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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	72
Number of Gates	24000
Voltage - Supply	3V ~ 3.6V, 4.5V ~ 5.5V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-55°C ~ 125°C (TC)
Package / Case	84-LCC (J-Lead)
Supplier Device Package	84-PLCC (29.31x29.31)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/a42mx16-1plg84m

3.3.7 Low Power Mode

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

3.4 Power Dissipation

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

3.4.1 General Power Equation

$$P = [ICCstandby + ICCactive]*VCCI + IOL*VOL*N + IOH*(VCCI - VOH)*M$$

EQ 1

where:

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

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

3.4.2 Static Power Component

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

3.4.3 Active Power Component

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

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

$$Power(\mu W) = C_{EQ} * VCCA2 * F(1)$$

EQ 2

where:

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

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**

		Commercial		Commercial -F		Industrial		Military		
Symbol	**Parameter**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Units**
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 *IBIS model* (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

reliability. Devices should not be operated outside the recommended operating conditions.

Table 21 • **Recommended Operating Conditions**

Parameter	Commercial	Industrial	Military	Units
Temperature Range*	0 to +70	–40 to +85	–55 to +125	°C
VCCA	4.75 to 5.25	4.5 to 5.5	4.5 to 5.5	V
VCCI	3.14 to 3.47	3.0 to 3.6	3.0 to 3.6	V

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

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 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.	
t_{WCLKA}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Clock Active Pulse Width	4.6		5.3		5.6		7.0		9.8		ns
t_{WASYN}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Asynchronous Pulse Width	4.6		5.3		5.6		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

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.	
CMOS Output Module Timing[4]												
t_{DLH}	Data-to-Pad HIGH		5.5		6.4		7.2		8.5		11.9	ns
t_{DHL}	Data-to-Pad LOW		4.8		5.5		6.2		7.3		10.2	ns
t_{ENZH}	Enable Pad Z to HIGH		4.7		5.5		6.2		7.3		10.2	ns
t_{ENZL}	Enable Pad Z to LOW		6.8		7.9		8.9		10.5		14.7	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		0.05		0.05		0.06		0.07		0.10	ns/pF
d_{THL}	Delta HIGH to LOW		0.03		0.03		0.04		0.04		0.06	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 35 pF loading.

Table 38 • **A42MX09 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 Propagation Delays[1]												
t_{PD1}	Single Module		1.2		1.3		1.5		1.8		2.5	ns
t_{CO}	Sequential Clock-to-Q		1.3		1.4		1.6		1.9		2.7	ns
t_{GO}	Latch G-to-Q		1.2		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.6	ns
t_{RS}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Reset-to-Q		1.2		1.6		1.8		2.1		2.9	ns
Logic Module Predicted Routing Delays[2]												
t_{RD1}	FO = 1 Routing Delay		0.7		0.8		0.9		1.0		1.4	ns
t_{RD2}	FO = 2 Routing Delay		0.9		1.0		1.2		1.4		1.9	ns
t_{RD3}	FO = 3 Routing Delay		1.2		1.3		1.5		1.7		2.4	ns
t_{RD4}	FO = 4 Routing Delay		1.4		1.5		1.7		2.0		2.9	ns
t_{RD8}	FO = 8 Routing Delay		2.3		2.6		2.9		3.4		4.8	ns
Logic Module Sequential Timing[3, 4]												
t_{SUD}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Data Input Set-Up	0.3		0.4		0.4		0.5		0.7		ns
t_{HD}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Data Input Hold	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t_{SUENA}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Enable Set-Up	0.4		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	3.4		3.8		4.3		5.0		7.0		ns

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 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.	
CMOS Output Module Timing[5]												
t_{DLH}	Data-to-Pad HIGH		3.4		3.8		5.5		6.4		9.0	ns
t_{DHL}	Data-to-Pad LOW		4.1		4.5		4.2		5.0		7.0	ns
t_{ENZH}	Enable Pad Z to HIGH		3.7		4.1		4.6		5.5		7.6	ns
t_{ENZL}	Enable Pad Z to LOW		4.1		4.5		5.1		6.1		8.5	ns
t_{ENHZ}	Enable Pad HIGH to Z		6.9		7.6		8.6		10.2		14.2	ns
t_{ENLZ}	Enable Pad LOW to Z		7.5		8.3		9.4		11.1		15.5	ns
t_{GLH}	G-to-Pad HIGH		5.8		6.5		7.3		8.6		12.0	ns
t_{GHL}	G-to-Pad LOW		5.8		6.5		7.3		8.6		12.0	ns
t_{LSU}	I/O Latch Set-Up	0.7		0.8		0.9		1.0		1.4		ns
t_{LH}	I/O Latch Hold	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t_{LCO}	I/O Latch Clock-to-Out (Pad-to-Pad), 64 Clock Loading		8.7		9.7		10.9		12.9		18.0	ns
t_{ACO}	Array Clock-to-Out (Pad-to-Pad), 64 Clock Loading		12.2		13.5		15.4		18.1		25.3	ns
d_{TLH}	Capacity Loading, LOW to HIGH		0.04		0.04		0.05		0.06		0.08	ns/pF
d_{THL}	Capacity Loading, HIGH to LOW		0.05		0.05		0.06		0.07		0.10	ns/pF

