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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	72
Number of Gates	36000
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/a42mx24-pl84m

Tables

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)

- VCCA = Power supply in volts (V)
- F = Switching frequency in megahertz (MHz)

3.4.4 Equivalent Capacitance

Equivalent capacitance is calculated by measuring ICCactive at a specified frequency and voltage for each circuit component of interest. Measurements have been made over a range of frequencies at a fixed value of VCC. Equivalent capacitance is frequency-independent, so the results can be used over a wide range of operating conditions. Equivalent capacitance values are shown below.

3.4.5 C_{EQ} Values for Microsemi MX FPGAs

Modules (C_{EQM})3.5

Input Buffers (C_{EQI})6.9

Output Buffers (C_{EQO})18.2

Routed Array Clock Buffer Loads (C_{EQCR})1.4

To calculate the active power dissipated from the complete design, the switching frequency of each part of the logic must be known. The equation below shows a piece-wise linear summation over all components.

$$\text{Power} = VCCA^2 * [(m \times C_{EQM} * f_m)_{modules} + (n * C_{EQI} * f_n)_{inputs} + (p * (C_{EQO} + C_L) * f_p)_{outputs} +$$
$$0.5 * (q_1 * C_{EQCR} * f_{q1})_{routed\_Clk1} + (r_1 * f_{q1})_{routed\_Clk1} +$$
$$0.5 * (q_2 * C_{EQCR} * f_{q2})_{routed\_Clk2} + (r_2 * f_{q2})_{routed\_Clk2} (2)]$$

EQ 3

where:

m = Number of logic modules switching at frequency f_m

n = Number of input buffers switching at frequency f_n

p = Number of output buffers switching at frequency f_p

q_1 = Number of clock loads on the first routed array clock

q_2 = Number of clock loads on the second routed array clock

r_1 = Fixed capacitance due to first routed array clock

r_2 = Fixed capacitance due to second routed array clock

C_{EQM} = Equivalent capacitance of logic modules in pF

C_{EQI} = Equivalent capacitance of input buffers in pF

C_{EQO} = Equivalent capacitance of output buffers in pF

C_{EQCR} = Equivalent capacitance of routed array clock in pF

C_L = Output load capacitance in pF

f_m = Average logic module switching rate in MHz

f_n = Average input buffer switching rate in MHz

f_p = Average output buffer switching rate in MHz

f_{q1} = Average first routed array clock rate in MHz

3.9.3 Output Drive Characteristics for 3.3 V PCI Signaling

Table 25 • **DC Specification (3.3 V PCI Signaling)[1]**

			PCI		MX		
Symbol	**Parameter**	**Condition**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Units**
VCCI	Supply Voltage for I/Os		3.0	3.6	3.0	3.6[2]	V
VIH	Input High Voltage		0.5	VCC + 0.5	0.5	VCCI + 0.3	V
VIL	Input Low Voltage		–0.5	0.8	–0.3	0.8	V
IIH	Input High Leakage Current	VIN = 2.7 V		70		10	µA
IIL	Input Leakage Current			–70		–10	µA
VOH	Output High Voltage	IOUT = –2 mA	0.9		3.3		V
VOL	Output Low Voltage	IOUT = 3 mA, 6 mA		0.1		0.1 VCCI	V
C_{IN}	Input Pin Capacitance			10		10	pF
C_{CLK}	CLK Pin Capacitance		5	12		10	pF
L_{PIN}	Pin Inductance			20		< 8 nH[3]	nH

1. PCI Local Bus Specification, Version 2.1, Section 4.2.2.1.
2. Maximum rating for VCCI –0.5 V to 7.0V.
3. Dependent upon the chosen package. PCI recommends QFP and BGA packaging to reduce pin inductance and capacitance.

