Welcome to E-XFL.COM

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	176
Number of Gates	36000
Voltage - Supply	3V ~ 3.6V, 4.75V ~ 5.25V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 70°C (TA)
Package / Case	208-BFQFP
Supplier Device Package	208-PQFP (28x28)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/a42mx24-3pq208

Microsemi Corporate Headquarters
One Enterprise, Aliso Viejo,
CA 92656 USA
Within the USA: +1 (800) 713-4113
Outside the USA: +1 (949) 380-6100
Fax: +1 (949) 215-4996
Email: sales.support@microsemi.com
www.microsemi.com

About Microsemi

Microsemi Corporation (Nasdaq: MSCC) offers a comprehensive portfolio of semiconductor and system solutions for aerospace & defense, communications, data center and industrial markets. Products include high-performance and radiation-hardened analog mixed-signal integrated circuits, FPGAs, SoCs and ASICs; power management products; timing and synchronization devices and precise time solutions, setting the world's standard for time; voice processing devices; RF solutions; discrete components; enterprise storage and communication solutions, security technologies and scalable anti-tamper products; Ethernet solutions; Power-over-Ethernet ICs and midspans; as well as custom design capabilities and services. Microsemi is headquartered in Aliso Viejo, California, and has approximately 4,800 employees globally. Learn more at www.microsemi.com.

5172136. 15.0 12/16

Figures

Figure 5 • **A42MX24 and A42MX36 D-Module Implementation**

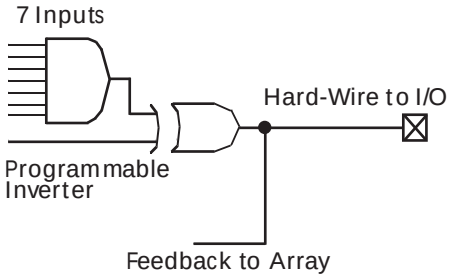
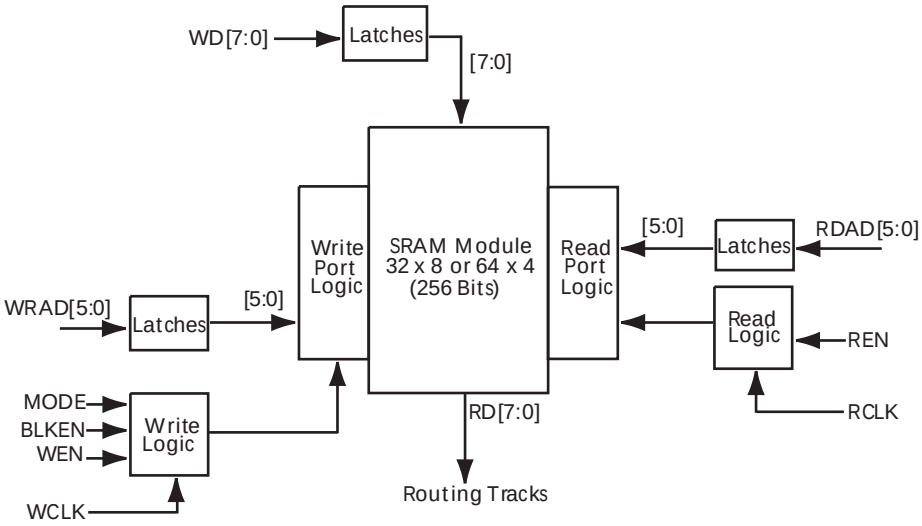


Figure 6 • **A42MX36 Dual-Port SRAM Block**



3.2.3 Routing Structure

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

3.2.3.1 Horizontal Routing

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

3.2.3.2 Vertical Routing

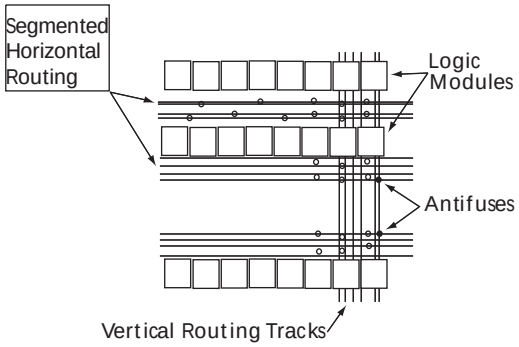
Another set of routing tracks run vertically through the module. There are three types of vertical tracks: input, output, and long. Long tracks span the column length of the module, and can be divided into multiple segments. Each segment in an input track is dedicated to the input of a particular module;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