1. *For dual-module macros, use $t_{PD1} + t_{RD1} + t_{PDn}$, $t_{CO} + t_{RD1} + t_{PDn}$, or $t_{PD1} + t_{RD1} + t_{SUD}$, 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 40 • **A42MX16 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 Propagation Delays[1]												
t_{PD1}	Single Module		1.4		1.5		1.7		2.0		2.8	ns
t_{CO}	Sequential Clock-to-Q		1.4		1.6		1.8		2.1		3.0	ns
t_{GO}	Latch G-to-Q		1.4		1.5		1.7		2.0		2.8	ns
t_{RS}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Reset-to-Q		1.6		1.7		2.0		2.3		3.3	ns
Logic Module Predicted Routing Delays[2]												
t_{RD1}	FO = 1 Routing Delay		0.8		0.9		1.0		1.2		1.6	ns
t_{RD2}	FO = 2 Routing Delay		1.0		1.2		1.3		1.5		2.1	ns

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.	
t_{RD3}	FO = 3 Routing Delay			1.3		1.4		1.6		1.9		2.7	ns
t_{RD4}	FO = 4 Routing Delay			1.6		1.7		2.0		2.3		3.2	ns
t_{RD8}	FO = 8 Routing Delay			2.6		2.9		3.2		3.8		5.3	ns
Logic Module Sequential Timing[3,4]													
t_{SUD}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Data Input Set-Up		0.3		0.4		0.4		0.5		0.7		ns
t_{HD}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Data Input Hold		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t_{SUENA}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Enable Set-Up		0.7		0.8		0.9		1.0		1.4		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		3.4		3.8		4.3		5.0		7.1		ns
t_{WASYN}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Asynchronous Pulse Width		4.5		5.0		5.6		6.6		9.2		ns
t_A	Flip-Flop Clock Input Period		6.8		7.6		8.6		10.1		14.1		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		0.5		0.5		0.6		0.7		1.0		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		0.5		0.5		0.6		0.7		1.0		ns
f_{MAX}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Clock Frequency			215		195		179		156		94	MHz
Input Module Propagation Delays													
t_{INYH}	Pad-to-Y HIGH			1.1		1.2		1.3		1.6		2.2	ns
t_{INYL}	Pad-to-Y LOW			0.8		0.9		1.0		1.2		1.7	ns
t_{INGH}	G to Y HIGH			1.4		1.6		1.8		2.1		2.9	ns
t_{INGL}	G to Y LOW			1.4		1.6		1.8		2.1		2.9	ns
Input Module Predicted Routing Delays[2]													
t_{IRD1}	FO = 1 Routing Delay			1.8		2.0		2.3		2.7		4.0	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		2.6		3.0		3.5		4.9	ns
t_{IRD4}	FO = 4 Routing Delay			2.6		3.0		3.3		3.9		5.4	ns
t_{IRD8}	FO = 8 Routing Delay			3.6		4.0		4.6		5.4		7.5	ns
Global Clock Network													
t_{CKH}	Input LOW to HIGH	FO = 32		2.6		2.9		3.3		3.9		5.4	ns
		FO = 384		2.9		3.2		3.6		4.3		6.0	ns
t_{CKL}	Input HIGH to LOW	FO = 32		3.8		4.2		4.8		5.6		7.8	ns
		FO = 384		4.5		5.0		5.6		6.6		9.2	ns
t_{PWH}	Minimum Pulse Width HIGH	FO = 32	3.2		3.5		4.0		4.7		6.6		ns
		FO = 384	3.7		4.1		4.6		5.4		7.6		ns

