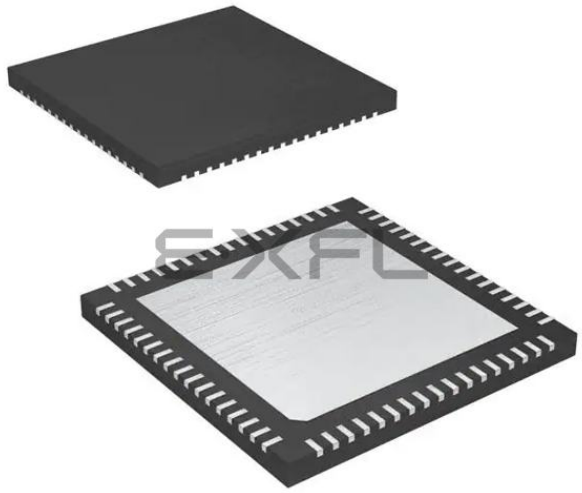

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Understanding Embedded - FPGAs (Field Programmable Gate Array)

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	49
Number of Gates	15000
Voltage - Supply	1.425V ~ 1.575V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 100°C (TJ)
Package / Case	68-VFQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	68-QFN (8x8)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microsemi/a3p015-1qng68i

I/Os Per Package [1]

ProASIC3 Devices	A3P015[2]	A3P030	A3P060	A3P125	A3P250 [3]		A3P400 [3]		A3P600		A3P1000	
Cortex-M1 Devices					M1A3P250 [3,5]		M1A3P400 [3]		M1A3P600		M1A3P1000	
	I/O Type											
Package	Single-Ended I/O	Single-Ended I/O	Single-Ended I/O	Single-Ended I/O	Single-Ended I/O[4]	Differential I/O Pairs	Single-Ended I/O[4]	Differential I/O Pairs	Single-Ended I/O[4]	Differential I/O Pairs	Single-Ended I/O[4]	Differential I/O Pairs
QN48	–	34	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–
QN68	49	49	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
QN132[7]	–	81	80	84	87	19	–	–		–	–	–
CS121	–	–	96	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VQ100	–	77	71	71	68	13	–	–		–	–	–
TQ144	–	–	91	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PQ208	–	–	–	133	151	34	151	34	154	35	154	35
FG144	–	–	96	97	97	24	97	25	97	25	97	25
FG256[5,6]	–	–	–	–	157	38	178	38	177	43	177	44
FG484[6]	–	–	–	–	–	–	194	38	235	60	300	74

Notes:
1. *When considering migrating your design to a lower- or higher-density device, refer to the ProASIC3 FPGA Fabric User Guide to ensure complying with design and board migration requirements.*
2. *A3P015 is not recommended for new designs.*
3. *For A3P250 and A3P400 devices, the maximum number of LVPECL pairs in east and west banks cannot exceed 15. Refer to the ProASIC3 FPGA Fabric Users Guide for position assignments of the 15 LVPECL pairs.*
4. *Each used differential I/O pair reduces the number of single-ended I/Os available by two.*
5. *The M1A3P250 device does not support FG256 package.*
6. *FG256 and FG484 are footprint-compatible packages.*
7. *Package not available.*

Table 1 • ProASIC3 FPGAs Package Sizes Dimensions

Package	CS121	QN48	QN68	QN132 *	VQ100	TQ144	PQ208	FG144	FG256	FG484
Length × Width (mm × mm)	6 × 6	6 × 6	8 × 8	8 × 8	14 × 14	20 × 20	28 × 28	13 × 13	17 × 17	23 × 23
Nominal Area (mm^2)	36	36	64	64	196	400	784	169	289	529
Pitch (mm)	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
Height (mm)	0.99	0.90	0.90	0.75	1.00	1.40	3.40	1.45	1.60	2.23

*Note: * Package not available*

Your valuable IP is protected with industry-standard security, making remote ISP possible. A ProASIC3 device provides the best available security for programmable logic designs.

Single Chip

Flash-based FPGAs store their configuration information in on-chip flash cells. Once programmed, the configuration data is an inherent part of the FPGA structure, and no external configuration data needs to be loaded at system power-up (unlike SRAM-based FPGAs). Therefore, flash-based ProASIC3 FPGAs do not require system configuration components such as EEPROMs or microcontrollers to load device configuration data. This reduces bill-of-materials costs and PCB area, and increases security and system reliability.

Instant On

Flash-based ProASIC3 devices support Level 0 of the Instant On classification standard. This feature helps in system component initialization, execution of critical tasks before the processor wakes up, setup and configuration of memory blocks, clock generation, and bus activity management. The Instant On feature of flash-based ProASIC3 devices greatly simplifies total system design and reduces total system cost, often eliminating the need for CPLDs and clock generation PLLs that are used for these purposes in a system. In addition, glitches and brownouts in system power will not corrupt the ProASIC3 device's flash configuration, and unlike SRAM-based FPGAs, the device will not have to be reloaded when system power is restored. This enables the reduction or complete removal of the configuration PROM, expensive voltage monitor, brownout detection, and clock generator devices from the PCB design. Flash-based ProASIC3 devices simplify total system design and reduce cost and design risk while increasing system reliability and improving system initialization time.

Firm Errors

Firm errors occur most commonly when high-energy neutrons, generated in the upper atmosphere, strike a configuration cell of an SRAM FPGA. The energy of the collision can change the state of the configuration cell and thus change the logic, routing, or I/O behavior in an unpredictable way. These errors are impossible to prevent in SRAM FPGAs. The consequence of this type of error can be a complete system failure. Firm errors do not exist in the configuration memory of ProASIC3 flash-based FPGAs. Once it is programmed, the flash cell configuration element of ProASIC3 FPGAs cannot be altered by high-energy neutrons and is therefore immune to them. Recoverable (or soft) errors occur in the user data SRAM of all FPGA devices. These can easily be mitigated by using error detection and correction (EDAC) circuitry built into the FPGA fabric.

Low Power

Flash-based ProASIC3 devices exhibit power characteristics similar to an ASIC, making them an ideal choice for power-sensitive applications. ProASIC3 devices have only a very limited power-on current surge and no high-current transition period, both of which occur on many FPGAs.

ProASIC3 devices also have low dynamic power consumption to further maximize power savings.

