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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	2880
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	-
Total RAM Bits	-
Number of I/O	174
Number of Gates	48000
Voltage - Supply	3V ~ 3.6V, 4.75V ~ 5.25V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-55°C ~ 125°C (TC)
Package / Case	208-BFQFP
Supplier Device Package	208-PQFP (28x28)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/a54sx32-pqg208m

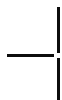


Table of Contents

SX Family FPGAs

General Description	1-1
SX Family Architecture	1-1
Programming	1-7
3.3 V / 5 V Operating Conditions	1-7
PCI Compliance for the SX Family	1-9
A54SX16P AC Specifications for (PCI Operation)	1-10
A54SX16P DC Specifications (3.3 V PCI Operation)	1-12
A54SX16P AC Specifications (3.3 V PCI Operation)	1-13
Power-Up Sequencing	1-15
Power-Down Sequencing	1-15
Evaluating Power in SX Devices	1-16
SX Timing Model	1-21
Timing Characteristics	1-23

Package Pin Assignments

84-Pin PLCC	2-1
208-Pin PQFP	2-3
144-Pin TQFP	2-7
176-Pin TQFP	2-10
100-Pin VQFP	2-14
313-Pin PBGA	2-16
329-Pin PBGA	2-19
144-Pin FBGA	2-23

Datasheet Information

List of Changes	3-1
Datasheet Categories	3-1
International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) and Export Administration Regulations (EAR)	3-1

The R-cell contains a flip-flop featuring asynchronous clear, asynchronous preset, and clock enable (using the S0 and S1 lines) control signals (Figure 1-2). The R-cell registers feature programmable clock polarity selectable on a register-by-register basis. This provides additional

flexibility while allowing mapping of synthesized functions into the SX FPGA. The clock source for the R-cell can be chosen from either the hardwired clock or the routed clock.

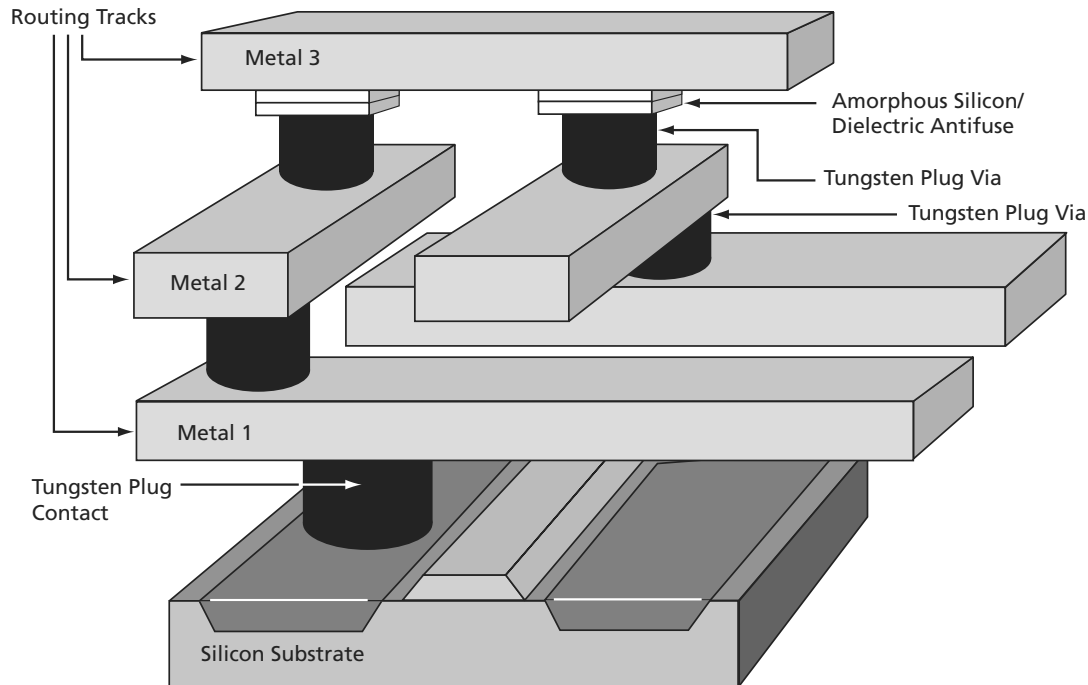


Figure 1-1 • SX Family Interconnect Elements

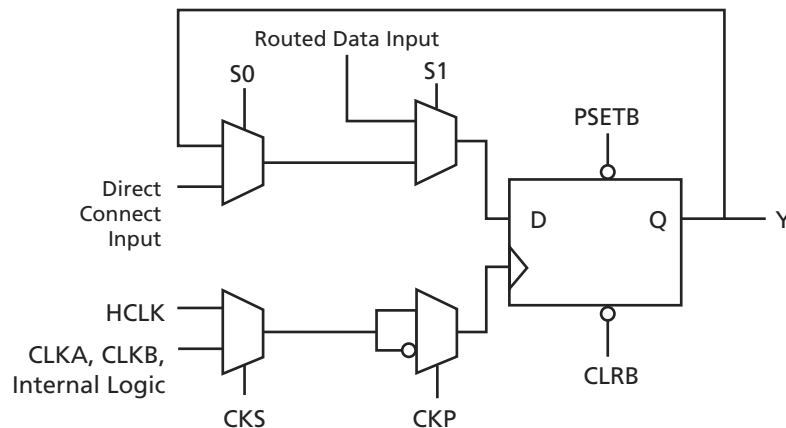


Figure 1-2 • R-Cell

The C-cell implements a range of combinatorial functions up to 5-inputs (Figure 1-3 on page 1-3). Inclusion of the DB input and its associated inverter function dramatically increases the number of combinatorial functions that can be implemented in a single module from 800 options in previous architectures to more than 4,000 in the SX architecture. An example of the improved flexibility

enabled by the inversion capability is the ability to integrate a 3-input exclusive-OR function into a single C-cell. This facilitates construction of 9-bit parity-tree functions with 2 ns propagation delays. At the same time, the C-cell structure is extremely synthesis friendly, simplifying the overall design and reducing synthesis time.

Routing Resources

Clusters and SuperClusters can be connected through the use of two innovative local routing resources called *FastConnect* and *DirectConnect*, which enable extremely fast and predictable interconnection of modules within clusters and SuperClusters (Figure 1-5 and Figure 1-6). This routing architecture also dramatically reduces the number of antifuses required to complete a circuit, ensuring the highest possible performance.