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		
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Units
t_{PWL}	Minimum Pulse Width LOW	FO = 32	3.2		3.5		4.0		4.7		6.6		ns
		FO = 384	3.7		4.1		4.6		5.4		7.6		ns
t_{CKSW}	Maximum Skew	FO = 32		0.3		0.4		0.4		0.5		0.7	ns
		FO = 384		0.3		0.4		0.4		0.5		0.7	ns
t_{SUEXT}	Input Latch External Set-Up	FO = 32	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
		FO = 384	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t_{HEXT}	Input Latch External Hold	FO = 32	2.8		3.1		5.5		4.1		5.7		ns
		FO = 384	3.2		3.5		4.0		4.7		6.6		ns
t_P	Minimum Period	FO = 32	4.2		4.67		5.1		5.8		9.7		ns
		FO = 384	4.6		5.1		5.6		6.4		10.7		ns
f_{MAX}	Maximum Frequency	FO = 32		237		215		198		172		103	MHz
		FO = 384		215		195		179		156		94	MHz

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.	
Logic Module Sequential Timing[3, 4]													
t_{SUD}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Data Input Set-Up		0.5		0.5		0.6		0.7		0.9		ns
t_{HD}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Data Input Hold		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t_{SUENA}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Enable Set-Up		1.0		1.1		1.2		1.4		2.0		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		4.8		5.3		6.0		7.1		9.9		ns
t_{WASYN}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Asynchronous Pulse Width		6.2		6.9		7.9		9.2		12.9		ns
t_A	Flip-Flop Clock Input Period		9.5		10.6		12.0		14.1		19.8		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		0.7		0.8		0.9		1.01		1.4		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		0.7		0.8		0.89		1.01		1.4		ns
f_{MAX}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Clock Frequency			129		117		108		94		56	MHz
Input Module Propagation Delays													
t_{INYH}	Pad-to-Y HIGH			1.5		1.6		1.9		2.2		3.1	ns
t_{INYL}	Pad-to-Y LOW			1.1		1.3		1.4		1.7		2.4	ns
t_{INGH}	G to Y HIGH			2.0		2.2		2.5		2.9		4.1	ns
t_{INGL}	G to Y LOW			2.0		2.2		2.5		2.9		4.1	ns
Input Module Predicted Routing Delays[2]													
t_{IRD1}	FO = 1 Routing Delay			2.6		2.9		3.2		3.8		5.3	ns
t_{IRD2}	FO = 2 Routing Delay			2.9		3.2		3.7		4.3		6.1	ns
t_{IRD3}	FO = 3 Routing Delay			3.3		3.6		4.1		4.9		6.8	ns
t_{IRD4}	FO = 4 Routing Delay			3.6		4.0		4.6		5.4		7.6	ns
t_{IRD8}	FO = 8 Routing Delay			5.1		5.6		6.4		7.5		10.5	ns
Global Clock Network													
t_{CKH}	Input LOW to HIGH	FO = 32		4.4		4.8		5.5		6.5		9.0	ns
		FO = 384		4.8		5.3		6.0		7.1		9.9	ns
t_{CKL}	Input HIGH to LOW	FO = 32		5.3		5.9		6.7		7.8		11.0	ns
		FO = 384		6.2		6.9		7.9		9.2		12.9	ns
t_{PWH}	Minimum Pulse Width HIGH	FO = 32	5.7		6.3		7.1		8.4		11.8		ns
		FO = 384	6.6		7.4		8.3		9.8		13.7		ns

