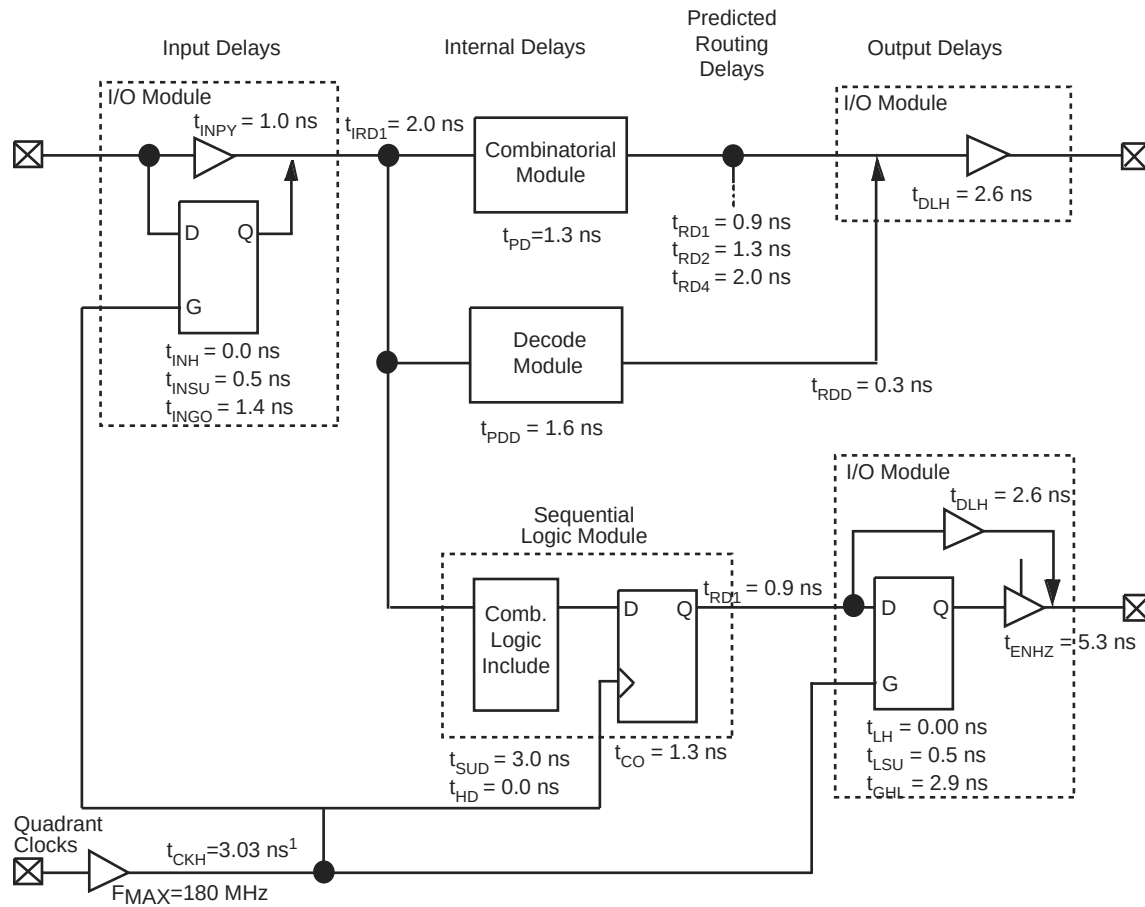
Note: Values are shown for 40MX –3 speed devices at 5.0 V worst-case commercial conditions.

Figure 18 • 42MX Timing Model



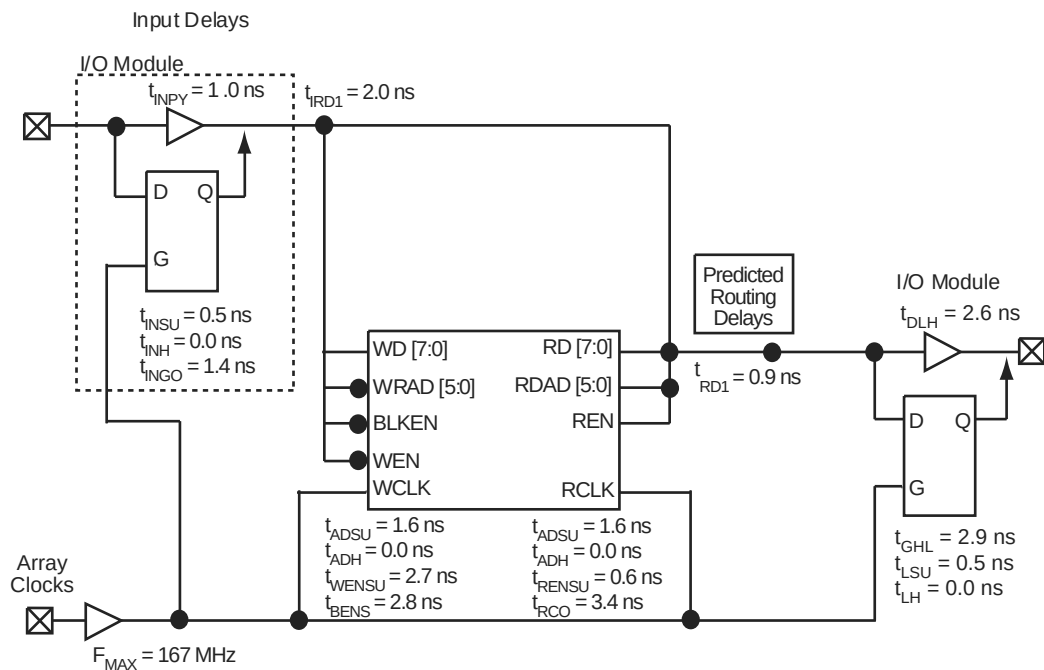
Note: 1. Input module predicted routing delay