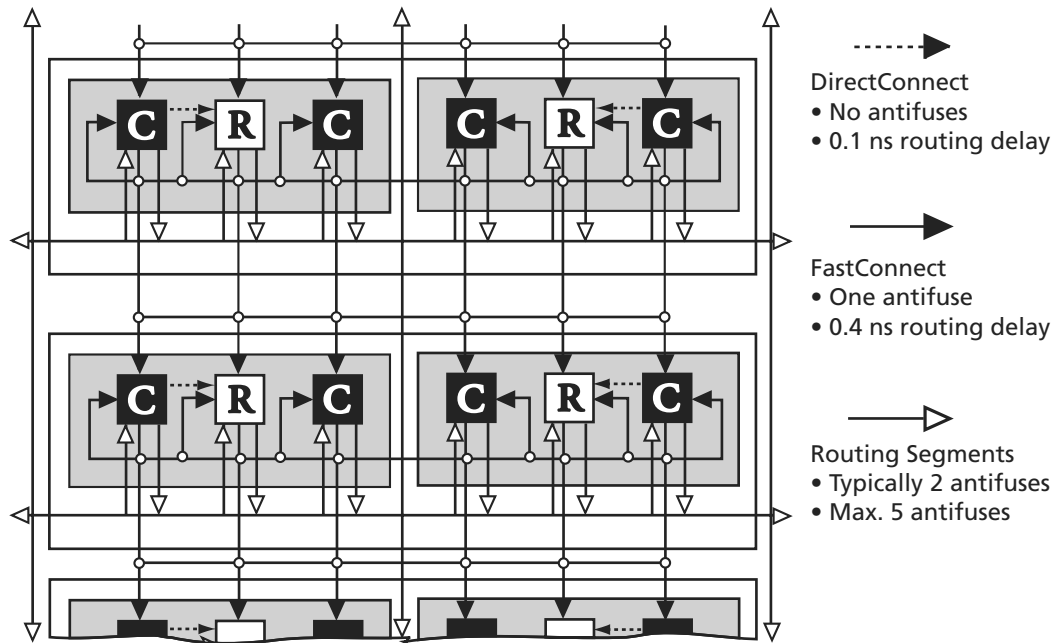


Figure 1-5 • DirectConnect and FastConnect for Type 1 SuperClusters

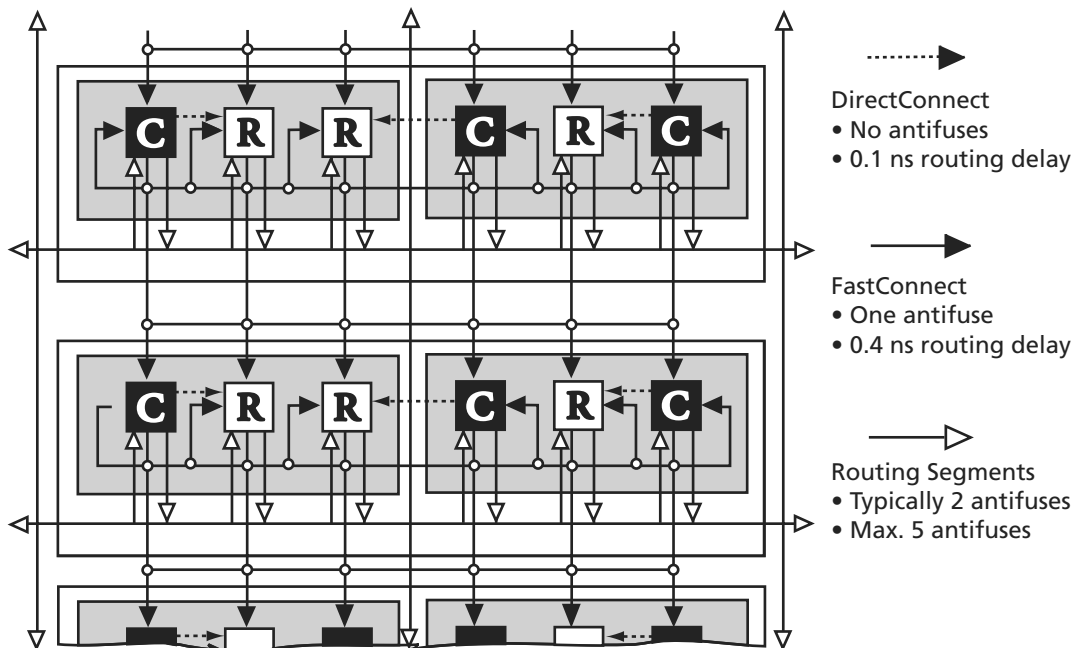


Figure 1-6 • DirectConnect and FastConnect for Type 2 SuperClusters

PCI Compliance for the SX Family

The SX family supports 3.3 V and 5.0 V PCI and is compliant with the PCI Local Bus Specification Rev. 2.1.

Table 1-6 • A54SX16P DC Specifications (5.0 V PCI Operation)

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min.	Max.	Units
V_{CCA}	Supply Voltage for Array		3.0	3.6	V
V_{CCR}	Supply Voltage required for Internal Biasing		4.75	5.25	V
V_{CCI}	Supply Voltage for I/Os		4.75	5.25	V
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage ¹		2.0	$V_{CC} + 0.5$	V
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage ¹		-0.5	0.8	V
I_{IH}	Input High Leakage Current	$V_{IN} = 2.7$		70	μA
I_{IL}	Input Low Leakage Current	$V_{IN} = 0.5$		-70	μA
V_{OH}	Output High Voltage	$I_{OUT} = -2 \text{ mA}$	2.4		V
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage ²	$I_{OUT} = 3 \text{ mA}, 6 \text{ mA}$		0.55	V
C_{IN}	Input Pin Capacitance ³			10	pF
C_{CLK}	CLK Pin Capacitance		5	12	pF
C_{IDSEL}	IDSEL Pin Capacitance ⁴			8	pF

Notes:

1. Input leakage currents include hi-Z output leakage for all bidirectional buffers with tristate outputs.
2. Signals without pull-up resistors must have 3 mA low output current. Signals requiring pull-up must have 6 mA; the latter include, FRAME#, IRDY#, TRDY#, DEVSEL#, STOP#, SERR#, PERR#, LOCK#, and, when used, AD[63::32], C/BE[7::4]#, PAR64, REQ64#, and ACK64#.
3. Absolute maximum pin capacitance for a PCI input is 10 pF (except for CLK).
4. Lower capacitance on this input-only pin allows for non-resistive coupling to AD[xx].

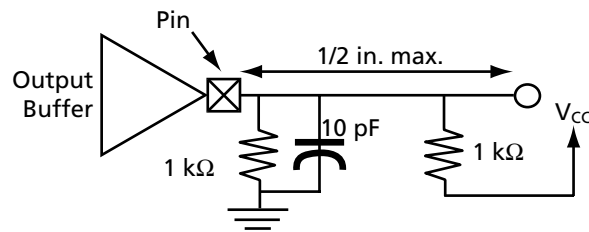
A54SX16P AC Specifications for (PCI Operation)

Table 1-7 • A54SX16P AC Specifications for (PCI Operation)

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min.	Max.	Units
$I_{OH(AC)}$	Switching Current High	$0 < V_{OUT} \leq 1.4^1$	-44		mA
		$1.4 \leq V_{OUT} < 2.4^1, ^2$	$-44 + (V_{OUT} - 1.4)/0.024$		mA
		$3.1 < V_{OUT} < V_{CC}^{1, ^3}$		EQ 1-1 on page 1-11	
	(Test Point)	$V_{OUT} = 3.1^3$		-142	mA
$I_{OL(AC)}$	Switching Current High	$V_{OUT} \geq 2.2^1$	95		mA
		$2.2 > V_{OUT} > 0.55^1$	$V_{OUT}/0.023$		
		$0.71 > V_{OUT} > 0^{1, ^3}$		EQ 1-2 on page 1-11	mA
	(Test Point)	$V_{OUT} = 0.71^3$		206	mA
I_{CL}	Low Clamp Current	$-5 < V_{IN} \leq -1$	$-25 + (V_{IN} + 1)/0.015$		mA
$slew_R$	Output Rise Slew Rate	0.4 V to 2.4 V load ⁴	1	5	V/ns
$slew_F$	Output Fall Slew Rate	2.4 V to 0.4 V load ⁴	1	5	V/ns

Notes:

1. Refer to the *V_I* curves in Figure 1-9 on page 1-11. Switching current characteristics for REQ# and GNT# are permitted to be one half of that specified here; i.e., half-size output drivers may be used on these signals. This specification does not apply to CLK and RST#, which are system outputs. "Switching Current High" specifications are not relevant to SERR#, INTA#, INTB#, INTC#, and INTD#, which are open drain outputs.
2. Note that this segment of the minimum current curve is drawn from the AC drive point directly to the DC drive point rather than toward the voltage rail (as is done in the pull-down curve). This difference is intended to allow for an optional N-channel pull-up.
3. Maximum current requirements must be met as drivers pull beyond the last step voltage. Equations defining these maxima (A and B) are provided with the respective diagrams in Figure 1-9 on page 1-11. The equation defined maxima should be met by design. In order to facilitate component testing, a maximum current test point is defined for each side of the output driver.
4. This parameter is to be interpreted as the cumulative edge rate across the specified range, rather than the instantaneous rate at any point within the transition range. The specified load (diagram below) is optional; i.e., the designer may elect to meet this parameter with an unloaded output per revision 2.0 of the PCI Local Bus Specification. However, adherence to both maximum and minimum parameters is now required (the maximum is no longer simply a guideline). Since adherence to the maximum slew rate was not required prior to revision 2.1 of the specification, there may be components in the market for some time that have faster edge rates; therefore, motherboard designers must bear in mind that rise and fall times faster than this specification could occur, and should ensure that signal integrity modeling accounts for this. Rise slew rate does not apply to open drain outputs.



Power-Up Sequencing

Table 1-10 • Power-Up Sequencing

V _{CCA}	V _{CCR}	V _{CCI}	Power-Up Sequence	Comments
A54SX08, A54SX16, A54SX32				
3.3 V	5.0 V	3.3 V	5.0 V First 3.3 V Second	No possible damage to device
			3.3 V First 5.0 V Second	Possible damage to device
A54SX16P				
3.3 V	3.3 V	3.3 V	3.3 V Only	No possible damage to device
3.3 V	5.0 V	3.3 V	5.0 V First 3.3 V Second	No possible damage to device
			3.3 V First 5.0 V Second	Possible damage to device
3.3 V	5.0 V	5.0 V	5.0 V First 3.3 V Second	No possible damage to device
			3.3 V First 5.0 V Second	No possible damage to device

Note: No inputs should be driven (high or low) before completion of power-up.

Power-Down Sequencing

Table 1-11 • Power-Down Sequencing

V _{CCA}	V _{CCR}	V _{CCI}	Power-Down Sequence	Comments
A54SX08, A54SX16, A54SX32				
3.3 V	5.0 V	3.3 V	5.0 V First 3.3 V Second	Possible damage to device
			3.3 V First 5.0 V Second	No possible damage to device
A54SX16P				
3.3 V	3.3 V	3.3 V	3.3 V Only	No possible damage to device
3.3 V	5.0 V	3.3 V	5.0 V First 3.3 V Second	Possible damage to device
			3.3 V First 5.0 V Second	No possible damage to device
3.3 V	5.0 V	5.0 V	5.0 V First 3.3 V Second	No possible damage to device
			3.3 V First 5.0 V Second	No possible damage to device

Note: No inputs should be driven (high or low) after the beginning of the power-down sequence.

Evaluating Power in SX Devices

A critical element of system reliability is the ability of electronic devices to safely dissipate the heat generated during operation. The thermal characteristics of a circuit depend on the device and package used, the operating temperature, the operating current, and the system's ability to dissipate heat.

You should complete a power evaluation early in the design process to help identify potential heat-related problems in the system and to prevent the system from exceeding the device's maximum allowed junction temperature.

The actual power dissipated by most applications is significantly lower than the power the package can dissipate. However, a thermal analysis should be performed for all projects. To perform a power evaluation, follow these steps:

1. Estimate the power consumption of the application.
2. Calculate the maximum power allowed for the device and package.
3. Compare the estimated power and maximum power values.

Estimating Power Consumption

The total power dissipation for the SX family is the sum of the DC power dissipation and the AC power dissipation. Use EQ 1-5 to calculate the estimated power consumption of your application.

$$P_{\text{Total}} = P_{\text{DC}} + P_{\text{AC}}$$

EQ 1-5

DC Power Dissipation

The power due to standby current is typically a small component of the overall power. The Standby power is shown in Table 1-12 for commercial, worst-case conditions (70°C).

Table 1-12 • Standby Power

I _{CC}	V _{CC}	Power
4 mA	3.6 V	14.4 mW

The DC power dissipation is defined in EQ 1-6.

$$P_{\text{DC}} = (I_{\text{standby}}) \times V_{\text{CCA}} + (I_{\text{standby}}) \times V_{\text{CCR}} + (I_{\text{standby}}) \times V_{\text{CCI}} + xV_{\text{OL}} \times I_{\text{OL}} + y(V_{\text{CCI}} - V_{\text{OH}}) \times V_{\text{OH}}$$

EQ 1-6

AC Power Dissipation

The power dissipation of the SX Family is usually dominated by the dynamic power dissipation. Dynamic power dissipation is a function of frequency, equivalent capacitance, and power supply voltage. The AC power dissipation is defined in EQ 1-7 and EQ 1-8.

$$P_{\text{AC}} = P_{\text{Module}} + P_{\text{RCLKA Net}} + P_{\text{RCLKB Net}} + P_{\text{HCLK Net}} + P_{\text{Output Buffer}} + P_{\text{Input Buffer}}$$

EQ 1-7

$$P_{\text{AC}} = V_{\text{CCA}}^2 \times [(m \times C_{\text{EQM}} \times f_m)_{\text{Module}} + (n \times C_{\text{EQI}} \times f_n)_{\text{Input Buffer}} + (p \times (C_{\text{EQO}} + C_L) \times f_p)_{\text{Output Buffer}} + (0.5 \times (q_1 \times C_{\text{EQCR}} \times f_{q1}) + (r_1 \times f_{q1}))_{\text{RCLKA}} + (0.5 \times (q_2 \times C_{\text{EQCR}} \times f_{q2}) + (r_2 \times f_{q2}))_{\text{RCLKB}} + (0.5 \times (s_1 \times C_{\text{EQHV}} \times f_{s1}) + (C_{\text{EQHF}} \times f_{s1}))_{\text{HCLK}}]$$

EQ 1-8

Definition of Terms Used in Formula

- m = Number of logic modules switching at f_m
- n = Number of input buffers switching at f_n
- p = Number of output buffers switching at f_p
- q₁ = Number of clock loads on the first routed array clock
- q₂ = Number of clock loads on the second routed array clock
- x = Number of I/Os at logic low
- y = Number of I/Os at logic high
- r₁ = Fixed capacitance due to first routed array clock
- r₂ = Fixed capacitance due to second routed array clock
- s₁ = Number of clock loads on the dedicated 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_{EQHV} = Variable capacitance of dedicated array clock
- C_{EQHF} = Fixed capacitance of dedicated array clock
- C_L = Output lead 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
- f_{q2} = Average second routed array clock rate in MHz
- f_{s1} = Average dedicated array clock rate in MHz

A54SX16 Timing Characteristics

Table 1-18 • **A54SX16 Timing Characteristics**
(Worst-Case Commercial Conditions, $V_{CCR} = 4.75\text{ V}$, $V_{CCA}, V_{CCI} = 3.0\text{ V}$, $T_J = 70^\circ\text{C}$)