Table 26 • **AC Specifications for (3.3 V PCI Signaling)***

			PCI		MX		
Symbol	**Parameter**	**Condition**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Units**
ICL	Low Clamp Current	–5 < VIN ≤ –1	–25 + (VIN +1) /0.015		–60	–10	mA
Slew (r)	Output Rise Slew Rate	0.2 V to 0.6 V load	1	4	1.8	2.8	V/ns
Slew (f)	Output Fall Slew Rate	0.6 V to 0.2 V load	1	4	2.8	4.0	V/ns

Note: *PCI Local Bus Specification, Version 2.1, Section 4.2.2.2.

A sample calculation of the absolute maximum power dissipation allowed for a TQ176 package at commercial temperature and still air is given in the following equation

$$\text{MaximumPowerAllowed} = \frac{\text{Max} \cdot \text{junction temp} \cdot (°\text{C}) - \text{Max} \cdot \text{ambient temp} \cdot (°\text{C})}{\theta_{ja}(°(\text{C}/\text{W}))} = \frac{150°\text{C} - 70°\text{C}}{(28°\text{C})/\text{W}} = 2.86\text{W}$$

EQ 5

The maximum power dissipation for military-grade devices is a function of θ_{jc}. A sample calculation of the absolute maximum power dissipation allowed for CQFP 208-pin package at military temperature and still air is given in the following equation

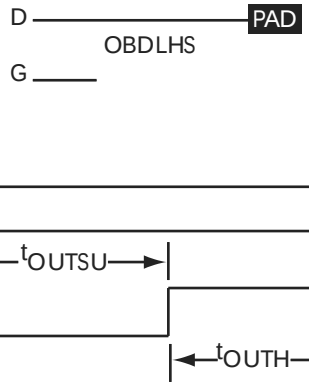
$$\text{MaximumPowerAllowed} = \frac{\text{Max} \cdot \text{junction temp} \cdot (°\text{C}) - \text{Max} \cdot \text{ambient temp} \cdot (°\text{C})}{\theta_{jc}(°(\text{C}/\text{W}))} = \frac{150°\text{C} - 125°\text{C}}{(6.3°\text{C})/\text{W}} = 3.97\text{W}$$

EQ 6

Table 27 • **Package Thermal Characteristics**

			θ_{ja}			
Plastic Packages	**Pin Count**	θ_{jc}	**Still Air**	**1.0 m/s 200 ft/min.**	**2.5 m/s 500 ft/min.**	**Units**
Plastic Quad Flat Pack	100	12.0	27.8	23.4	21.2	°C/W
Plastic Quad Flat Pack	144	10.0	26.2	22.8	21.1	°C/W
Plastic Quad Flat Pack	160	10.0	26.2	22.8	21.1	°C/W
Plastic Quad Flat Pack	208	8.0	26.1	22.5	20.8	°C/W
Plastic Quad Flat Pack	240	8.5	25.6	22.3	20.8	°C/W
Plastic Leaded Chip Carrier	44	16.0	20.0	24.5	22.0	°C/W
Plastic Leaded Chip Carrier	68	13.0	25.0	21.0	19.4	°C/W
Plastic Leaded Chip Carrier	84	12.0	22.5	18.9	17.6	°C/W
Thin Plastic Quad Flat Pack	176	11.0	24.7	19.9	18.0	°C/W
Very Thin Plastic Quad Flat Pack	80	12.0	38.2	31.9	29.4	°C/W
Very Thin Plastic Quad Flat Pack	100	10.0	35.3	29.4	27.1	°C/W
Plastic Ball Grid Array	272	3.0	18.3	14.9	13.9	°C/W
Ceramic Packages						
Ceramic Pin Grid Array	132	4.8	25.0	20.6	18.7	°C/W
Ceramic Quad Flat Pack	208	2.0	22.0	19.8	18.0	°C/W
Ceramic Quad Flat Pack	256	2.0	20.0	16.5	15.0	°C/W