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

Figure 19 • 42MX Timing Model (Logic Functions Using Quadrant Clocks)

Note: 1. Load-dependent

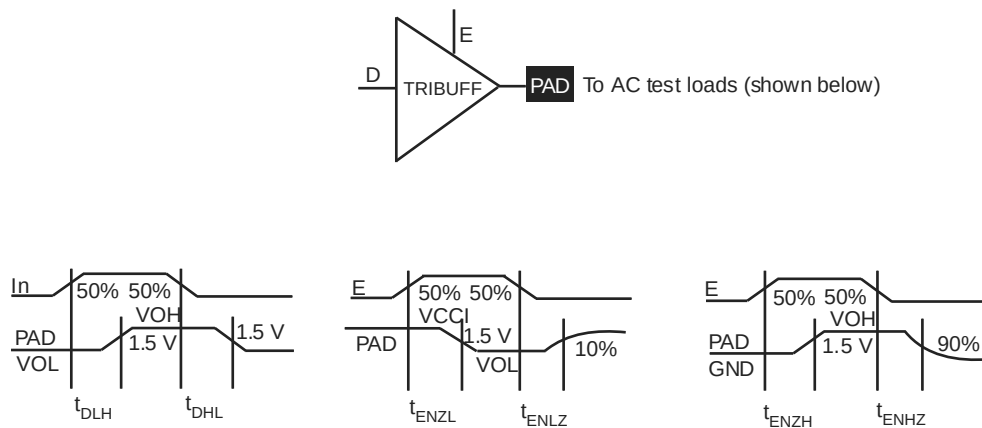
Note: 2. Values are shown for A42MX36 –3 at 5.0 V worst-case commercial conditions

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

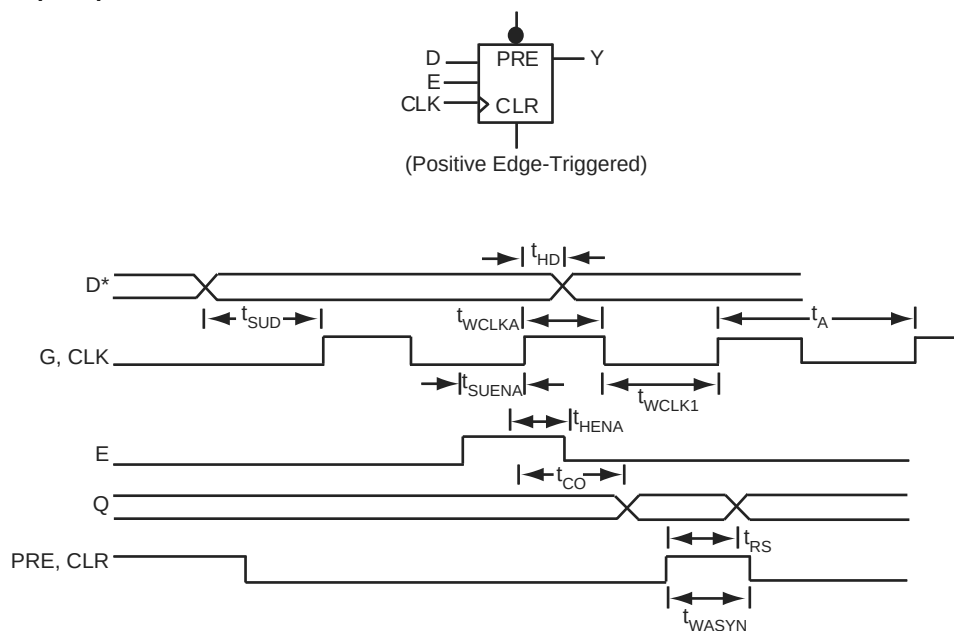
The following figures show parameter measurement details.