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

3.2.3.3 Antifuse Structures

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

Figure 7 • **MX Routing Structure**



3.2.4 Clock Networks

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 refered 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**

		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

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.	
CMOS Output Module Timing[1]												
t_{DLH}	Data-to-Pad HIGH		3.9		4.5		5.1		6.05		8.5	ns
t_{DHL}	Data-to-Pad LOW		3.4		3.9		4.4		5.2		7.3	ns
t_{ENZH}	Enable Pad Z to HIGH		3.4		3.9		4.4		5.2		7.3	ns
t_{ENZL}	Enable Pad Z to LOW		4.9		5.6		6.4		7.5		10.5	ns
t_{ENHZ}	Enable Pad HIGH to Z		7.9		9.1		10.4		12.2		17.0	ns
t_{ENLZ}	Enable Pad LOW to Z		5.9		6.8		7.7		9.0		12.6	ns
d_{TLH}	Delta LOW to HIGH		0.03		0.04		0.04		0.05		0.07	ns/pF
d_{THL}	Delta HIGH to LOW		0.02		0.02		0.03		0.03		0.04	ns/pF

1. *Routing delays are for typical designs across worst-case operating conditions. These parameters should be used for estimating device performance. Post-route timing analysis or simulation is required to determine actual performance.*
2. Set-up times assume fanout of 3. Further testing information can be obtained from the Timer utility
3. The hold time for the DFME1A macro may be greater than 0 ns. Use the Timer utility from the Designer software to check the hold time for this macro.
4. Delays based on 35 pF loading

Table 37 • A40MX04 Timing Characteristics (Nominal 3.3 V Operation) (Worst-Case Commercial Conditions, VCC = 3.0 V, T_J = 70°C)

Parameter / Description		–3 Speed		–2 Speed		–1 Speed		Std Speed		–F Speed		Units
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
Logic Module Propagation Delays												
t_{PD1}	Single Module		1.7		2.0		2.3		2.7		3.7	ns
t_{PD2}	Dual-Module Macros		3.7		4.3		4.9		5.7		8.0	ns
t_{CO}	Sequential Clock-to-Q		1.7		2.0		2.3		2.7		3.7	ns
t_{GO}	Latch G-to-Q		1.7		2.0		2.3		2.7		3.7	ns
t_{RS}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Reset-to-Q		1.7		2.0		2.3		2.7		3.7	ns
Logic Module Predicted Routing Delays[1]												
t_{RD1}	FO = 1 Routing Delay		1.9		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		4.1		4.8		5.4		6.3		8.9	ns
t_{RD8}	FO = 8 Routing Delay		7.1		8.1		9.2		10.9		15.2	ns
Logic Module Sequential Timing[2]												
t_{SUD}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Data Input Set-Up	4.3		5.0		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		5.0		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