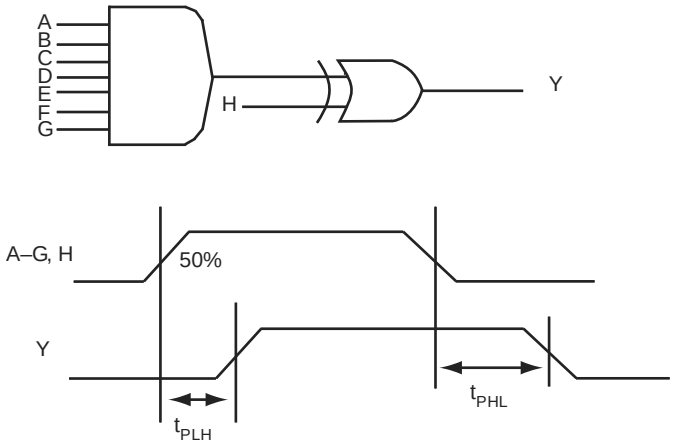
Figure 27 • **Output Buffer Latches**



3.10.4 Decode Module Timing

The following figure shows decode module timing.

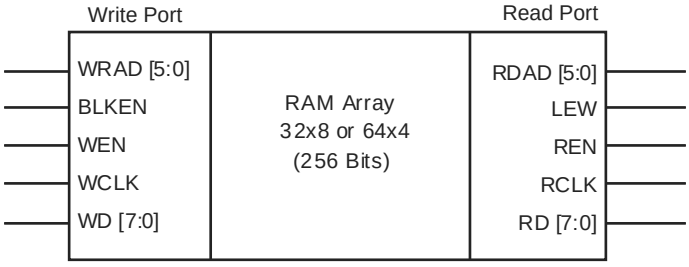
Figure 28 • **Decode Module Timing**



3.10.5 SRAM Timing Characteristics

The following figure shows SRAM timing characteristics.

Figure 29 • **SRAM Timing Characteristics**



3.10.6 Dual-Port SRAM Timing Waveforms

The following figures show dual-port SRAM timing waveforms.

Table 34 • **A40MX02 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.	
TTL Output Module Timing[4]												
t_{DLH}	Data-to-Pad HIGH		3.3		3.8		4.3		5.1		7.2	ns
t_{DHL}	Data-to-Pad LOW		4.0		4.6		5.2		6.1		8.6	ns
t_{ENZH}	Enable Pad Z to HIGH		3.7		4.3		4.9		5.8		8.0	ns
t_{ENZL}	Enable Pad Z to LOW		4.7		5.4		6.1		7.2		10.1	ns
t_{ENHZ}	Enable Pad HIGH to Z		7.9		9.1		10.4		12.2		17.1	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		0.02		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
CMOS Output Module Timing[4]												
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 tool from the Designer software to check the hold time for this macro.
4. Delays based on 35pF loading

Table 35 • **A40MX02 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]												

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

Parameter / Description			–3 Speed		–2 Speed		–1 Speed		Std Speed		–F Speed		Units
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
Input Module Predicted Routing Delays1													
t_{IRD1}	FO = 1 Routing Delay			2.9		3.3		3.8		4.5		6.3	ns
t_{IRD2}	FO = 2 Routing Delay			3.6		4.2		4.8		5.6		7.8	ns
t_{IRD3}	FO = 3 Routing Delay			4.4		5.0		5.7		6.7		9.4	ns
t_{IRD4}	FO = 4 Routing Delay			5.1		5.9		6.7		7.8		11.0	ns
t_{IRD8}	FO = 8 Routing Delay			8.0		9.3		10.5		12.4		17.2	ns
Global Clock Network													
t_{CKH}	Input LOW to HIGH	FO = 16		6.4		7.4		8.4		9.9		13.8	ns
		FO = 128		6.4		7.4		8.4		9.9		13.8	
t_{CKL}	Input HIGH to LOW	FO = 16		6.8		7.8		8.9		10.4		14.6	ns
		FO = 128		6.8		7.8		8.9		10.4		14.6	
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	
t_P	Minimum Period	FO = 16	6.5		7.5		8.5		10.1		14.1		ns
		FO = 128	6.8		7.8		8.9		10.4		14.6		
f_{MAX}	Maximum Frequency	FO = 16		113		105		96		83		50	MHz
		FO = 128		109		101		92		80		48	
TTL Output Module Timing[4]													
t_{DLH}	Data-to-Pad HIGH			4.7		5.4		6.1		7.2		10.0	ns
t_{DHL}	Data-to-Pad LOW			5.6		6.4		7.3		8.6		12.0	ns
t_{ENZH}	Enable Pad Z to HIGH			5.2		6.0		6.9		8.1		11.3	ns
t_{ENZL}	Enable Pad Z to LOW			6.6		7.6		8.6		10.1		14.1	ns
t_{ENHZ}	Enable Pad HIGH to Z			11.1		12.8		14.5		17.1		23.9	ns
t_{ENLZ}	Enable Pad LOW to Z			8.2		9.5		10.7		12.6		17.7	ns
d_{TLH}	Delta LOW to HIGH			0.03		0.03		0.04		0.04		0.06	ns/pF
d_{THL}	Delta HIGH to LOW			0.04		0.04		0.05		0.06		0.08	ns/pF