Figure 21 • Output Buffer Delays

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

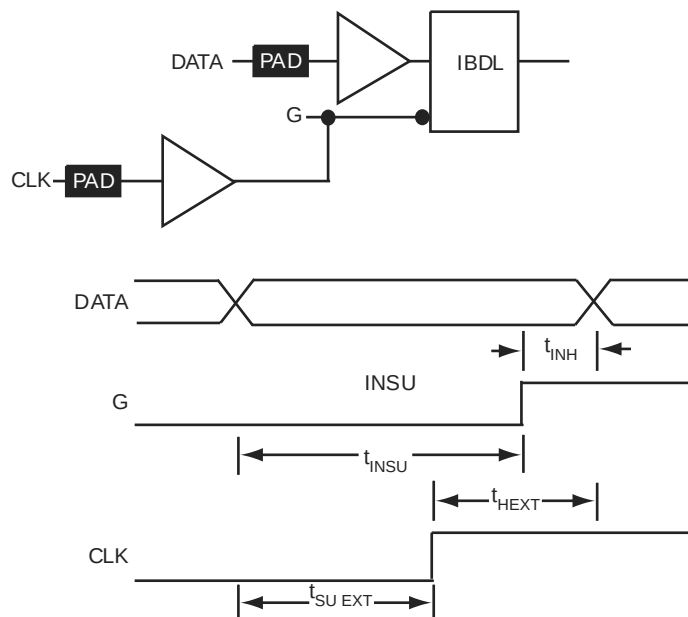


Table 35 • A40MX02 Timing Characteristics (Nominal 3.3 V Operation) (continued)
(Worst-Case Commercial Conditions, VCC = 3.0 V, T_J = 70°C)

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 36 • A40MX04 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.	
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

Table 42 • A42MX24 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.	
Input Module Predicted Routing Delays ²													
t _{IRD1}	FO = 1 Routing Delay		1.8		2.0		2.3		2.7		3.8		ns
t _{IRD2}	FO = 2 Routing Delay		2.1		2.3		2.6		3.1		4.3		ns
t _{IRD3}	FO = 3 Routing Delay		2.3		2.5		2.9		3.4		4.8		ns
t _{IRD4}	FO = 4 Routing Delay		2.5		2.8		3.2		3.7		5.2		ns
t _{IRD8}	FO = 8 Routing Delay		3.4		3.8		4.3		5.1		7.1		ns
Global Clock Network													
t _{CKH}	Input LOW to HIGH	FO = 32	2.6		2.9		3.3		3.9		5.4		ns
		FO = 486	2.9		3.2		3.6		4.3		5.9		ns
t _{CKL}	Input HIGH to LOW	FO = 32	3.7		4.1		4.6		5.4		7.6		ns
		FO = 486	4.3		4.7		5.4		6.3		8.8		ns
t _{PWH}	Minimum Pulse Width HIGH	FO = 32	2.2	2.4		2.7		3.2		4.5		ns	
		FO = 486	2.4	2.6		3.0		3.5		4.9		ns	
t _{PWL}	Minimum Pulse Width LOW	FO = 32	2.2	2.4		2.7		3.2		4.5		ns	
		FO = 486	2.4	2.6		3.0		3.5		4.9		ns	
t _{CKSW}	Maximum Skew	FO = 32	0.5		0.6		0.7		0.8		1.1		ns
		FO = 486	0.5		0.6		0.7		0.8		1.1		ns
t _{SUEXT}	Input Latch External Set-Up	FO = 32	0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns	
		FO = 486	0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns	
t _{HEXT}	Input Latch External Hold	FO = 32	2.8	3.1		3.5		4.1		5.7		ns	
		FO = 486	3.3	3.7		4.2		4.9		6.9		ns	
t _P	Minimum Period (1/f _{MAX})	FO = 32	4.7	5.2		5.7		6.5		10.9		ns	
		FO = 486	5.1	5.7		6.2		7.1		11.9		ns	