Table 2-2 • Recommended Operating Conditions [1]

Symbol	Parameters [1]		Commercial	Industrial	Units
T_J	Junction temperature		0 to 85[2]	-40 to 100[2]	°C
VCC[3]	1.5 V DC core supply voltage		1.425 to 1.575	1.425 to 1.575	V
VJTAG	JTAG DC voltage		1.4 to 3.6	1.4 to 3.6	V
VPUMP	Programming voltage	Programming Mode	3.15 to 3.45	3.15 to 3.45	V
		Operation [4]	0 to 3.6	0 to 3.6	V
VCCPLL	Analog power supply (PLL)		1.425 to 1.575	1.425 to 1.575	V
VCCI and VMV [5]	1.5 V DC supply voltage		1.425 to 1.575	1.425 to 1.575	V
	1.8 V DC supply voltage		1.7 to 1.9	1.7 to 1.9	V
	2.5 V DC supply voltage		2.3 to 2.7	2.3 to 2.7	V
	3.3 V DC supply voltage		3.0 to 3.6	3.0 to 3.6	V
	3.3 V wide range DC supply voltage [6]		2.7 to 3.6	2.7 to 3.6	V
	LVDS/B-LVDS/M-LVDS differential I/O		2.375 to 2.625	2.375 to 2.625	V
	LVPECL differential I/O		3.0 to 3.6	3.0 to 3.6	V

Notes:

1. *All parameters representing voltages are measured with respect to GND unless otherwise specified.*
2. *Software Default Junction Temperature Range in the Libero® System-on-Chip (SoC) software is set to 0°C to +70°C for commercial, and -40°C to +85°C for industrial. To ensure targeted reliability standards are met across the full range of junction temperatures, Microsemi recommends using custom settings for temperature range before running timing and power analysis tools. For more information regarding custom settings, refer to the New Project Dialog Box in the Libero SoC Online Help.*
3. *The ranges given here are for power supplies only. The recommended input voltage ranges specific to each I/O standard are given in Table 2-18 on page 2-19.*
4. *VPUMP can be left floating during operation (not programming mode).*
5. *VMV and VCCI should be at the same voltage within a given I/O bank. VMV pins must be connected to the corresponding VCCI pins. See the "VMVx I/O Supply Voltage (quiet)" section on page 3-1 for further information.*
6. *3.3 V wide range is compliant to the JESD8-B specification and supports 3.0 V VCCI operation.*