Table 38 • **A42MX09 Timing Characteristics (Nominal 5.0 V Operation) *(continued)*(Worst-Case Commercial Conditions, VCCA = 4.75 V, T_J = 70°C)**

		–3 Speed		–2 Speed		–1 Speed		Std Speed		–F Speed		
Parameter / Description		**Min.**	**Max.**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Units**
TTL Output Module Timing[5]												
t_{DLH}	Data-to-Pad HIGH		2.5		2.7		3.1		3.6		5.1	ns
t_{DHL}	Data-to-Pad LOW		2.9		3.2		3.6		4.3		6.0	ns
t_{ENZH}	Enable Pad Z to HIGH		2.6		2.9		3.3		3.9		5.5	ns
t_{ENZL}	Enable Pad Z to LOW		2.9		3.2		3.7		4.3		6.1	ns
t_{ENHZ}	Enable Pad HIGH to Z		4.9		5.4		6.2		7.3		10.2	ns
t_{ENLZ}	Enable Pad LOW to Z		5.3		5.9		6.7		7.9		11.1	ns
t_{GLH}	G-to-Pad HIGH		2.6		2.9		3.3		3.8		5.3	ns
t_{GHL}	G-to-Pad LOW		2.6		2.9		3.3		3.8		5.3	ns
t_{LSU}	I/O Latch Set-Up	0.5		0.5		0.6		0.7		1.0		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		5.2		5.8		6.6		7.7		10.8	ns
t_{ACO}	Array Clock-to-Out (Pad-to-Pad), 64 Clock Loading		7.4		8.2		9.3		10.9		15.3	ns
d_{TLH}	Capacity Loading, LOW to HIGH		0.03		0.03		0.03		0.04		0.06	ns/pF
d_{THL}	Capacity Loading, HIGH to LOW		0.04		0.04		0.04		0.05		0.07	ns/pF

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.	
TTL Output Module Timing[4]												
t_{DLH}	Data-to-Pad HIGH		2.5		2.8		3.2		3.7		5.2	ns
t_{DHL}	Data-to-Pad LOW		3.0		3.3		3.7		4.4		6.1	ns
t_{ENZH}	Enable Pad Z to HIGH		2.7		3.0		3.4		4.0		5.6	ns
t_{ENZL}	Enable Pad Z to LOW		3.0		3.3		3.8		4.4		6.2	ns
t_{ENHZ}	Enable Pad HIGH to Z		5.4		6.0		6.8		8.0		11.2	ns
t_{ENLZ}	Enable Pad LOW to Z		5.0		5.6		6.3		7.4		10.4	ns
t_{GLH}	G-to-Pad HIGH		2.9		3.2		3.6		4.3		6.0	ns
t_{GHL}	G-to-Pad LOW		2.9		3.2		3.6		4.3		6.0	ns
t_{LCO}	I/O Latch Clock-to-Out (Pad-to-Pad), 64 Clock Loading		5.7		6.3		7.1		8.4		11.9	ns
t_{ACO}	Array Clock-to-Out (Pad-to-Pad), 64 Clock Loading		8.0		8.9		10.1		11.9		16.7	ns
d_{TLH}	Capacitive Loading, LOW to HIGH		0.03		0.03		0.03		0.04		0.06	ns/pF
d_{THL}	Capacitive Loading, HIGH to LOW		0.04		0.04		0.04		0.05		0.07	ns/pF