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 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 Propagation Delays												
t_{INPY}	Input Data Pad-to-Y		1.0		1.1		1.3		1.5		2.1	ns
t_{INGO}	Input Latch Gate-to-Output		1.3		1.4		1.6		1.9		2.6	ns
t_{INH}	Input Latch Hold	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t_{INSU}	Input Latch Set-Up	0.5		0.5		0.6		0.7		1.0		ns
t_{ILA}	Latch Active Pulse Width	4.7		5.2		5.9		6.9		9.7		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.	
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		3.6		4.3		6.0	ns
t_{IRD3}	FO = 3 Routing Delay			3.2		3.6		4.0		4.8		6.6	ns
t_{IRD4}	FO = 4 Routing Delay			3.5		3.9		4.4		5.2		7.3	ns
t_{IRD8}	FO = 8 Routing Delay			4.8		5.3		6.1		7.1		10.0	ns
Global Clock Network													
t_{CKH}	Input LOW to HIGH	FO = 32		4.4		4.8		5.5		6.5		9.1	ns
		FO = 486		4.8		5.3		6.0		7.1		10.0	ns
t_{CKL}	Input HIGH to LOW	FO = 32		5.1		5.7		6.4		7.6		10.6	ns
		FO = 486		6.0		6.6		7.5		8.8		12.4	ns
t_{PWH}	Minimum Pulse Width HIGH	FO = 32	3.0		3.3		3.8		4.5		6.3		ns
		FO = 486	3.3		3.7		4.2		4.9		6.9		ns
t_{PWL}	Minimum Pulse Width LOW	FO = 32	3.0		3.4		3.8		4.5		6.3		ns
		FO = 486	3.3		3.7		4.2		4.9		6.9		ns
t_{CKSW}	Maximum Skew	FO = 32		0.8		0.8		1.0		1.1		1.6	ns
		FO = 486		0.8		0.8		1.0		1.1		1.6	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
TTL Output Module Timing[5]													
t_{DLH}	Data-to-Pad HIGH			3.4		3.8		4.3		5.0		7.1	ns
t_{DHL}	Data-to-Pad LOW			4.0		4.4		5.0		5.9		8.3	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			3.9		4.4		5.0		5.8		8.2	ns
t_{ENHZ}	Enable Pad HIGH to Z			7.2		8.0		9.1		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			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_{LSU}	I/O Latch Output Set-Up		0.7		0.7		0.8		1.0		1.4		ns

Figure 42 • **PQ144**

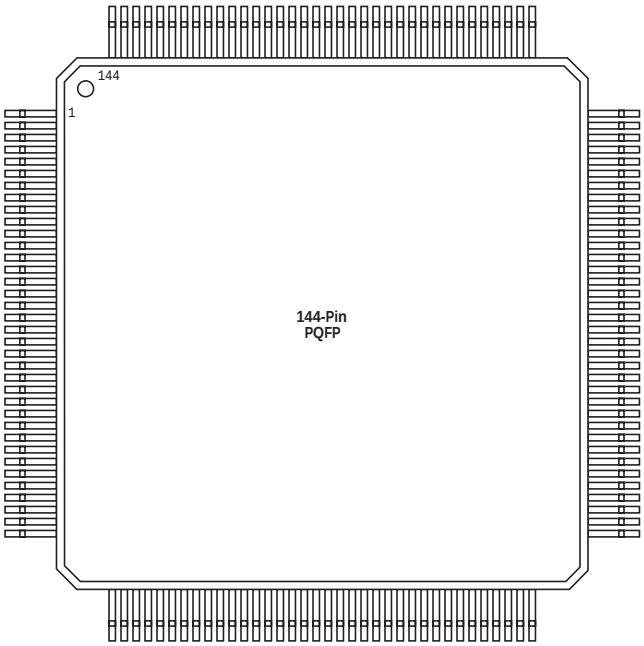


Table 51 • **PQ144**

PQ144	
Pin Number	**A42MX09 Function**
1	I/O
2	MODE
3	I/O
4	I/O
5	I/O

Table 51 • **PQ144**

PQ144	
Pin Number	**A42MX09 Function**
6	I/O
7	I/O
8	I/O
9	GNDQ
10	GNDI
11	NC
12	I/O
13	I/O
14	I/O
15	I/O
16	I/O
17	I/O
18	VSV
19	VCC
20	VCCI
21	NC
22	I/O
23	I/O
24	I/O
25	I/O
26	I/O
27	I/O
28	GND
29	GNDI
30	NC
31	I/O
32	I/O
33	I/O
34	I/O
35	I/O
36	I/O
37	BININ
38	BINOUT
39	I/O
40	I/O
41	I/O
42	I/O

Table 51 • **PQ144**

PQ144	
Pin Number	**A42MX09 Function**
43	I/O
44	GNDQ
45	GNDI
46	NC
47	I/O
48	I/O
49	I/O
50	I/O
51	I/O
52	I/O
53	I/O
54	VCC
55	VCCI
56	NC
57	I/O
58	I/O
59	I/O
60	I/O
61	I/O
62	I/O
63	I/O
64	GND
65	GNDI
66	I/O
67	I/O
68	I/O
69	I/O
70	I/O
71	SDO
72	I/O
73	I/O
74	I/O
75	I/O
76	I/O
77	I/O
78	I/O
79	GNDQ