Parameter	Description	'-3' Speed		'-2' Speed		'-1' Speed		'Std' Speed		
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
C-Cell Propagation Delays ¹										
t _{PD}	Internal Array Module	0.6		0.7		0.8		0.9		ns
Predicted Routing Delays ²										
t _{DC}	FO = 1 Routing Delay, Direct Connect	0.1		0.1		0.1		0.1		ns
t _{FC}	FO = 1 Routing Delay, Fast Connect	0.3		0.4		0.4		0.5		ns
t _{RD1}	FO = 1 Routing Delay	0.3		0.4		0.4		0.5		ns
t _{RD2}	FO = 2 Routing Delay	0.6		0.7		0.8		0.9		ns
t _{RD3}	FO = 3 Routing Delay	0.8		0.9		1.0		1.2		ns
t _{RD4}	FO = 4 Routing Delay	1.0		1.2		1.4		1.6		ns
t _{RD8}	FO = 8 Routing Delay	1.9		2.2		2.5		2.9		ns
t _{RD12}	FO = 12 Routing Delay	2.8		3.2		3.7		4.3		ns
R-Cell Timing										
t _{RCO}	Sequential Clock-to-Q	0.8		1.1		1.2		1.4		ns
t _{CLR}	Asynchronous Clear-to-Q	0.5		0.6		0.7		0.8		ns
t _{PRESET}	Asynchronous Preset-to-Q	0.7		0.8		0.9		1.0		ns
t _{SUD}	Flip-Flop Data Input Set-Up	0.5		0.5		0.7		0.8		ns
t _{HD}	Flip-Flop Data Input Hold	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t _{WASYN}	Asynchronous Pulse Width	1.4		1.6		1.8		2.1		ns
Input Module Propagation Delays										
t _{INYH}	Input Data Pad-to-Y HIGH	1.5		1.7		1.9		2.2		ns
t _{INYL}	Input Data Pad-to-Y LOW	1.5		1.7		1.9		2.2		ns
Predicted Input Routing Delays ²										
t _{IRD1}	FO = 1 Routing Delay	0.3		0.4		0.4		0.5		ns
t _{IRD2}	FO = 2 Routing Delay	0.6		0.7		0.8		0.9		ns
t _{IRD3}	FO = 3 Routing Delay	0.8		0.9		1.0		1.2		ns
t _{IRD4}	FO = 4 Routing Delay	1.0		1.2		1.4		1.6		ns
t _{IRD8}	FO = 8 Routing Delay	1.9		2.2		2.5		2.9		ns
t _{IRD12}	FO = 12 Routing Delay	2.8		3.2		3.7		4.3		ns

Notes:

1. For dual-module macros, use $t_{PD} + t_{RD1} + t_{PDn}$, $t_{RCO} + t_{RD1} + t_{PDn}$, 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 worst-case performance. Post-route timing is based on actual routing delay measurements performed on the device prior to shipment.
3. Delays based on 35 pF loading, except t_{ENZL} and t_{ENZH} . For t_{ENZL} and t_{ENZH} , the loading is 5 pF.

Table 1-18 • A54SX16 Timing Characteristics (Continued)
(Worst-Case Commercial Conditions, $V_{CCR} = 4.75\text{ V}$, $V_{CCA}, V_{CCI} = 3.0\text{ V}$, $T_J = 70^\circ\text{C}$)

Parameter	Description	'-3' Speed		'-2' Speed		'-1' Speed		'Std' Speed		Units
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
Dedicated (Hardwired) Array Clock Network										
t _{HCKH}	Input LOW to HIGH (pad to R-Cell input)	1.2		1.4		1.5		1.8		ns
t _{HCKL}	Input HIGH to LOW (pad to R-Cell input)	1.2		1.4		1.6		1.9		ns
t _{HPWH}	Minimum Pulse Width HIGH	1.4		1.6		1.8		2.1		ns
t _{HPWL}	Minimum Pulse Width LOW	1.4		1.6		1.8		2.1		ns
t _{HCKSW}	Maximum Skew	0.2		0.2		0.3		0.3		ns
t _{HP}	Minimum Period	2.7		3.1		3.6		4.2		ns
f _{HMAX}	Maximum Frequency	350		320		280		240		MHz
Routed Array Clock Networks										
t _{RCKH}	Input LOW to HIGH (light load) (pad to R-Cell input)	1.6		1.8		2.1		2.5		ns
t _{RCKL}	Input HIGH to LOW (light load) (pad to R-Cell input)	1.8		2.0		2.3		2.7		ns
t _{RCKH}	Input LOW to HIGH (50% load) (pad to R-Cell input)	1.8		2.1		2.5		2.8		ns
t _{RCKL}	Input HIGH to LOW (50% load) (pad to R-Cell input)	2.0		2.2		2.5		3.0		ns
t _{RCKH}	Input LOW to HIGH (100% load) (pad to R-Cell input)	1.8		2.1		2.4		2.8		ns
t _{RCKL}	Input HIGH to LOW (100% load) (pad to R-Cell input)	2.0		2.2		2.5		3.0		ns
t _{RPWH}	Min. Pulse Width HIGH	2.1		2.4		2.7		3.2		ns
t _{RPWL}	Min. Pulse Width LOW	2.1		2.4		2.7		3.2		ns
t _{RCKSW}	Maximum Skew (light load)	0.5		0.5		0.5		0.7		ns
t _{RCKSW}	Maximum Skew (50% load)	0.5		0.6		0.7		0.8		ns
t _{RCKSW}	Maximum Skew (100% load)	0.5		0.6		0.7		0.8		ns
TTL Output Module Timing ³										
t _{DLH}	Data-to-Pad LOW to HIGH	1.6		1.9		2.1		2.5		ns
t _{DHL}	Data-to-Pad HIGH to LOW	1.6		1.9		2.1		2.5		ns
t _{ENZL}	Enable-to-Pad, Z to L	2.1		2.4		2.8		3.2		ns
t _{ENZH}	Enable-to-Pad, Z to H	2.3		2.7		3.1		3.6		ns
t _{ENLZ}	Enable-to-Pad, L to Z	1.4		1.7		1.9		2.2		ns
t _{ENHZ}	Enable-to-Pad, H to Z	1.3		1.5		1.7		2.0		ns

Notes:

- For dual-module macros, use $t_{PD} + t_{RD1} + t_{PDn}$, $t_{RCO} + t_{RD1} + t_{PDn}$, or $t_{PD1} + t_{RD1} + t_{SUD}$, whichever is appropriate.
- 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 worst-case performance. Post-route timing is based on actual routing delay measurements performed on the device prior to shipment.
- Delays based on 35 pF loading, except t_{ENZL} and t_{ENZH} . For t_{ENZL} and t_{ENZH} , the loading is 5 pF.