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.	
Asynchronous SRAM Operations													
t_{RPD}	Asynchronous Access Time			8.1		9.0		10.2		12.0		16.8	ns
t_{RDADV}	Read Address Valid		8.8		9.8		11.1		13.0		18.2		ns
t_{ADSU}	Address/Data Set-Up Time		1.6		1.8		2.0		2.4		3.4		ns
t_{ADH}	Address/Data Hold Time		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t_{RENSUA}	Read Enable Set-Up to Address Valid		0.6		0.7		0.8		0.9		1.3		ns
t_{RENHA}	Read Enable Hold		3.4		3.8		4.3		5.0		7.0		ns
t_{WENSU}	Write Enable Set-Up		2.7		3.0		3.4		4.0		5.6		ns
t_{WENH}	Write Enable Hold		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t_{DOH}	Data Out Hold Time			1.2		1.3		1.5		1.8		2.5	ns
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			1.4		1.6		1.8		2.1		2.9	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
Input Module Predicted Routing Delays[2]													
t_{IRD1}	FO = 1 Routing Delay			2.0		2.2		2.5		2.9		4.1	ns
t_{IRD2}	FO = 2 Routing Delay			2.3		2.6		2.9		3.4		4.8	ns
t_{IRD3}	FO = 3 Routing Delay			2.6		2.9		3.3		3.9		5.5	ns
t_{IRD4}	FO = 4 Routing Delay			3.0		3.3		3.8		4.4		6.2	ns
t_{IRD8}	FO = 8 Routing Delay			4.3		4.8		5.5		6.4		9.0	ns
Global Clock Network													
t_{CKH}	Input LOW to HIGH	FO = 32		2.7		3.0		3.4		4.0		5.6	ns
		FO = 635		3.0		3.3		3.8		4.4		6.2	ns
t_{CKL}	Input HIGH to LOW	FO = 32		3.8		4.2		4.8		5.6		7.8	ns
		FO = 635		4.9		5.4		6.1		7.2		10.1	ns
t_{PWH}	Minimum Pulse Width HIGH	FO = 32	1.8		2.0		2.2		2.6		3.6		ns
		FO = 635	2.0		2.2		2.5		2.9		4.1		ns
t_{PWL}	Minimum Pulse Width LOW	FO = 32	1.8		2.0		2.2		2.6		3.6		ns
		FO = 635	2.0		2.2		2.5		2.9		4.1		ns
t_{CKSW}	Maximum Skew	FO = 32		0.8		0.8		0.9		1.0		1.4	ns
		FO = 635		0.8		0.8		0.9		1.0		1.4	ns

Table 48 • **PL68**

PL68		
Pin Number	**A40MX02 Function**	**A40MX04 Function**
61	I/O	I/O
62	I/O	I/O
63	I/O	I/O
64	I/O	I/O
65	I/O	I/O
66	GND	GND
67	I/O	I/O
68	I/O	I/O