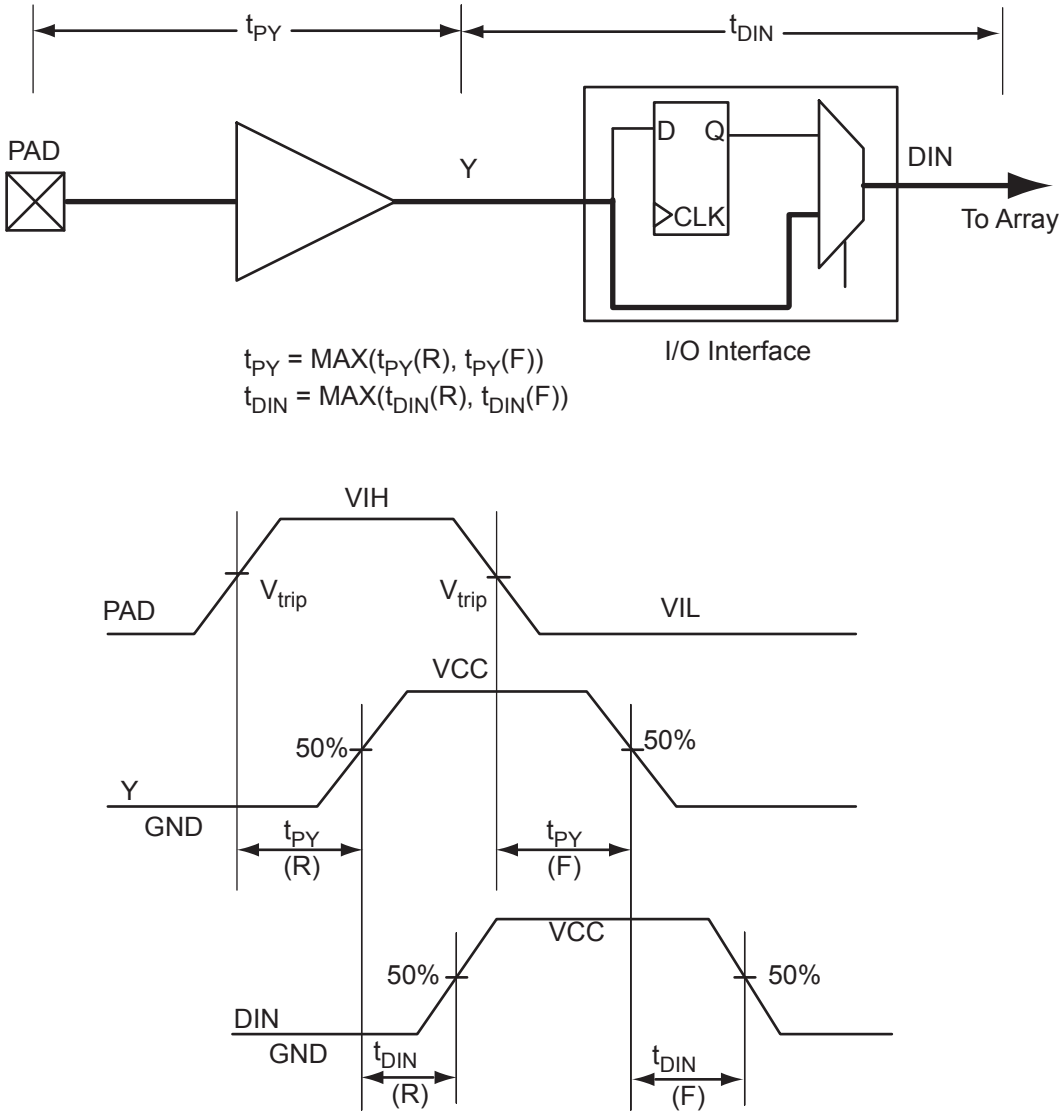


Figure 2-4 • **Input Buffer Timing Model and Delays (Example)**

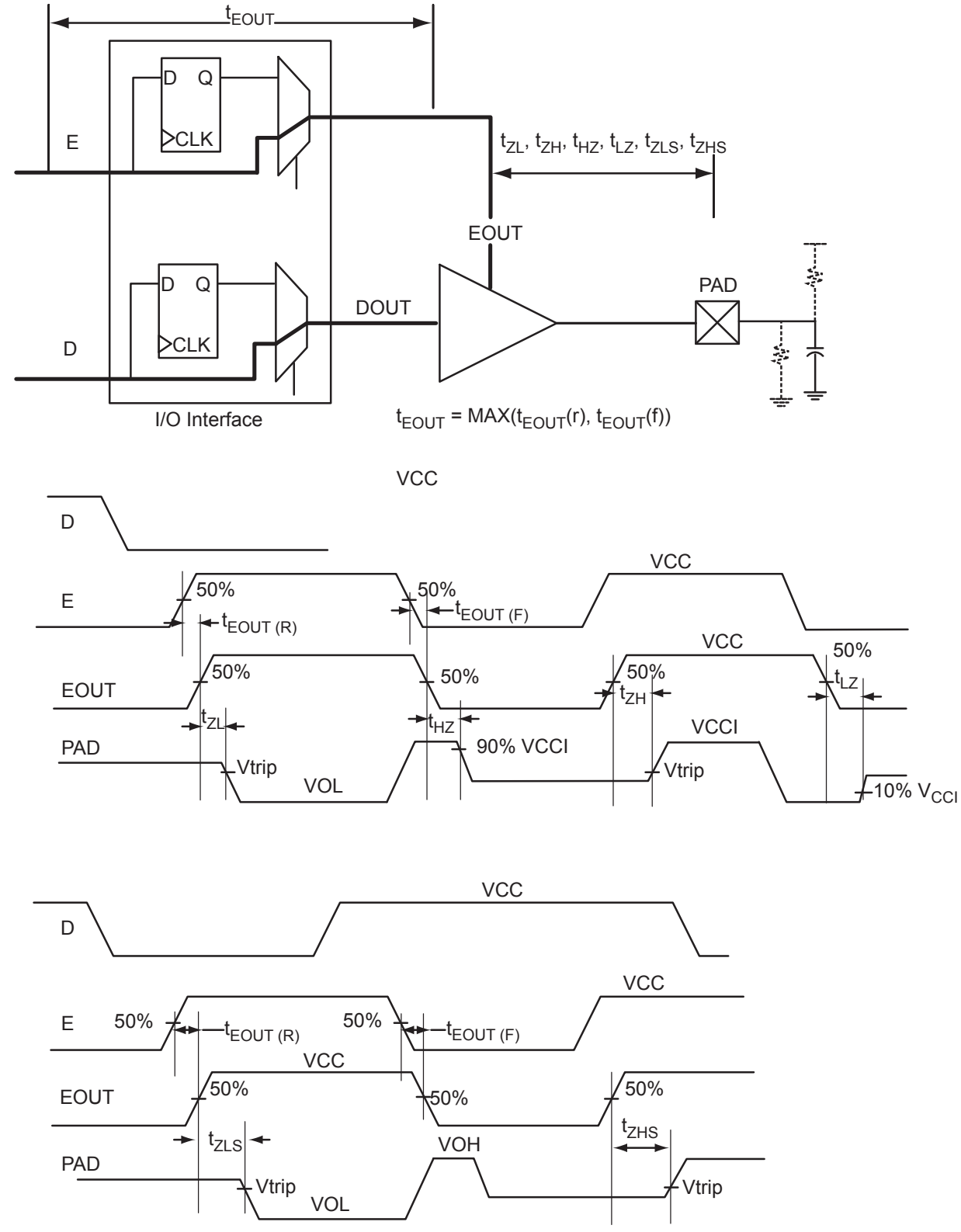


Figure 2-6 • **Tristate Output Buffer Timing Model and Delays (Example)**

Timing Characteristics

Table 2-41 • 3.3 V LVTTL / 3.3 V LVCMOS High Slew
Commercial-Case Conditions: T_J = 70°C, Worst-Case VCC = 1.425 V, Worst-Case VCCI = 3.0 V
Applicable to Advanced I/O Banks

Drive Strength	Speed Grade	t_{DOUT}	t_{DP}	t_{DIN}	t_{PY}	t_{EOUT}	t_{ZL}	t_{ZH}	t_{LZ}	t_{HZ}	t_{ZLS}	t_{ZHS}	Units
2 mA	Std.	0.66	7.66	0.04	1.02	0.43	7.80	6.59	2.65	2.61	10.03	8.82	ns
	–1	0.56	6.51	0.04	0.86	0.36	6.63	5.60	2.25	2.22	8.54	7.51	ns
	–2	0.49	5.72	0.03	0.76	0.32	5.82	4.92	1.98	1.95	7.49	6.59	ns
4 mA	Std.	0.66	7.66	0.04	1.02	0.43	7.80	6.59	2.65	2.61	10.03	8.82	ns
	–1	0.56	6.51	0.04	0.86	0.36	6.63	5.60	2.25	2.22	8.54	7.51	ns
	–2	0.49	5.72	0.03	0.76	0.32	5.82	4.92	1.98	1.95	7.49	6.59	ns
6 mA	Std.	0.66	4.91	0.04	1.02	0.43	5.00	4.07	2.99	3.20	7.23	6.31	ns
	–1	0.56	4.17	0.04	0.86	0.36	4.25	3.46	2.54	2.73	6.15	5.36	ns
	–2	0.49	3.66	0.03	0.76	0.32	3.73	3.04	2.23	2.39	5.40	4.71	ns
8 mA	Std.	0.66	4.91	0.04	1.02	0.43	5.00	4.07	2.99	3.20	7.23	6.31	ns
	–1	0.56	4.17	0.04	0.86	0.36	4.25	3.46	2.54	2.73	6.15	5.36	ns
	–2	0.49	3.66	0.03	0.76	0.32	3.73	3.04	2.23	2.39	5.40	4.71	ns
12 mA	Std.	0.66	3.53	0.04	1.02	0.43	3.60	2.82	3.21	3.58	5.83	5.06	ns
	–1	0.56	3.00	0.04	0.86	0.36	3.06	2.40	2.73	3.05	4.96	4.30	ns
	–2	0.49	2.64	0.03	0.76	0.32	2.69	2.11	2.40	2.68	4.36	3.78	ns
16 mA	Std.	0.66	3.33	0.04	1.02	0.43	3.39	2.56	3.26	3.68	5.63	4.80	ns
	–1	0.56	2.83	0.04	0.86	0.36	2.89	2.18	2.77	3.13	4.79	4.08	ns
	–2	0.49	2.49	0.03	0.76	0.32	2.53	1.91	2.44	2.75	4.20	3.58	ns
24 mA	Std.	0.66	3.08	0.04	1.02	0.43	3.13	2.12	3.32	4.06	5.37	4.35	ns
	–1	0.56	2.62	0.04	0.86	0.36	2.66	1.80	2.83	3.45	4.57	3.70	ns
	–2	0.49	2.30	0.03	0.76	0.32	2.34	1.58	2.48	3.03	4.01	3.25	ns

Notes:

1. *Software default selection highlighted in gray.*
2. *For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to Table 2-6 on page 2-6 for derating values.*

B-LVDS/M-LVDS

Bus LVDS (B-LVDS) and Multipoint LVDS (M-LVDS) specifications extend the existing LVDS standard to high-performance multipoint bus applications. Multidrop and multipoint bus configurations may contain any combination of drivers, receivers, and transceivers. Microsemi LVDS drivers provide the higher drive current required by B-LVDS and M-LVDS to accommodate the loading. The drivers require series terminations for better signal quality and to control voltage swing. Termination is also required at both ends of the bus since the driver can be located anywhere on the bus. These configurations can be implemented using the TRIBUF_LVDS and BIBUF_LVDS macros along with appropriate terminations. Multipoint designs using Microsemi LVDS macros can achieve up to 200 MHz with a maximum of 20 loads. A sample application is given in Figure 2-13. The input and output buffer delays are available in the LVDS section in Table 2-92.