A54SX16P Timing Characteristics

Table 1-19 • **A54SX16P Timing Characteristics**
(Worst-Case Commercial Conditions, $V_{CCR} = 4.75\text{ V}$, $V_{CCA}, V_{CCI} = 3.0\text{ V}$, $T_J = 70^\circ\text{C}$)

Parameter	Description	'-3' Speed		'-2' Speed		'-1' Speed		'Std' Speed		Units
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
C-Cell Propagation Delays ¹										
t _{PD}	Internal Array Module	0.6		0.7		0.8		0.9		ns
Predicted Routing Delays ²										
t _{DC}	FO = 1 Routing Delay, Direct Connect	0.1		0.1		0.1		0.1		ns
t _{FC}	FO = 1 Routing Delay, Fast Connect	0.3		0.4		0.4		0.5		ns
t _{RD1}	FO = 1 Routing Delay	0.3		0.4		0.4		0.5		ns
t _{RD2}	FO = 2 Routing Delay	0.6		0.7		0.8		0.9		ns
t _{RD3}	FO = 3 Routing Delay	0.8		0.9		1.0		1.2		ns
t _{RD4}	FO = 4 Routing Delay	1.0		1.2		1.4		1.6		ns
t _{RD8}	FO = 8 Routing Delay	1.9		2.2		2.5		2.9		ns
t _{RD12}	FO = 12 Routing Delay	2.8		3.2		3.7		4.3		ns
R-Cell Timing										
t _{RCO}	Sequential Clock-to-Q	0.9		1.1		1.3		1.4		ns
t _{CLR}	Asynchronous Clear-to-Q	0.5		0.6		0.7		0.8		ns
t _{PRESET}	Asynchronous Preset-to-Q	0.7		0.8		0.9		1.0		ns
t _{SUD}	Flip-Flop Data Input Set-Up	0.5		0.5		0.7		0.8		ns
t _{HD}	Flip-Flop Data Input Hold	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t _{WASYN}	Asynchronous Pulse Width	1.4		1.6		1.8		2.1		ns
Input Module Propagation Delays										
t _{INYH}	Input Data Pad-to-Y HIGH	1.5		1.7		1.9		2.2		ns
t _{INYL}	Input Data Pad-to-Y LOW	1.5		1.7		1.9		2.2		ns
Predicted Input Routing Delays ²										
t _{IRD1}	FO = 1 Routing Delay	0.3		0.4		0.4		0.5		ns
t _{IRD2}	FO = 2 Routing Delay	0.6		0.7		0.8		0.9		ns
t _{IRD3}	FO = 3 Routing Delay	0.8		0.9		1.0		1.2		ns
t _{IRD4}	FO = 4 Routing Delay	1.0		1.2		1.4		1.6		ns
t _{IRD8}	FO = 8 Routing Delay	1.9		2.2		2.5		2.9		ns
t _{IRD12}	FO = 12 Routing Delay	2.8		3.2		3.7		4.3		ns

Note:

1. For dual-module macros, use $t_{PD} + t_{RD1} + t_{PDn}$, $t_{RCO} + t_{RD1} + t_{PDn}$, 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 worst-case performance. Post-route timing is based on actual routing delay measurements performed on the device prior to shipment.
3. Delays based on 10 pF loading.

Table 1-20 • A54SX32 Timing Characteristics (Continued)
(Worst-Case Commercial Conditions, $V_{CCR} = 4.75\text{ V}$, $V_{CCA}, V_{CCI} = 3.0\text{ V}$, $T_J = 70^\circ\text{C}$)

Parameter	Description	'-3' Speed		'-2' Speed		'-1' Speed		'Std' Speed		Units
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
Dedicated (Hardwired) Array Clock Network										
t _{HCKH}	Input LOW to HIGH (pad to R-Cell input)	1.9		2.1		2.4		2.8		ns
t _{HCKL}	Input HIGH to LOW (pad to R-Cell input)	1.9		2.1		2.4		2.8		ns
t _{HPWH}	Minimum Pulse Width HIGH	1.4		1.6		1.8		2.1		ns
t _{HPWL}	Minimum Pulse Width LOW	1.4		1.6		1.8		2.1		ns
t _{HCKSW}	Maximum Skew	0.3		0.4		0.4		0.5		ns
t _{HP}	Minimum Period	2.7		3.1		3.6		4.2		ns
f _{HMAX}	Maximum Frequency	350		320		280		240		MHz
Routed Array Clock Networks										
t _{RCKH}	Input LOW to HIGH (light load) (pad to R-Cell input)	2.4		2.7		3.0		3.5		ns
t _{RCKL}	Input HIGH to LOW (light load) (pad to R-Cell input)	2.4		2.7		3.1		3.6		ns
t _{RCKH}	Input LOW to HIGH (50% load) (pad to R-Cell input)	2.7		3.0		3.5		4.1		ns
t _{RCKL}	Input HIGH to LOW (50% load) (pad to R-Cell input)	2.7		3.1		3.6		4.2		ns
t _{RCKH}	Input LOW to HIGH (100% load) (pad to R-Cell input)	2.7		3.1		3.5		4.1		ns
t _{RCKL}	Input HIGH to LOW (100% load) (pad to R-Cell input)	2.8		3.2		3.6		4.3		ns
t _{RPWH}	Min. Pulse Width HIGH	2.1		2.4		2.7		3.2		ns
t _{RPWL}	Min. Pulse Width LOW	2.1		2.4		2.7		3.2		ns
t _{RCKSW}	Maximum Skew (light load)	0.85		0.98		1.1		1.3		ns
t _{RCKSW}	Maximum Skew (50% load)	1.23		1.4		1.6		1.9		ns
t _{RCKSW}	Maximum Skew (100% load)	1.30		1.5		1.7		2.0		ns
TTL Output Module Timing ³										
t _{DLH}	Data-to-Pad LOW to HIGH	1.6		1.9		2.1		2.5		ns
t _{DHL}	Data-to-Pad HIGH to LOW	1.6		1.9		2.1		2.5		ns
t _{ENZL}	Enable-to-Pad, Z to L	2.1		2.4		2.8		3.2		ns
t _{ENZH}	Enable-to-Pad, Z to H	2.3		2.7		3.1		3.6		ns
t _{ENLZ}	Enable-to-Pad, L to Z	1.4		1.7		1.9		2.2		ns
t _{ENHZ}	Enable-to-Pad, H to Z	1.3		1.5		1.7		2.0		ns

Note:

- For dual-module macros, use $t_{PD} + t_{RD1} + t_{PDn}$, $t_{RCO} + t_{RD1} + t_{PDn}$, or $t_{PD1} + t_{RD1} + t_{SUD}$, whichever is appropriate.
- 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 worst-case performance. Post-route timing is based on actual routing delay measurements performed on the device prior to shipment.
- Delays based on 35 pF loading, except t_{ENZL} and t_{ENZH} . For t_{ENZL} and t_{ENZH} the loading is 5 pF.

208-Pin PQFP			
Pin Number	A54SX08 Function	A54SX16, A54SX16P Function	A54SX32 Function
1	GND	GND	GND
2	TDI, I/O	TDI, I/O	TDI, I/O
3	I/O	I/O	I/O
4	NC	I/O	I/O
5	I/O	I/O	I/O
6	NC	I/O	I/O
7	I/O	I/O	I/O
8	I/O	I/O	I/O
9	I/O	I/O	I/O
10	I/O	I/O	I/O
11	TMS	TMS	TMS
12	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
13	I/O	I/O	I/O
14	NC	I/O	I/O
15	I/O	I/O	I/O
16	I/O	I/O	I/O
17	NC	I/O	I/O
18	I/O	I/O	I/O
19	I/O	I/O	I/O
20	NC	I/O	I/O
21	I/O	I/O	I/O
22	I/O	I/O	I/O
23	NC	I/O	I/O
24	I/O	I/O	I/O
25	V _{CCR}	V _{CCR}	V _{CCR}
26	GND	GND	GND
27	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}
28	GND	GND	GND
29	I/O	I/O	I/O
30	I/O	I/O	I/O
31	NC	I/O	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	I/O	I/O
36	I/O	I/O	I/O