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_{PWL}	Minimum Pulse Width LOW	FO = 32	5.3		5.9		6.7		7.8		11.0		ns
		FO = 384	6.2		6.9		7.9		9.2		12.9		ns
t_{CKSW}	Maximum Skew	FO = 32		0.5		0.5		0.6		0.7		1.0	ns
		FO = 384		2.2		2.4		2.7		3.2		4.5	ns
t_{SUEXT}	Input Latch External Set-Up	FO = 32	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
		FO = 384	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t_{HEXT}	Input Latch External Hold	FO = 32	3.9		4.3		4.9		5.7		8.0		ns
		FO = 384	4.5		4.9		5.6		6.6		9.2		ns
t_P	Minimum Period	FO = 32	7.0		7.8		8.4		9.7		16.2		ns
		FO = 384	7.7		8.6		9.3		10.7		17.8		ns
f_{MAX}	Maximum Frequency	FO = 32		142		129		119		103		62	MHz
		FO = 384		129		117		108		94		56	MHz
TTL Output Module Timing[5]													
t_{DLH}	Data-to-Pad HIGH			3.5		3.9		4.4		5.2		7.3	ns
t_{DHL}	Data-to-Pad LOW			4.1		4.6		5.2		6.1		8.6	ns
t_{ENZH}	Enable Pad Z to HIGH			3.8		4.2		4.8		5.6		7.8	ns
t_{ENZL}	Enable Pad Z to LOW			4.2		4.6		5.3		6.2		8.7	ns
t_{ENHZ}	Enable Pad HIGH to Z			7.6		8.4		9.5		11.2		15.7	ns
t_{ENLZ}	Enable Pad LOW to Z			7.0		7.8		8.8		10.4		14.5	ns
t_{GLH}	G-to-Pad HIGH			4.8		5.3		6.0		7.2		10.0	ns
t_{GHL}	G-to-Pad LOW			4.8		5.3		6.0		7.2		10.0	ns
t_{LCO}	I/O Latch Clock-to-Out (Pad-to-Pad), 64 Clock Loading			8.0		8.9		10.1		11.9		16.7	ns
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
CMOS Output Module Timing[5]													
t_{DLH}	Data-to-Pad HIGH			4.5		5.0		5.6		6.6		9.3	ns
t_{DHL}	Data-to-Pad LOW			3.4		3.8		4.3		5.1		7.1	ns
t_{ENZH}	Enable Pad Z to HIGH			3.8		4.2		4.8		5.6		7.8	ns
t_{ENZL}	Enable Pad Z to LOW			4.2		4.6		5.3		6.2		8.7	ns
t_{ENHZ}	Enable Pad HIGH to Z			7.6		8.4		9.5		11.2		15.7	ns
t_{ENLZ}	Enable Pad LOW to Z			7.0		7.8		8.8		10.4		14.5	ns
t_{GLH}	G-to-Pad HIGH			7.1		7.9		8.9		10.5		14.7	ns
t_{GHL}	G-to-Pad LOW			7.1		7.9		8.9		10.5		14.7	ns
t_{LCO}	I/O Latch Clock-to-Out (Pad-to-Pad), 64 Clock Loading			8.0		8.9		10.1		11.9		16.7	ns

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

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

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

Table 45 • **A42MX36 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		
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Units
t_{ACO}	Array Latch Clock-to-Out (Pad-to-Pad) 32 I/O		10.9		12.1		13.7		16.1		22.5	ns
d_{TLH}	Capacitive Loading, LOW to HIGH		0.10		0.11		0.12		0.14		0.20	ns/pF
d_{THL}	Capacitive Loading, HIGH to LOW		0.10		0.11		0.12		0.14		0.20	ns/pF
CMOS Output Module Timing[5]												
t_{DLH}	Data-to-Pad HIGH		4.9		5.5		6.2		7.3		10.3	ns
t_{DHL}	Data-to-Pad LOW		3.4		3.8		4.3		5.1		7.1	ns
t_{ENZH}	Enable Pad Z to HIGH		3.7		4.1		4.7		5.5		7.7	ns
t_{ENZL}	Enable Pad Z to LOW		4.1		4.6		5.2		6.1		8.5	ns
t_{ENHZ}	Enable Pad HIGH to Z		7.4		8.2		9.3		10.9		15.3	ns
t_{ENLZ}	Enable Pad LOW to Z		6.9		7.6		8.7		10.2		14.3	ns
t_{GLH}	G-to-Pad HIGH		7.0		7.8		8.9		10.4		14.6	ns
t_{GHL}	G-to-Pad LOW		7.0		7.8		8.9		10.4		14.6	ns
t_{LSU}	I/O Latch Set-Up	0.7		0.7		0.8		1.0		1.4		ns
t_{LH}	I/O Latch Hold	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t_{LCO}	I/O Latch Clock-to-Out (Pad-to-Pad) 32 I/O		7.9		8.8		10.0		11.8		16.5	ns

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

3.12 Pin Descriptions

This section lists the pin descriptions for 40MX and 42MX series FPGAs.

CLK/A/B, I/O Global Clock

Clock inputs for clock distribution networks. CLK is for 40MX while CLKA and CLKB are for 42MX devices. The clock input is buffered prior to clocking the logic modules. This pin can also be used as an I/O.

DCLK, I/ODiagnostic Clock

Clock input for diagnostic probe and device programming. DCLK is active when the MODE pin is HIGH. This pin functions as an I/O when the MODE pin is LOW.

GND, Ground

Input LOW supply voltage.