Example: For a bus consisting of 20 equidistant loads, the following terminations provide the required differential voltage, in worst-case Industrial operating conditions, at the farthest receiver: R_S = 60 Ω and R_T = 70 Ω, given Z_0 = 50 Ω (2") and Z_{stub} = 50 Ω (~1.5").

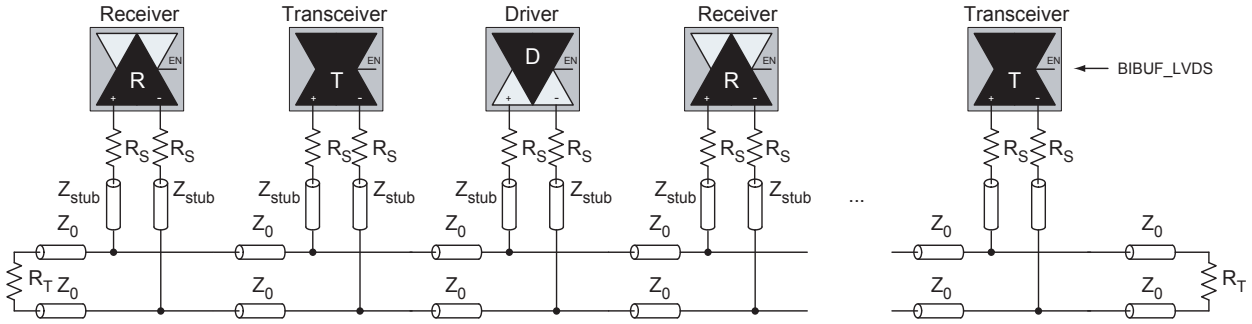


Figure 2-13 • **B-LVDS/M-LVDS Multipoint Application Using LVDS I/O Buffers**

LVPECL

Low-Voltage Positive Emitter-Coupled Logic (LVPECL) is another differential I/O standard. It requires that one data bit be carried through two signal lines. Like LVDS, two pins are needed. It also requires external resistor termination.

The full implementation of the LVDS transmitter and receiver is shown in an example in Figure 2-14. The building blocks of the LVPECL transmitter-receiver are one transmitter macro, one receiver macro, three board resistors at the transmitter end, and one resistor at the receiver end. The values for the three driver resistors are different from those used in the LVDS implementation because the output standard specifications are different.

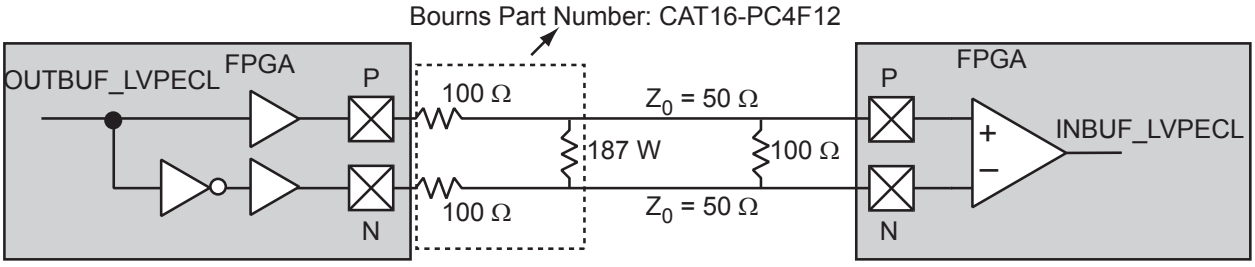


Figure 2-14 • **LVPECL Circuit Diagram and Board-Level Implementation**

Fully Registered I/O Buffers with Synchronous Enable and Asynchronous Clear

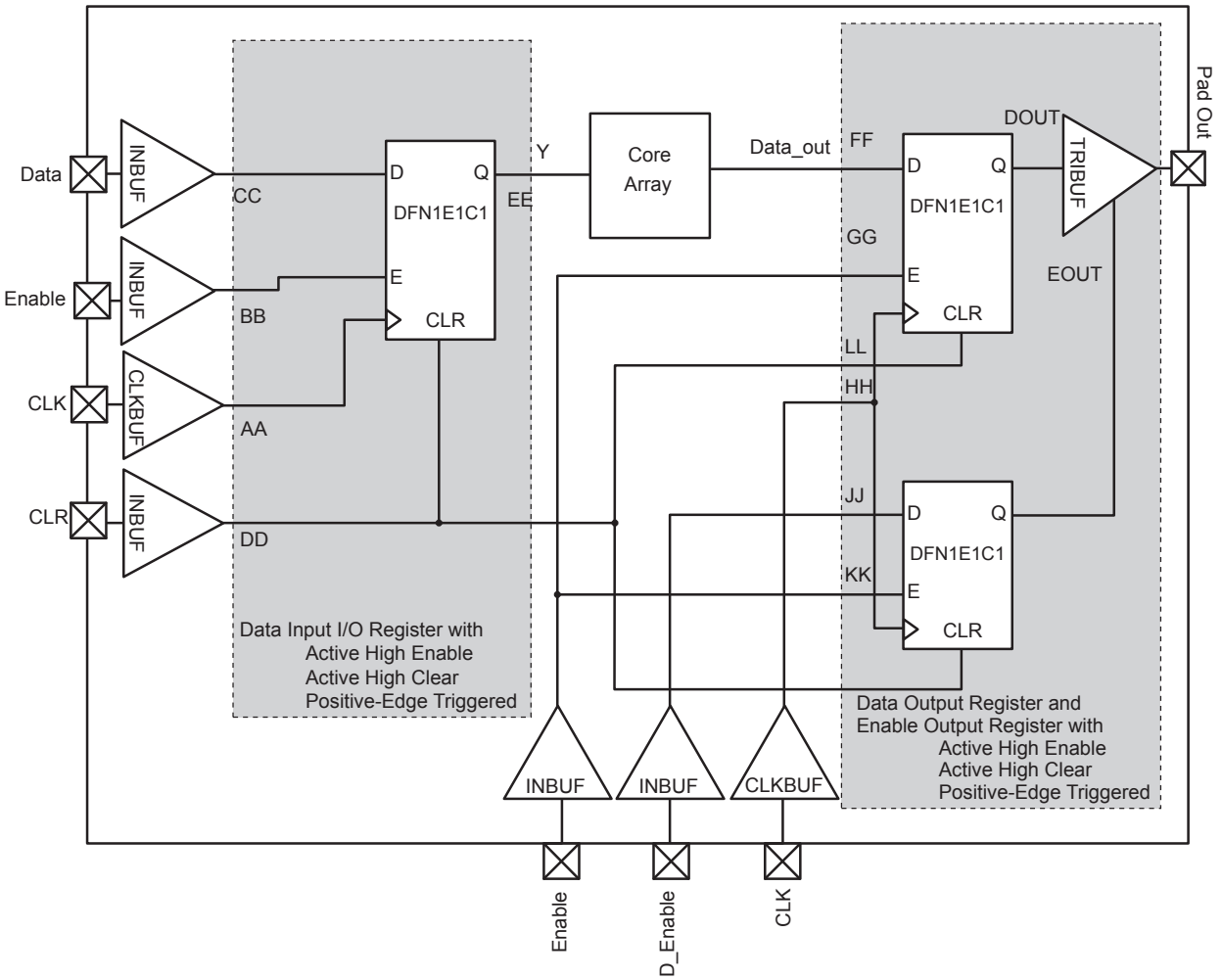


Figure 2-16 • **Timing Model of the Registered I/O Buffers with Synchronous Enable and Asynchronous Clear**