208-Pin PQFP			
Pin Number	A54SX08 Function	A54SX16, A54SX16P Function	A54SX32 Function
37	I/O	I/O	I/O
38	I/O	I/O	I/O
39	NC	I/O	I/O
40	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
41	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}
42	I/O	I/O	I/O
43	I/O	I/O	I/O
44	I/O	I/O	I/O
45	I/O	I/O	I/O
46	I/O	I/O	I/O
47	I/O	I/O	I/O
48	NC	I/O	I/O
49	I/O	I/O	I/O
50	NC	I/O	I/O
51	I/O	I/O	I/O
52	GND	GND	GND
53	I/O	I/O	I/O
54	I/O	I/O	I/O
55	I/O	I/O	I/O
56	I/O	I/O	I/O
57	I/O	I/O	I/O
58	I/O	I/O	I/O
59	I/O	I/O	I/O
60	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
61	NC	I/O	I/O
62	I/O	I/O	I/O
63	I/O	I/O	I/O
64	NC	I/O	I/O
65*	I/O	I/O	NC*
66	I/O	I/O	I/O
67	NC	I/O	I/O
68	I/O	I/O	I/O
69	I/O	I/O	I/O
70	NC	I/O	I/O
71	I/O	I/O	I/O
72	I/O	I/O	I/O

Note: * Note that Pin 65 in the A54SX32—PQ208 is a no connect (NC).

208-Pin PQFP			
Pin Number	A54SX08 Function	A54SX16, A54SX16P Function	A54SX32 Function
145	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}
146	GND	GND	GND
147	I/O	I/O	I/O
148	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
149	I/O	I/O	I/O
150	I/O	I/O	I/O
151	I/O	I/O	I/O
152	I/O	I/O	I/O
153	I/O	I/O	I/O
154	I/O	I/O	I/O
155	NC	I/O	I/O
156	NC	I/O	I/O
157	GND	GND	GND
158	I/O	I/O	I/O
159	I/O	I/O	I/O
160	I/O	I/O	I/O
161	I/O	I/O	I/O
162	I/O	I/O	I/O
163	I/O	I/O	I/O
164	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
165	I/O	I/O	I/O
166	I/O	I/O	I/O
167	NC	I/O	I/O
168	I/O	I/O	I/O
169	I/O	I/O	I/O
170	NC	I/O	I/O
171	I/O	I/O	I/O
172	I/O	I/O	I/O
173	NC	I/O	I/O
174	I/O	I/O	I/O
175	I/O	I/O	I/O
176	NC	I/O	I/O
177	I/O	I/O	I/O
178	I/O	I/O	I/O
179	I/O	I/O	I/O
180	CLKA	CLKA	CLKA

208-Pin PQFP			
Pin Number	A54SX08 Function	A54SX16, A54SX16P Function	A54SX32 Function
181	CLKB	CLKB	CLKB
182	V _{CCR}	V _{CCR}	V _{CCR}
183	GND	GND	GND
184	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}
185	GND	GND	GND
186	PRA, I/O	PRA, I/O	PRA, I/O
187	I/O	I/O	I/O
188	I/O	I/O	I/O
189	NC	I/O	I/O
190	I/O	I/O	I/O
191	I/O	I/O	I/O
192	NC	I/O	I/O
193	I/O	I/O	I/O
194	I/O	I/O	I/O
195	NC	I/O	I/O
196	I/O	I/O	I/O
197	I/O	I/O	I/O
198	NC	I/O	I/O
199	I/O	I/O	I/O
200	I/O	I/O	I/O
201	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
202	NC	I/O	I/O
203	NC	I/O	I/O
204	I/O	I/O	I/O
205	NC	I/O	I/O
206	I/O	I/O	I/O
207	I/O	I/O	I/O
208	TCK, I/O	TCK, I/O	TCK, I/O

Note: * Note that Pin 65 in the A54SX32—PQ208 is a no connect (NC).

144-Pin TQFP

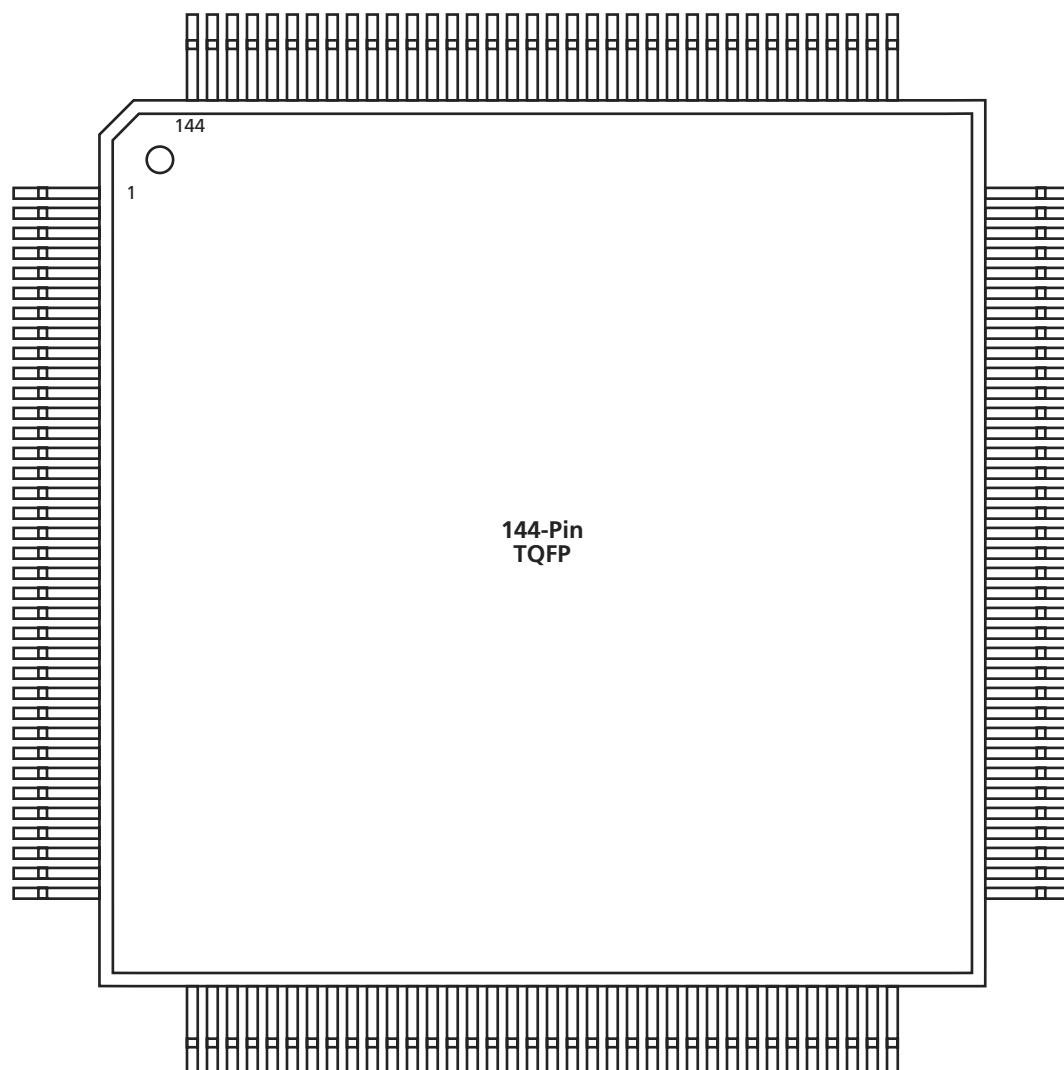


Figure 2-3 • 144-Pin TQFP (Top View)

Note

For Package Manufacturing and Environmental information, visit the Package Resource center at <http://www.actel.com/products/rescenter/package/index.html>.