Table 51 • **PQ144**

PQ144	
Pin Number	**A42MX09 Function**
80	GNDI
81	NC
82	I/O
83	I/O
84	I/O
85	I/O
86	I/O
87	I/O
88	VKS
89	VPP
90	VCC
91	VCCI
92	NC
93	VSV
94	I/O
95	I/O
96	I/O
97	I/O
98	I/O
99	I/O
100	GND
101	GNDI
102	NC
103	I/O
104	I/O
105	I/O
106	I/O
107	I/O
108	I/O
109	I/O
110	SDI
111	I/O
112	I/O
113	I/O
114	I/O
115	I/O
116	GNDQ

Table 52 • **PQ160**

PQ160			
Pin Number	**A42MX09 Function**	**A42MX16 Function**	**A42MX24 Function**
21	CLKA, I/O	CLKA, I/O	CLKA, I/O
22	I/O	I/O	I/O
23	PRA, I/O	PRA, I/O	PRA, I/O
24	NC	I/O	WD, I/O
25	I/O	I/O	WD, I/O
26	I/O	I/O	I/O
27	I/O	I/O	I/O
28	NC	I/O	I/O
29	I/O	I/O	WD, I/O
30	GND	GND	GND
31	NC	I/O	WD, I/O
32	I/O	I/O	I/O
33	I/O	I/O	I/O
34	I/O	I/O	I/O
35	NC	VCCI	VCCI
36	I/O	I/O	WD, I/O
37	I/O	I/O	WD, I/O
38	SDI, I/O	SDI, I/O	SDI, I/O
39	I/O	I/O	I/O
40	GND	GND	GND
41	I/O	I/O	I/O
42	I/O	I/O	I/O
43	I/O	I/O	I/O
44	GND	GND	GND
45	I/O	I/O	I/O
46	I/O	I/O	I/O
47	I/O	I/O	I/O
48	I/O	I/O	I/O
49	GND	GND	GND
50	I/O	I/O	I/O
51	I/O	I/O	I/O
52	NC	I/O	I/O
53	I/O	I/O	I/O
54	NC	VCCA	VCCA
55	I/O	I/O	I/O
56	I/O	I/O	I/O
57	VCCA	VCCA	VCCA

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 58 • **CQ208**

CQ208	
Pin Number	**A42MX36 Function**
111	I/O
112	I/O
113	I/O
114	I/O
115	I/O
116	I/O
117	I/O
118	I/O
119	I/O
120	I/O
121	I/O
122	I/O
123	I/O
124	I/O
125	I/O
126	GND
127	I/O
128	TCK, I/O
129	LP
130	VCCA
131	GND
132	VCCI
133	VCCA
134	I/O
135	I/O
136	VCCA
137	I/O
138	I/O
139	I/O
140	I/O
141	I/O
142	I/O
143	I/O
144	I/O
145	I/O
146	I/O
147	I/O

Table 59 • **CQ256**

CQ256	
Pin Number	**A42MX36 Function**
22	I/O
23	I/O
24	I/O
25	I/O
26	VCCA
27	I/O
28	I/O
29	VCCA
30	VCCI
31	GND
32	VCCA
33	LP
34	TCK, I/O
35	I/O
36	GND
37	I/O
38	I/O
39	I/O
40	I/O
41	I/O
42	I/O
43	I/O
44	I/O
45	I/O
46	I/O
47	I/O
48	GND
49	I/O
50	I/O
51	I/O
52	I/O
53	I/O
54	I/O
55	I/O
56	I/O
57	I/O
58	I/O

Table 60 • **BG272**

BG272	
Pin Number	**A42MX36 Function**
A6	I/O
A7	WD, I/O
A8	WD, I/O
A9	I/O
A10	I/O
A11	CLKA
A12	I/O
A13	I/O
A14	I/O
A15	I/O
A16	WD, I/O
A17	I/O
A18	I/O
A19	GND
A20	GND
B1	GND
B2	GND
B3	DCLK, I/O
B4	I/O
B5	I/O
B6	I/O
B7	WD, I/O
B8	I/O
B9	PRB, I/O
B10	I/O
B11	I/O
B12	WD, I/O
B13	I/O
B14	I/O
B15	WD, I/O
B16	I/O
B17	WD, I/O
B18	I/O
B19	GND
B20	GND
C1	I/O
C2	MODE