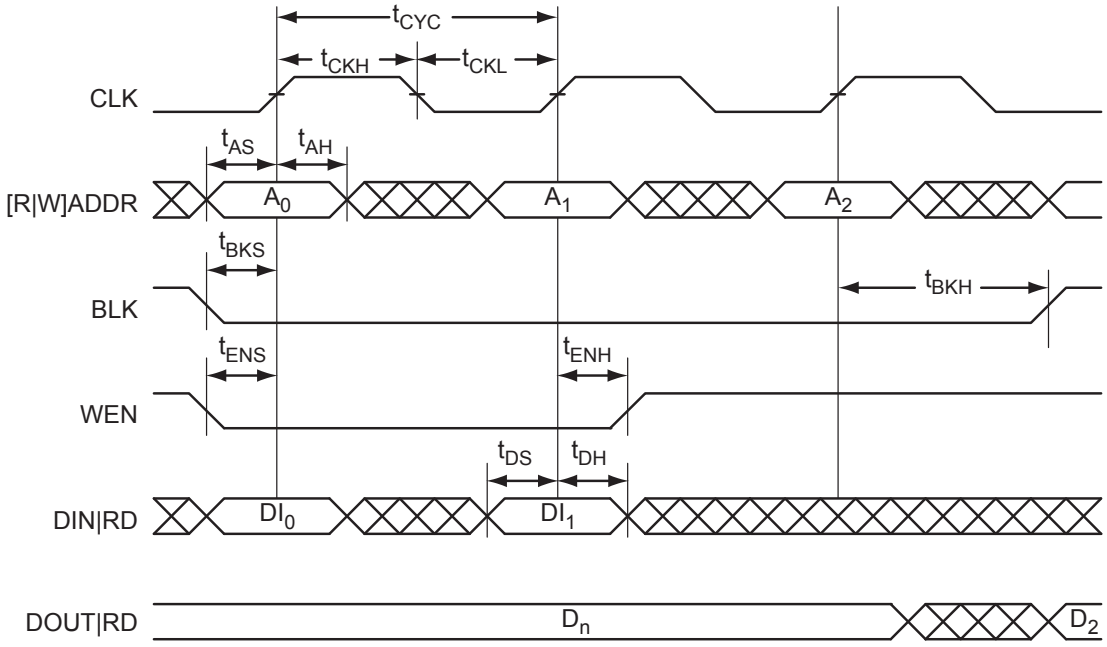


Figure 2-33 • **RAM Write, Output Retained. Applicable to Both RAM4K9 and RAM512x18.**

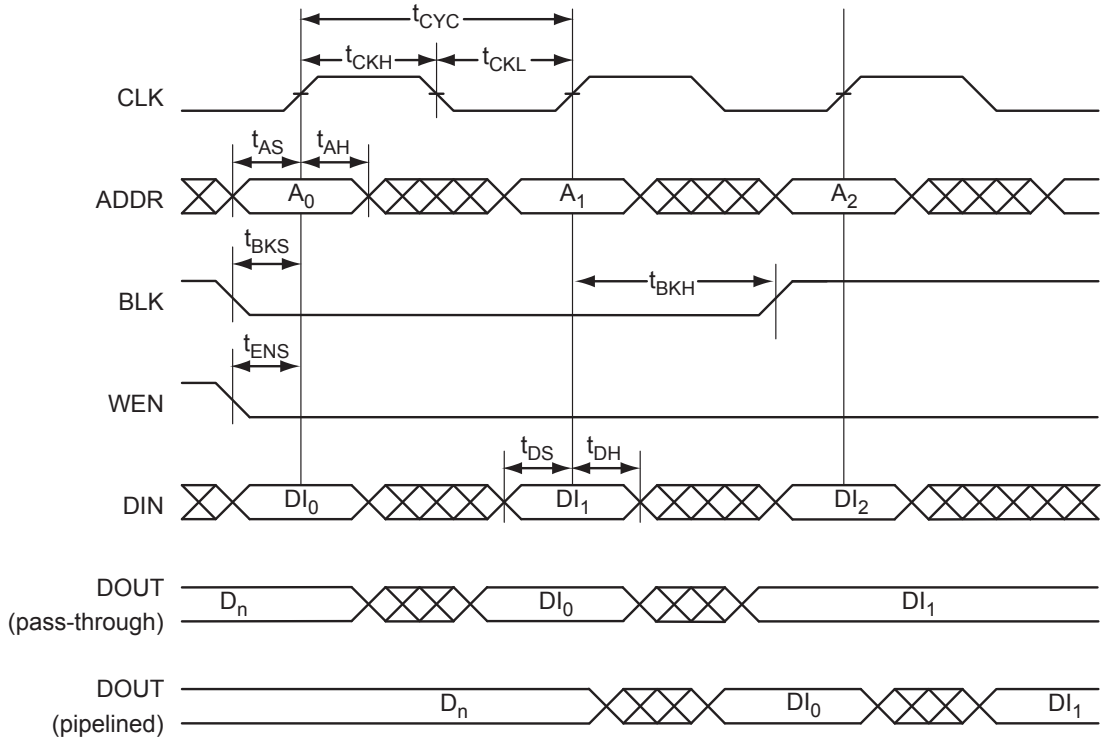


Figure 2-34 • **RAM Write, Output as Write Data (WMODE = 1). Applicable to RAM4K9 Only.**

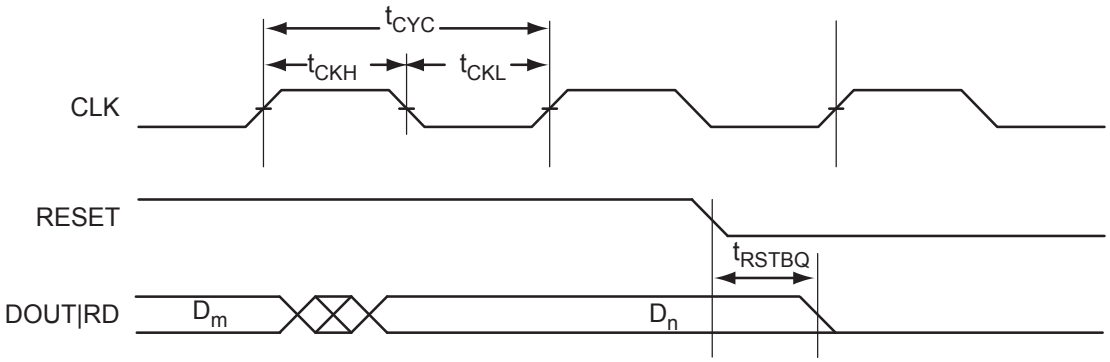


Figure 2-35 • **RAM Reset. Applicable to Both RAM4K9 and RAM512x18.**

Table 2-117 • RAM512X18
Commercial-Case Conditions: T_J = 70°C, Worst-Case VCC = 1.425 V