4 Package Pin Assignments

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

Figure 38 • PL44

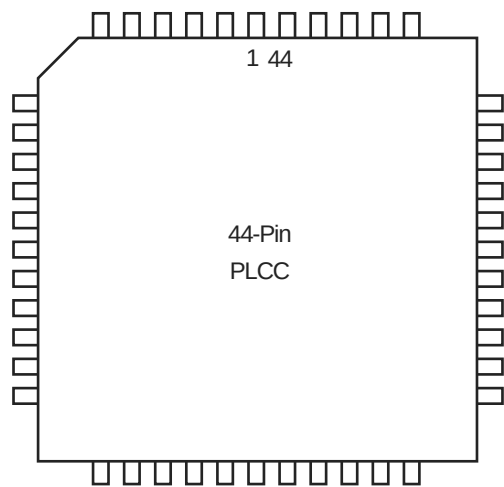


Table 47 • PL44

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 48 • PL68

PL68		
Pin Number	A40MX02 Function	A40MX04 Function
24	I/O	I/O
25	VCC	VCC
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	VCC	VCC
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	I/O	I/O
45	I/O	I/O
46	I/O	I/O
47	I/O	I/O
48	I/O	I/O
49	GND	GND
50	I/O	I/O
51	I/O	I/O
52	CLK, I/O	CLK, I/O
53	I/O	I/O
54	MODE	MODE
55	VCC	VCC
56	SDI, I/O	SDI, I/O
57	DCLK, I/O	DCLK, I/O
58	PRA, I/O	PRA, I/O
59	PRB, I/O	PRB, I/O
60	I/O	I/O

Table 50 • PQ 100

PQ100				
Pin Number	A40MX02 Function	A40MX04 Function	A42MX09 Function	A42MX16 Function
19	VCC	V _{CC}	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	I/O	GND	GND
23	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
24	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
25	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
26	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
27	NC	NC	I/O	I/O
28	NC	NC	I/O	I/O
29	NC	NC	I/O	I/O
30	NC	NC	I/O	I/O
31	NC	I/O	I/O	I/O
32	NC	I/O	I/O	I/O
33	NC	I/O	I/O	I/O
34	I/O	I/O	GND	GND
35	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
36	GND	GND	I/O	I/O
37	GND	GND	I/O	I/O
38	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
39	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
40	I/O	I/O	VCCA	VCCA
41	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
42	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
43	VCC	VCC	I/O	I/O
44	VCC	VCC	I/O	I/O
45	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
46	I/O	I/O	GND	GND
47	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
48	NC	I/O	I/O	I/O
49	NC	I/O	I/O	I/O
50	NC	I/O	I/O	I/O
51	NC	NC	I/O	I/O
52	NC	NC	SDO, I/O	SDO, I/O
53	NC	NC	I/O	I/O
54	NC	NC	I/O	I/O
55	NC	NC	I/O	I/O

Table 56 • VQ100

VQ100		
Pin Number	A42MX09 Function	A42MX16 Function
57	I/O	I/O
58	I/O	I/O
59	I/O	I/O
60	I/O	I/O
61	I/O	I/O
62	LP	LP
63	VCCA	VCCA
64	VCCI	VCCI
65	VCCA	VCCA
66	I/O	I/O
67	I/O	I/O
68	I/O	I/O
69	I/O	I/O
70	GND	GND
71	I/O	I/O
72	I/O	I/O
73	I/O	I/O
74	I/O	I/O
75	I/O	I/O
76	I/O	I/O
77	SDI, I/O	SDI, I/O
78	I/O	I/O
79	I/O	I/O
80	I/O	I/O
81	I/O	I/O
82	GND	GND
83	I/O	I/O
84	I/O	I/O
85	PRA, I/O	PRA, I/O
86	I/O	I/O
87	CLKA, I/O	CLKA, I/O
88	VCCA	VCCA
89	I/O	I/O
90	CLKB, I/O	CLKB, I/O
91	I/O	I/O
92	PRB, I/O	PRB, I/O

Table 60 • BG272

BG272	
Pin Number	A42MX36 Function
C3	GND
C4	I/O
C5	WD, I/O
C6	I/O
C7	QCLKC, I/O
C8	I/O
C9	I/O
C10	CLKB
C11	PRA, I/O
C12	WD, I/O
C13	I/O
C14	QCLKD, I/O
C15	I/O
C16	WD, I/O
C17	SDI, I/O
C18	I/O
C19	I/O
C20	I/O
D1	I/O
D2	I/O
D3	I/O
D4	I/O
D5	VCCI
D6	I/O
D7	I/O
D8	VCCA
D9	WD, I/O
D10	VCCI
D11	I/O
D12	VCCI
D13	I/O
D14	VCCI
D15	I/O
D16	VCCA
D17	GND
D18	I/O
D19	I/O

Table 60 • BG272

BG272	
Pin Number	A42MX36 Function
M10	GND
M11	GND
M12	GND
M17	I/O
M18	I/O
M19	I/O
M20	I/O
N1	I/O
N2	I/O
N3	I/O
N4	VCCI
N17	VCCI
N18	I/O
N19	I/O
N20	I/O
P1	I/O
P2	I/O
P3	I/O
P4	VCCA
P17	I/O
P18	I/O
P19	I/O
P20	I/O
R1	I/O
R2	I/O
R3	I/O
R4	VCCI
R17	VCCI
R18	I/O
R19	I/O
R20	I/O
T1	I/O
T2	I/O
T3	I/O
T4	I/O
T17	VCCA
T18	I/O