Figure 40 • **PL84**

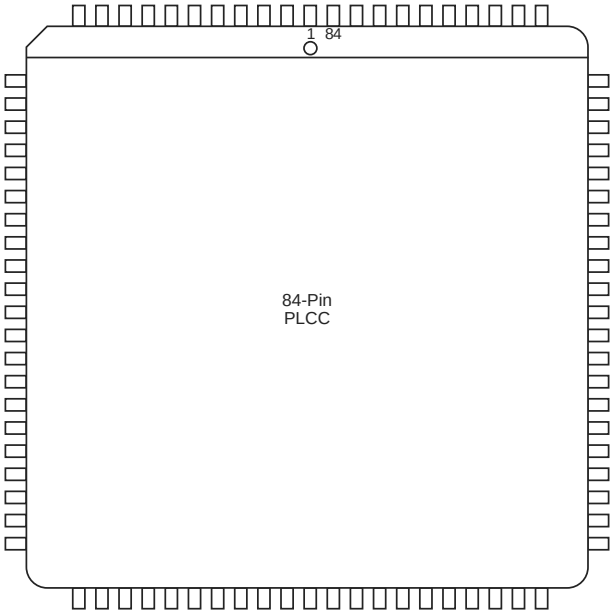


Table 49 • **PL84**

PL84				
Pin Number	**A40MX04 Function**	**A42MX09 Function**	**A42MX16 Function**	**A42MX24 Function**
1	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
2	I/O	CLKB, I/O	CLKB, I/O	CLKB, I/O
3	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
4	VCC	PRB, I/O	PRB, I/O	PRB, I/O
5	I/O	I/O	I/O	WD, I/O
6	I/O	GND	GND	GND
7	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O
8	I/O	I/O	I/O	WD, I/O
9	I/O	I/O	I/O	WD, 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 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 57 • **TQ176**

TQ176			
Pin Number	**A42MX09 Function**	**A42MX16 Function**	**A42MX24 Function**
84	I/O	I/O	WD, I/O
85	I/O	I/O	WD, I/O
86	NC	I/O	I/O
87	SDO, I/O	SDO, I/O	SDO, TDO, I/O
88	I/O	I/O	I/O
89	GND	GND	GND
90	I/O	I/O	I/O
91	I/O	I/O	I/O
92	I/O	I/O	I/O
93	I/O	I/O	I/O
94	I/O	I/O	I/O
95	I/O	I/O	I/O
96	NC	I/O	I/O
97	NC	I/O	I/O
98	I/O	I/O	I/O
99	I/O	I/O	I/O
100	I/O	I/O	I/O
101	NC	NC	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	GND	GND	GND
107	NC	I/O	I/O
108	NC	I/O	TCK, I/O
109	LP	LP	LP
110	VCCA	VCCA	VCCA
111	GND	GND	GND
112	VCCI	VCCI	VCCI
113	VCCA	VCCA	VCCA
114	NC	I/O	I/O
115	NC	I/O	I/O
116	NC	VCCA	VCCA
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

Table 59 • **CQ256**

CQ256	
Pin Number	**A42MX36 Function**
96	VCCA
97	GND
98	GND
99	I/O
100	I/O
101	I/O
102	I/O
103	I/O
104	I/O
105	WD, I/O
106	WD, I/O
107	I/O
108	I/O
109	WD, I/O
110	WD, I/O
111	I/O
112	QCLKA, I/O
113	I/O
114	GND
115	I/O
116	I/O
117	I/O
118	I/O
119	VCCI
120	I/O
121	WD, I/O
122	WD, I/O
123	I/O
124	I/O
125	I/O
126	I/O
127	GND
128	NC
129	NC
130	NC
131	GND
132	I/O

Table 59 • **CQ256**

CQ256	
Pin Number	**A42MX36 Function**
207	I/O
208	I/O
209	QCLKC, I/O
210	I/O
211	WD, I/O
212	WD, I/O
213	I/O
214	I/O
215	WD, I/O
216	WD, I/O
217	I/O
218	PRB, I/O
219	I/O
220	CLKB, I/O
221	I/O
222	GND
223	GND
224	VCCA
225	VCCI
226	I/O
227	CLKA, I/O
228	I/O
229	PRA, I/O
230	I/O
231	I/O
232	WD, I/O
233	WD, I/O
234	I/O
235	I/O
236	I/O
237	I/O
238	I/O
239	I/O
240	QCLKD, I/O
241	I/O
242	WD, I/O
243	GND

Table 61 • **PG132**

PG132	
Pin Number	**A42MX09 Function**
N10	I/O
M10	I/O
N11	I/O
L10	I/O
M11	I/O
N12	SDO
M12	I/O
L11	I/O
N13	I/O
M13	I/O
K11	I/O
L12	I/O
L13	I/O
K13	I/O
H10	I/O
J12	I/O
J13	I/O
H11	I/O
H12	I/O
H13	VKS
G13	VPP

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