Parameter	Description	–2	–1	Std.	Units
t_{AS}	Address setup time	0.25	0.28	0.33	ns
t_{AH}	Address hold time	0.00	0.00	0.00	ns
t_{ENS}	REN, WEN setup time	0.13	0.15	0.17	ns
t_{ENH}	REN, WEN hold time	0.10	0.11	0.13	ns
t_{DS}	Input data (WD) setup time	0.18	0.21	0.25	ns
t_{DH}	Input data (WD) hold time	0.00	0.00	0.00	ns
t_{CKQ1}	Clock High to new data valid on RD (output retained)	2.16	2.46	2.89	ns
t_{CKQ2}	Clock High to new data valid on RD (pipelined)	0.90	1.02	1.20	ns
t_{C2CRWH}[1]	Address collision clk-to-clk delay for reliable read access after write on same address—Applicable to Opening Edge	0.50	0.43	0.38	ns
t_{C2CWRH}[1]	Address collision clk-to-clk delay for reliable write access after read on same address—Applicable to Opening Edge	0.59	0.50	0.44	ns
t_{RSTBQ}	RESET Low to data out Low on RD (flow-through)	0.92	1.05	1.23	ns
	RESET Low to data out Low on RD (pipelined)	0.92	1.05	1.23	ns
$t_{REMRSTB}$	RESET removal	0.29	0.33	0.38	ns
$t_{RECRSTB}$	RESET recovery	1.50	1.71	2.01	ns
$t_{MPWRSTB}$	RESET minimum pulse width	0.21	0.24	0.29	ns
t_{CYC}	Clock cycle time	3.23	3.68	4.32	ns
F_{MAX}	Maximum frequency	310	272	231	MHz

Notes:

1. *For more information, refer to the application note Simultaneous Read-Write Operations in Dual-Port SRAM for Flash-Based cSoCs and FPGAs.*
2. *For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to Table 2-6 on page 2-6 for derating values.*

In critical applications, an upset in the JTAG circuit could allow entrance to an undesired JTAG state. In such cases, Microsemi recommends tying off TRST to GND through a resistor placed close to the FPGA pin.

Note that to operate at all VJTAG voltages, 500 Ω to 1 kΩ will satisfy the requirements.

Special Function Pins

NC **No Connect**

This pin is not connected to circuitry within the device. These pins can be driven to any voltage or can be left floating with no effect on the operation of the device.

DC **Do Not Connect**

This pin should not be connected to any signals on the PCB. These pins should be left unconnected.

Related Documents

User's Guides

ProASIC FPGA Fabric User's Guide

http://www.microsemi.com/soc/documents/PA3_UG.pdf

Packaging

The following documents provide packaging information and device selection for low power flash devices.

Product Catalog

http://www.microsemi.com/soc/documents/ProdCat_PIB.pdf

Lists devices currently recommended for new designs and the packages available for each member of the family. Use this document or the datasheet tables to determine the best package for your design, and which package drawing to use.

Package Mechanical Drawings

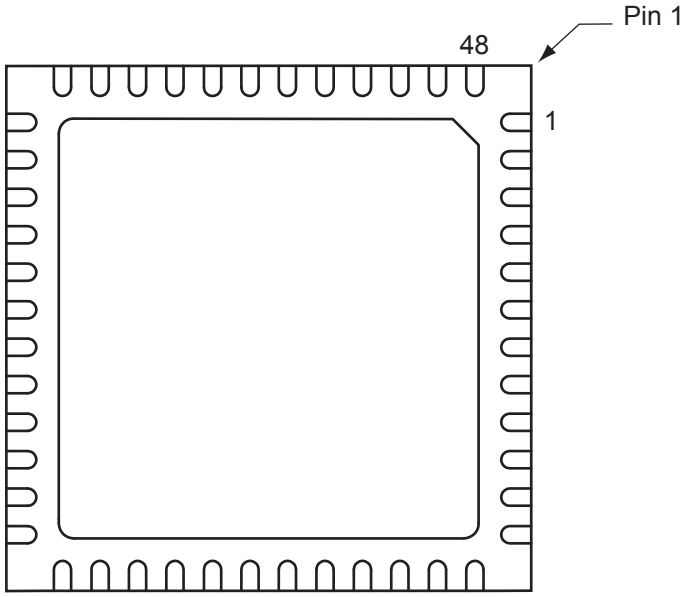
http://www.microsemi.com/soc/documents/PckgMechDrwngs.pdf

This document contains the package mechanical drawings for all packages currently or previously supplied by Actel. Use the bookmarks to navigate to the package mechanical drawings.

Additional packaging materials are at *http://www.microsemi.com/products/solutions/package/docs.aspx*.

4 – Package Pin Assignments

QN48 – Bottom View



Note: The die attach paddle center of the package is tied to ground (GND).

Note

For more information on package drawings, see *PD3068: Package Mechanical Drawings*.

QN48	
Pin Number	**A3P030 Function**
1	IO82RSB1
2	GEC0/IO73RSB1
3	GEA0/IO72RSB1
4	GEB0/IO71RSB1
5	GND
6	VCCIB1
7	IO68RSB1
8	IO67RSB1
9	IO66RSB1
10	IO65RSB1
11	IO64RSB1
12	IO62RSB1
13	IO61RSB1
14	IO60RSB1
15	IO57RSB1
16	IO55RSB1
17	IO53RSB1
18	VCC
19	VCCIB1
20	IO46RSB1
21	IO42RSB1
22	TCK
23	TDI
24	TMS
25	VPUMP
26	TDO
27	TRST
28	VJTAG
29	IO38RSB0
30	GDB0/IO34RSB0
31	GDA0/IO33RSB0
32	GDC0/IO32RSB0
33	VCCIB0
34	GND
35	VCC
36	IO25RSB0

QN48	
Pin Number	**A3P030 Function**
37	IO24RSB0
38	IO22RSB0
39	IO20RSB0
40	IO18RSB0
41	IO16RSB0
42	IO14RSB0
43	IO10RSB0
44	IO08RSB0
45	IO06RSB0
46	IO04RSB0
47	IO02RSB0
48	IO00RSB0