I/O, Input/Output

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

Figure 43 • **PQ160**

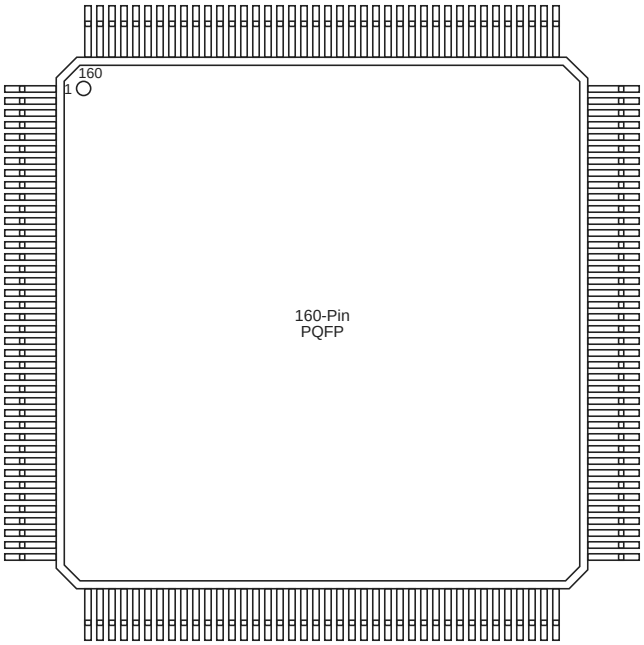


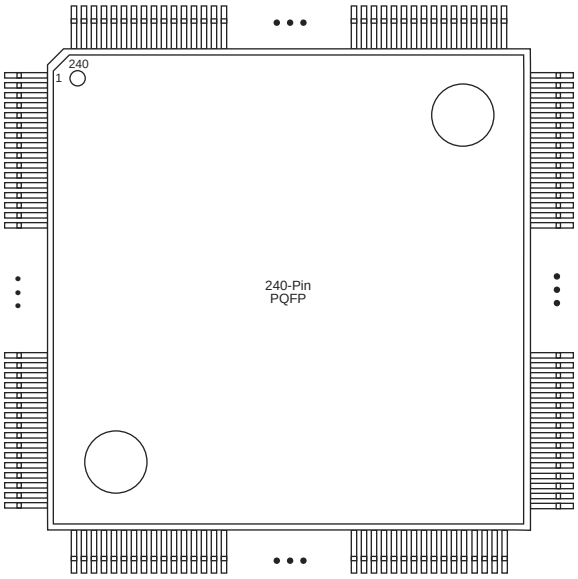
Table 52 • **PQ160**

PQ160			
Pin Number	**A42MX09 Function**	**A42MX16 Function**	**A42MX24 Function**
1	I/O	I/O	I/O
2	DCLK, I/O	DCLK, I/O	DCLK, I/O
3	NC	I/O	I/O
4	I/O	I/O	WD, I/O
5	I/O	I/O	WD, I/O
6	NC	VCCI	VCCI
7	I/O	I/O	I/O
8	I/O	I/O	I/O
9	I/O	I/O	I/O
10	NC	I/O	I/O
11	GND	GND	GND
12	NC	I/O	I/O
13	I/O	I/O	WD, I/O
14	I/O	I/O	WD, I/O
15	I/O	I/O	I/O
16	PRB, I/O	PRB, I/O	PRB, I/O
17	I/O	I/O	I/O
18	CLKB, I/O	CLKB, I/O	CLKB, I/O
19	I/O	I/O	I/O
20	VCCA	VCCA	VCCA

Table 53 • **PQ208**

PQ208			
Pin Number	**A42MX16 Function**	**A42MX24 Function**	**A42MX36 Function**
206	I/O	I/O	I/O
207	DCLK, I/O	DCLK, I/O	DCLK, I/O
208	I/O	I/O	I/O

Figure 45 • **PQ240**



Note: This figure shows the 240-Pin PQFP Package top view.

Table 54 • **PQ240**

PQ240	
Pin Number	**A42MX36 Function**
1	I/O
2	DCLK, I/O
3	I/O
4	I/O
5	I/O
6	WD, I/O
7	WD, I/O
8	VCCI
9	I/O
10	I/O
11	I/O
12	I/O
13	I/O
14	I/O

Table 58 • **CQ208**

CQ208	
Pin Number	**A42MX36 Function**
185	I/O
186	CLKB, I/O
187	I/O
188	PRB, I/O
189	I/O
190	WD, I/O
191	WD, I/O
192	I/O
193	I/O
194	WD, I/O
195	WD, I/O
196	QCLKC, I/O
197	I/O
198	I/O
199	I/O
200	I/O
201	I/O
202	VCCI
203	WD, I/O
204	WD, I/O
205	I/O
206	I/O
207	DCLK, I/O
208	I/O

Table 60 • **BG272**

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