176-Pin TQFP

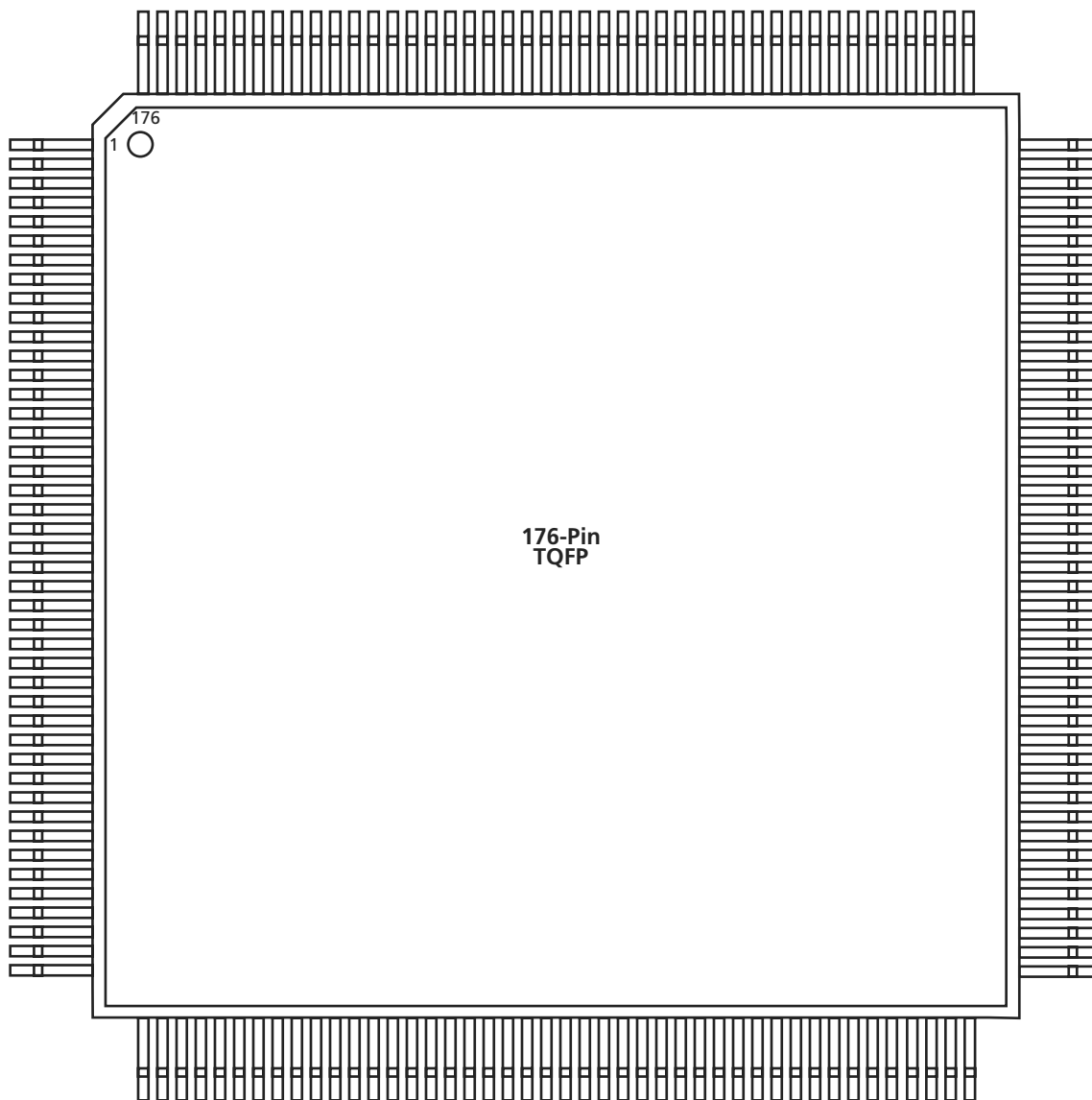


Figure 2-4 • 176-Pin TQFP (Top View)

Note

For Package Manufacturing and Environmental information, visit the Package Resource center at <http://www.actel.com/products/rescenter/package/index.html>.

176-Pin TQFP			
Pin Number	A54SX08 Function	A54SX16, A54SX16P Function	A54SX32 Function
137	I/O	I/O	I/O
138	I/O	I/O	I/O
139	I/O	I/O	I/O
140	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
141	I/O	I/O	I/O
142	I/O	I/O	I/O
143	I/O	I/O	I/O
144	I/O	I/O	I/O
145	I/O	I/O	I/O
146	I/O	I/O	I/O
147	I/O	I/O	I/O
148	I/O	I/O	I/O
149	I/O	I/O	I/O
150	I/O	I/O	I/O
151	I/O	I/O	I/O
152	CLKA	CLKA	CLKA
153	CLKB	CLKB	CLKB
154	V _{CCR}	V _{CCR}	V _{CCR}
155	GND	GND	GND
156	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}

176-Pin TQFP			
Pin Number	A54SX08 Function	A54SX16, A54SX16P Function	A54SX32 Function
157	PRA, I/O	PRA, I/O	PRA, I/O
158	I/O	I/O	I/O
159	I/O	I/O	I/O
160	I/O	I/O	I/O
161	I/O	I/O	I/O
162	I/O	I/O	I/O
163	I/O	I/O	I/O
164	I/O	I/O	I/O
165	I/O	I/O	I/O
166	I/O	I/O	I/O
167	I/O	I/O	I/O
168	NC	I/O	I/O
169	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
170	I/O	I/O	I/O
171	NC	I/O	I/O
172	NC	I/O	I/O
173	NC	I/O	I/O
174	I/O	I/O	I/O
175	I/O	I/O	I/O
176	TCK, I/O	TCK, I/O	TCK, I/O

100-Pin VQFP		
Pin Number	A545X08 Function	A545X16, A545X16P Function
1	GND	GND
2	TDI, I/O	TDI, I/O
3	I/O	I/O
4	I/O	I/O
5	I/O	I/O
6	I/O	I/O
7	TMS	TMS
8	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
9	GND	GND
10	I/O	I/O
11	I/O	I/O
12	I/O	I/O
13	I/O	I/O
14	I/O	I/O
15	I/O	I/O
16	I/O	I/O
17	I/O	I/O
18	I/O	I/O
19	I/O	I/O
20	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
21	I/O	I/O
22	I/O	I/O
23	I/O	I/O
24	I/O	I/O
25	I/O	I/O
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	I/O	I/O
33	I/O	I/O
34	PRB, I/O	PRB, I/O

100-Pin VQFP		
Pin Number	A545X08 Function	A545X16, A545X16P Function
35	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}
36	GND	GND
37	V _{CCR}	V _{CCR}
38	I/O	I/O
39	HCLK	HCLK
40	I/O	I/O
41	I/O	I/O
42	I/O	I/O
43	I/O	I/O
44	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
45	I/O	I/O
46	I/O	I/O
47	I/O	I/O
48	I/O	I/O
49	TDO, I/O	TDO, I/O
50	I/O	I/O
51	GND	GND
52	I/O	I/O
53	I/O	I/O
54	I/O	I/O
55	I/O	I/O
56	I/O	I/O
57	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}
58	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
59	I/O	I/O
60	I/O	I/O
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	I/O	I/O
67	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}
68	GND	GND