CS121	
Pin Number	A3P060 Function
A1	GNDQ
A2	IO01RSB0
A3	GAA1/IO03RSB0
A4	GAC1/IO07RSB0
A5	IO15RSB0
A6	IO13RSB0
A7	IO17RSB0
A8	GBB1/IO22RSB0
A9	GBA1/IO24RSB0
A10	GNDQ
A11	VMV0
B1	GAA2/IO95RSB1
B2	IO00RSB0
B3	GAA0/IO02RSB0
B4	GAC0/IO06RSB0
B5	IO08RSB0
B6	IO12RSB0
B7	IO16RSB0
B8	GBC1/IO20RSB0
B9	GBB0/IO21RSB0
B10	GBB2/IO27RSB0
B11	GBA2/IO25RSB0
C1	IO89RSB1
C2	GAC2/IO91RSB1
C3	GAB1/IO05RSB0
C4	GAB0/IO04RSB0
C5	IO09RSB0
C6	IO14RSB0
C7	GBA0/IO23RSB0
C8	GBC0/IO19RSB0
C9	IO26RSB0
C10	IO28RSB0
C11	GBC2/IO29RSB0
D1	IO88RSB1
D2	IO90RSB1
D3	GAB2/IO93RSB1

CS121	
Pin Number	A3P060 Function
D4	IO10RSB0
D5	IO11RSB0
D6	IO18RSB0
D7	IO32RSB0
D8	IO31RSB0
D9	GCA2/IO41RSB0
D10	IO30RSB0
D11	IO33RSB0
E1	IO87RSB1
E2	GFC0/IO85RSB1
E3	IO92RSB1
E4	IO94RSB1
E5	VCC
E6	VCCIB0
E7	GND
E8	GCC0/IO36RSB0
E9	IO34RSB0
E10	GCB1/IO37RSB0
E11	GCC1/IO35RSB0
F1	VCOMPLF
F2	GFB0/IO83RSB1
F3	GFA0/IO82RSB1
F4	GFC1/IO86RSB1
F5	VCCIB1
F6	VCC
F7	VCCIB0
F8	GCB2/IO42RSB0
F9	GCC2/IO43RSB0
F10	GCB0/IO38RSB0
F11	GCA1/IO39RSB0
G1	VCCPLF
G2	GFB2/IO79RSB1
G3	GFA1/IO81RSB1
G4	GFB1/IO84RSB1
G5	GND
G6	VCCIB1

CS121	
Pin Number	A3P060 Function
G7	VCC
G8	GDC0/IO46RSB0
G9	GDA1/IO49RSB0
G10	GDB0/IO48RSB0
G11	GCA0/IO40RSB0
H1	IO75RSB1
H2	IO76RSB1
H3	GFC2/IO78RSB1
H4	GFA2/IO80RSB1
H5	IO77RSB1
H6	GEC2/IO66RSB1
H7	IO54RSB1
H8	GDC2/IO53RSB1
H9	VJTAG
H10	TRST
H11	IO44RSB0
J1	GEC1/IO74RSB1
J2	GEC0/IO73RSB1
J3	GEB1/IO72RSB1
J4	GEA0/IO69RSB1
J5	GEB2/IO67RSB1
J6	IO62RSB1
J7	GDA2/IO51RSB1
J8	GDB2/IO52RSB1
J9	TDI
J10	TDO
J11	GDC1/IO45RSB0
K1	GEB0/IO71RSB1
K2	GEA1/IO70RSB1
K3	GEA2/IO68RSB1
K4	IO64RSB1
K5	IO60RSB1
K6	IO59RSB1
K7	IO56RSB1
K8	TCK
K9	TMS

FG144	
Pin Number	**A3P250 Function**
K1	GEB0/IO99NDB3
K2	GEA1/IO98PDB3
K3	GEA0/IO98NDB3
K4	GEA2/IO97RSB2
K5	IO90RSB2
K6	IO84RSB2
K7	GND
K8	IO66RSB2
K9	GDC2/IO63RSB2
K10	GND
K11	GDA0/IO60VDB1
K12	GDB0/IO59VDB1
L1	GND
L2	VMV3
L3	GEB2/IO96RSB2
L4	IO91RSB2
L5	VCCIB2
L6	IO82RSB2
L7	IO80RSB2
L8	IO72RSB2
L9	TMS
L10	VJTAG
L11	VMV2
L12	TRST
M1	GNDQ
M2	GEC2/IO95RSB2
M3	IO92RSB2
M4	IO89RSB2
M5	IO87RSB2
M6	IO85RSB2
M7	IO78RSB2
M8	IO76RSB2
M9	TDI
M10	VCCIB2
M11	VPUMP
M12	GNDQ

FG484	
Pin Number	A3P400 Function
E21	NC
E22	NC
F1	NC
F2	NC
F3	NC
F4	IO154VDB3
F5	IO155VDB3
F6	IO11RSB0
F7	IO07RSB0
F8	GAC0/IO04RSB0
F9	GAC1/IO05RSB0
F10	IO20RSB0
F11	IO24RSB0
F12	IO33RSB0
F13	IO39RSB0
F14	IO45RSB0
F15	GBC0/IO54RSB0
F16	IO48RSB0
F17	VMV0
F18	IO61NPB1
F19	IO63PDB1
F20	NC
F21	NC
F22	NC
G1	NC
G2	NC
G3	NC
G4	IO151VDB3
G5	IO151UDB3
G6	GAC2/IO153UDB3
G7	IO06RSB0
G8	GNDQ
G9	IO10RSB0
G10	IO19RSB0
G11	IO26RSB0
G12	IO30RSB0

FG484	
Pin Number	A3P400 Function
G13	IO40RSB0
G14	IO46RSB0
G15	GNDQ
G16	IO47RSB0
G17	GBB2/IO61PPB1
G18	IO53RSB0
G19	IO63NDB1
G20	NC
G21	NC
G22	NC
H1	NC
H2	NC
H3	VCC
H4	IO150PDB3
H5	IO08RSB0
H6	IO153VDB3
H7	IO152VDB3
H8	VMV0
H9	VCCIB0
H10	VCCIB0
H11	IO25RSB0
H12	IO31RSB0
H13	VCCIB0
H14	VCCIB0
H15	VMV1
H16	GBC2/IO62PDB1
H17	IO65RSB1
H18	IO52RSB0
H19	IO66PDB1
H20	VCC
H21	NC
H22	NC
J1	NC
J2	NC
J3	NC
J4	IO150NDB3

FG484	
Pin Number	A3P400 Function
J5	IO149NPB3
J6	IO09RSB0
J7	IO152UDB3
J8	VCCIB3
J9	GND
J10	VCC
J11	VCC
J12	VCC
J13	VCC
J14	GND
J15	VCCIB1
J16	IO62NDB1
J17	IO49RSB0
J18	IO64PPB1
J19	IO66NDB1
J20	NC
J21	NC
J22	NC
K1	NC
K2	NC
K3	NC
K4	IO148NDB3
K5	IO148PDB3
K6	IO149PPB3
K7	GFC1/IO147PPB3
K8	VCCIB3
K9	VCC
K10	GND
K11	GND
K12	GND
K13	GND
K14	VCC
K15	VCCIB1
K16	GCC1/IO67PPB1
K17	IO64NPB1
K18	IO73PDB1

FG484	
Pin Number	A3P600 Function
K19	IO75NDB1
K20	NC
K21	IO76NDB1
K22	IO76PDB1
L1	NC
L2	IO155PDB3
L3	NC
L4	GFB0/IO163NPB3
L5	GFA0/IO162NDB3
L6	GFB1/IO163PPB3
L7	VCOMPLF
L8	GFC0/IO164NPB3
L9	VCC
L10	GND
L11	GND
L12	GND
L13	GND
L14	VCC
L15	GCC0/IO69NPB1
L16	GCB1/IO70PPB1
L17	GCA0/IO71NPB1
L18	IO67NPB1
L19	GCB0/IO70NPB1
L20	IO77PDB1
L21	IO77NDB1
L22	IO78NPB1
M1	NC
M2	IO155NDB3
M3	IO158NPB3
M4	GFA2/IO161PPB3
M5	GFA1/IO162PDB3
M6	VCCPLF
M7	IO160NDB3
M8	GFB2/IO160PDB3
M9	VCC
M10	GND

FG484	
Pin Number	A3P600 Function
M11	GND
M12	GND
M13	GND
M14	VCC
M15	GCB2/IO73PPB1
M16	GCA1/IO71PPB1
M17	GCC2/IO74PPB1
M18	IO80PPB1
M19	GCA2/IO72PDB1
M20	IO79PPB1
M21	IO78PPB1
M22	NC
N1	IO154NDB3
N2	IO154PDB3
N3	NC
N4	GFC2/IO159PDB3
N5	IO161NPB3
N6	IO156PPB3
N7	IO129RSB2
N8	VCCIB3
N9	VCC
N10	GND
N11	GND
N12	GND
N13	GND
N14	VCC
N15	VCCIB1
N16	IO73NPB1
N17	IO80NPB1
N18	IO74NPB1
N19	IO72NDB1
N20	NC
N21	IO79NPB1
N22	NC
P1	NC
P2	IO153PDB3

FG484	
Pin Number	A3P600 Function
P3	IO153NDB3
P4	IO159NDB3
P5	IO156NPB3
P6	IO151PPB3
P7	IO158PPB3
P8	VCCIB3
P9	GND
P10	VCC
P11	VCC
P12	VCC
P13	VCC
P14	GND
P15	VCCIB1
P16	GDB0/IO87NPB1
P17	IO85NDB1
P18	IO85PDB1
P19	IO84PDB1
P20	NC
P21	IO81PDB1
P22	NC
R1	NC
R2	NC
R3	VCC
R4	IO150PDB3
R5	IO151NPB3
R6	IO147NPB3
R7	GEC0/IO146NPB3
R8	VMV3
R9	VCCIB2
R10	VCCIB2
R11	IO117RSB2
R12	IO110RSB2
R13	VCCIB2
R14	VCCIB2
R15	VMV2
R16	IO94RSB2

Revision	Changes	Page
Revision 5 (Aug 2008) DC and Switching Characteristics v1.3	TJ, Maximum Junction Temperature, was changed to 100° from 110º in the "Thermal Characteristics" section and EQ 1. The calculated result of Maximum Power Allowed has thus changed to 1.463 W from 1.951 W.	2-6
	Values for the A3P015 device were added to Table 2-7 • Quiescent Supply Current Characteristics.	2-7
	Values for the A3P015 device were added to Table 2-14 • Different Components Contributing to Dynamic Power Consumption in ProASIC3 Devices. P_{AC14} was removed. Table 2-15 • Different Components Contributing to the Static Power Consumption in ProASIC3 Devices is new.	2-11, 2-12
	The "PLL Contribution—PPLL" section was updated to change the P_{PLL} formula from $P_{AC13} + P_{AC14} * F_{CLKOUT}$ to $P_{DC4} + P_{AC13} * F_{CLKOUT}$.	2-14
	Both fall and rise values were included for $t_{DDRISUD}$ and t_{DDRIHD} in Table 2-102 • Input DDR Propagation Delays.	2-78
	Table 2-107 • A3P015 Global Resource is new.	2-86
	The typical value for Delay Increments in Programmable Delay Blocks was changed from 160 to 200 in Table 2-115 • ProASIC3 CCC/PLL Specification.	2-90
Revision 4 (Jun 2008) DC and Switching Characteristics v1.2	Table note references were added to Table 2-2 • Recommended Operating Conditions 1, and the order of the table notes was changed.	2-2
	The title for Table 2-4 • Overshoot and Undershoot Limits 1 was modified to remove "as measured on quiet I/Os." Table note 1 was revised to remove "estimated SSO density over cycles." Table note 2 was revised to remove "refers only to overshoot/undershoot limits for simultaneous switching I/Os."	2-3
	The "Power per I/O Pin" section was updated to include 3 additional tables pertaining to input buffer power and output buffer power.	2-7
	Table 2-29 • I/O Output Buffer Maximum Resistances 1 was revised to include values for 3.3 V PCI/PCI-X.	2-27
	Table 2-90 • LVDS Minimum and Maximum DC Input and Output Levels was updated.	2-66
Revision 3 (Jun 2008) Packaging v1.3	Pin numbers were added to the "QN68 – Bottom View" package diagram. Note 2 was added below the diagram.	4-3
	The "QN132 – Bottom View" package diagram was updated to include D1 to D4. In addition, note 1 was changed from top view to bottom view, and note 2 is new.	4-6
Revision 2 (Feb 2008) Product Brief v1.0	This document was divided into two sections and given a version number, starting at v1.0. The first section of the document includes features, benefits, ordering information, and temperature and speed grade offerings. The second section is a device family overview.	N/A
	This document was updated to include A3P015 device information. QN68 is a new package that was added because it is offered in the A3P015. The following sections were updated: "Features and Benefits" "ProASIC3 Ordering Information" "Temperature Grade Offerings" "ProASIC3 Flash Family FPGAs" "A3P015 and A3P030" note Introduction and Overview (NA)	N/A

Datasheet Categories

Categories

In order to provide the latest information to designers, some datasheet parameters are published before data has been fully characterized from silicon devices. The data provided for a given device, as highlighted in the "ProASIC3 Device Status" table on page IV, is designated as either "Product Brief," "Advance," "Preliminary," or "Production." The definitions of these categories are as follows:

Product Brief

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

Advance

This 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. This label only applies to the DC and Switching Characteristics chapter of the datasheet and will only be used when the data has not been fully characterized.

Preliminary

The datasheet contains information based on simulation and/or initial characterization. The information is believed to be correct, but changes are possible.

Unmarked (production)

This version contains information that is considered to be final.

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