100-Pin VQFP		
Pin Number	A545X08 Function	A545X16, A545X16P Function
69	GND	GND
70	I/O	I/O
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	I/O	I/O
78	I/O	I/O
79	I/O	I/O
80	I/O	I/O
81	I/O	I/O
82	V _{CCI}	V _{CCI}
83	I/O	I/O
84	I/O	I/O
85	I/O	I/O
86	I/O	I/O
87	CLKA	CLKA
88	CLKB	CLKB
89	V _{CCR}	V _{CCR}
90	V _{CCA}	V _{CCA}
91	GND	GND
92	PRA, I/O	PRA, I/O
93	I/O	I/O
94	I/O	I/O
95	I/O	I/O
96	I/O	I/O
97	I/O	I/O
98	I/O	I/O
99	I/O	I/O
100	TCK, I/O	TCK, I/O

329-Pin PBGA		329-Pin PBGA		329-Pin PBGA		329-Pin PBGA	
Pin Number	A54SX32 Function	Pin Number	A54SX32 Function	Pin Number	A54SX32 Function	Pin Number	A54SX32 Function
A1	GND	AA13	I/O	AC2	V _{CCI}	B14	I/O
A2	GND	AA14	I/O	AC3	NC	B15	I/O
A3	V _{CCI}	AA15	I/O	AC4	I/O	B16	I/O
A4	NC	AA16	I/O	AC5	I/O	B17	I/O
A5	I/O	AA17	I/O	AC6	I/O	B18	I/O
A6	I/O	AA18	I/O	AC7	I/O	B19	I/O
A7	V _{CCI}	AA19	I/O	AC8	I/O	B20	I/O
A8	NC	AA20	TDO, I/O	AC9	V _{CCI}	B21	I/O
A9	I/O	AA21	V _{CCI}	AC10	I/O	B22	GND
A10	I/O	AA22	I/O	AC11	I/O	B23	V _{CCI}
A11	I/O	AA23	V _{CCI}	AC12	I/O	C1	NC
A12	I/O	AB1	I/O	AC13	I/O	C2	TDI, I/O
A13	CLKB	AB2	GND	AC14	I/O	C3	GND
A14	I/O	AB3	I/O	AC15	NC	C4	I/O
A15	I/O	AB4	I/O	AC16	I/O	C5	I/O
A16	I/O	AB5	I/O	AC17	I/O	C6	I/O
A17	I/O	AB6	I/O	AC18	I/O	C7	I/O
A18	I/O	AB7	I/O	AC19	I/O	C8	I/O
A19	I/O	AB8	I/O	AC20	I/O	C9	I/O
A20	I/O	AB9	I/O	AC21	NC	C10	I/O
A21	NC	AB10	I/O	AC22	V _{CCI}	C11	I/O
A22	V _{CCI}	AB11	PRB, I/O	AC23	GND	C12	I/O
A23	GND	AB12	I/O	B1	V _{CCI}	C13	I/O
AA1	V _{CCI}	AB13	HCLK	B2	GND	C14	I/O
AA2	I/O	AB14	I/O	B3	I/O	C15	I/O
AA3	GND	AB15	I/O	B4	I/O	C16	I/O
AA4	I/O	AB16	I/O	B5	I/O	C17	I/O
AA5	I/O	AB17	I/O	B6	I/O	C18	I/O
AA6	I/O	AB18	I/O	B7	I/O	C19	I/O
AA7	I/O	AB19	I/O	B8	I/O	C20	I/O
AA8	I/O	AB20	I/O	B9	I/O	C21	V _{CCI}
AA9	I/O	AB21	I/O	B10	I/O	C22	GND
AA10	I/O	AB22	GND	B11	I/O	C23	NC
AA11	I/O	AB23	I/O	B12	PRA, I/O	D1	I/O
AA12	I/O	AC1	GND	B13	CLKA	D2	I/O

144-Pin FBGA

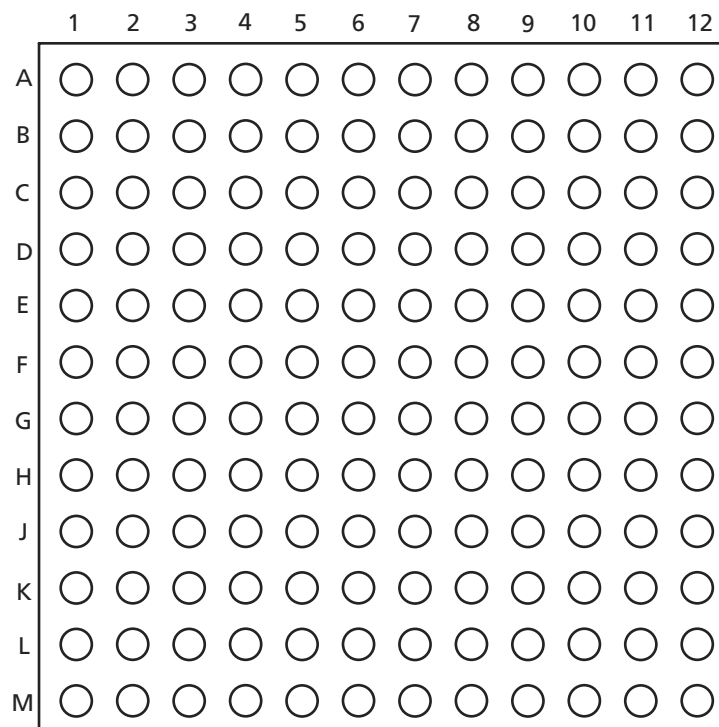


Figure 2-8 • 144-Pin FBGA (Top View)

Note

For Package Manufacturing and Environmental information, visit the Package Resource center at <http://www.actel.com/products/rescenter/package/index.html>.

Datasheet Information

List of Changes

The following table lists critical changes that were made in the current version of the document.

Previous Version	Changes in Current Version (v3.2)	Page
v3.1 (June 2003)	The "Ordering Information" was updated to include RoHS information.	1-ii
	The Product Plan was removed since all products have been released.	N/A
	Information concerning the TRST pin in the "Probe Circuit Control Pins" section was removed.	1-6
	The "Dedicated Test Mode" section is new.	1-6
	The "Programming" section is new.	1-7
	A note was added to the "Power-Up Sequencing" table.	1-15
	A note was added to the "Power-Down Sequencing" table. The 3.3 V comments were updated for the following devices: A545X08, A545X16, A545X32.	1-15
v3.0.1	U11 and U13 were added to the "313-Pin PBGA" table.	2-17
	Storage temperature in Table 1-3 was updated.	1-7
	Table 1-1 was updated.	1-5

Datasheet Categories

In order to provide the latest information to designers, some datasheets are published before data has been fully characterized. Datasheets are designated as "Product Brief," "Advanced," "Production," and "Datasheet Supplement." The definitions of these categories are as follows:

Product Brief

The product brief is a summarized version of a datasheet (advanced or production) containing general product information. This brief gives an overview of specific device and family information.

Advanced

This datasheet version contains initial estimated information based on simulation, other products, devices, or speed grades. This information can be used as estimates, but not for production.

Unmarked (production)

This datasheet version contains information that is considered to be final.

Datasheet Supplement

The datasheet supplement gives specific device information for a derivative family that differs from the general family datasheet. The supplement is to be used in conjunction with the datasheet to obtain more detailed information and for specifications that do not differ between the two families.

International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) and Export Administration Regulations (EAR)

The products described in this datasheet are subject to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) or the Export Administration Regulations (EAR). They may require an approved export license prior to their export. An export can include a release or disclosure to a foreign national inside or outside the United States.