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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	81
Number of Gates	30000
Voltage - Supply	1.425V ~ 1.575V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 100°C (TJ)
Package / Case	132-WFQFN
Supplier Device Package	132-QFN (8x8)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microsemi/a3p030-2qng132i

ProASIC3 Device Family Overview

ProASIC3 DC and Switching Characteristics

Pin Descriptions

Package Pin Assignments

Datasheet Information

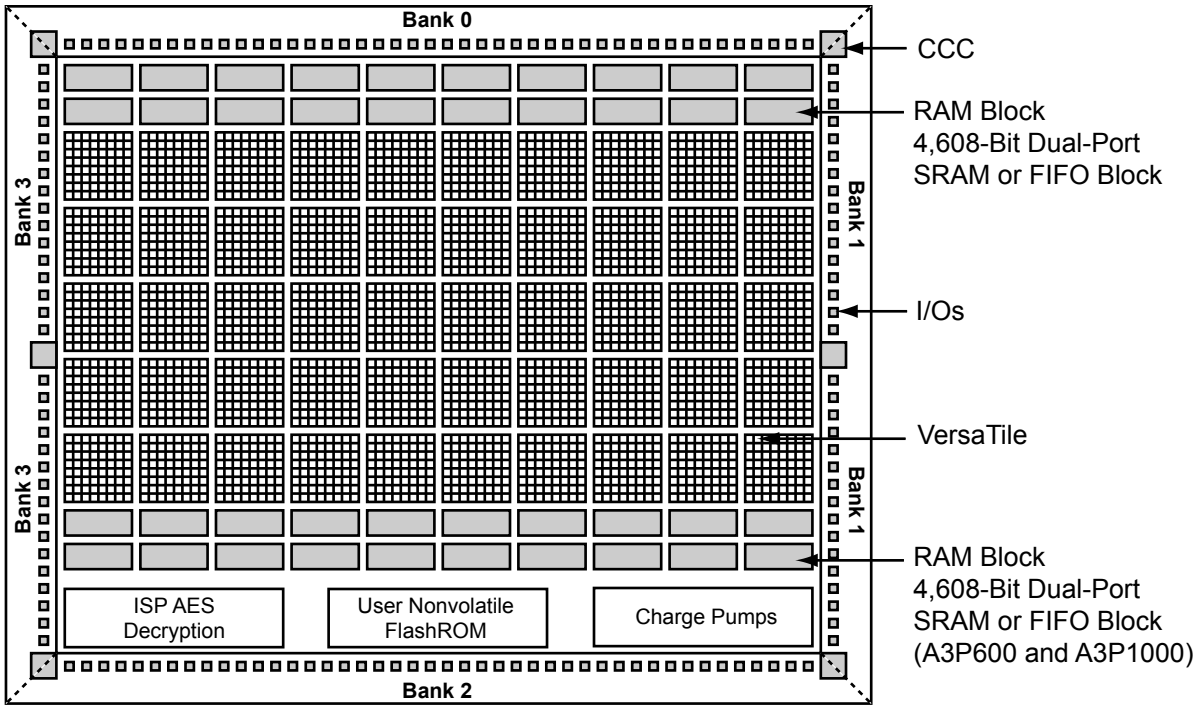


Figure 1-2 • **ProASIC3 Device Architecture Overview with Four I/O Banks (A3P250, A3P600, and A3P1000)**

The FPGA core consists of a sea of VersaTiles. Each VersaTile can be configured as a three-input logic function, a D-flip-flop (with or without enable), or a latch by programming the appropriate flash switch interconnections. The versatility of the ProASIC3 core tile as either a three-input lookup table (LUT) equivalent or as a D-flip-flop/latch with enable allows for efficient use of the FPGA fabric. The VersaTile capability is unique to the Microsemi ProASIC family of third-generation architecture flash FPGAs. VersaTiles are connected with any of the four levels of routing hierarchy. Flash switches are distributed throughout the device to provide nonvolatile, reconfigurable interconnect programming. Maximum core utilization is possible for virtually any design.

VersaTiles

The ProASIC3 core consists of VersaTiles, which have been enhanced beyond the ProASIC[PLUS]® core tiles. The ProASIC3 VersaTile supports the following:

- All 3-input logic functions—LUT-3 equivalent
- Latch with clear or set
- D-flip-flop with clear or set
- Enable D-flip-flop with clear or set

Refer to Figure 1-3 for VersaTile configurations.

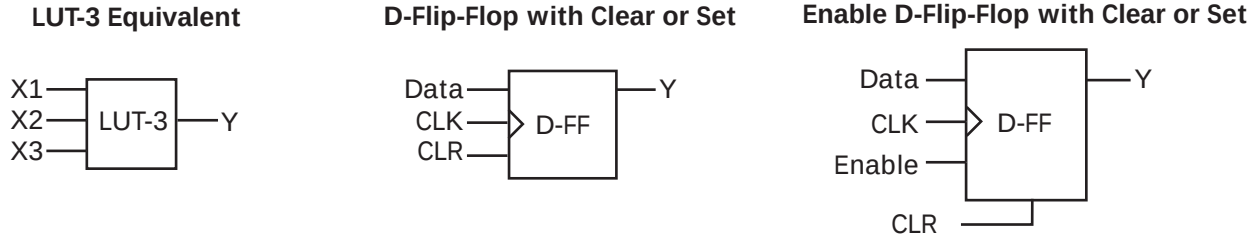


Figure 1-3 • **VersaTile Configurations**

User Nonvolatile FlashROM

ProASIC3 devices have 1 kbit of on-chip, user-accessible, nonvolatile FlashROM. The FlashROM can be used in diverse system applications:

- Internet protocol addressing (wireless or fixed)
- System calibration settings
- Device serialization and/or inventory control
- Subscription-based business models (for example, set-top boxes)
- Secure key storage for secure communications algorithms
- Asset management/tracking
- Date stamping
- Version management

The FlashROM is written using the standard ProASIC3 IEEE 1532 JTAG programming interface. The core can be individually programmed (erased and written), and on-chip AES decryption can be used selectively to securely load data over public networks (except in the A3P015 and A3P030 devices), as in security keys stored in the FlashROM for a user design.

The FlashROM can be programmed via the JTAG programming interface, and its contents can be read back either through the JTAG programming interface or via direct FPGA core addressing. Note that the FlashROM can only be programmed from the JTAG interface and cannot be programmed from the internal logic array.

The FlashROM is programmed as 8 banks of 128 bits; however, reading is performed on a byte-by-byte basis using a synchronous interface. A 7-bit address from the FPGA core defines which of the 8 banks and which of the 16 bytes within that bank are being read. The three most significant bits (MSBs) of the FlashROM address determine the bank, and the four least significant bits (LSBs) of the FlashROM address define the byte.

The ProASIC3 development software solutions, Libero® System-on-Chip (SoC) and Designer, have extensive support for the FlashROM. One such feature is auto-generation of sequential programming files for applications requiring a unique serial number in each part. Another feature allows the inclusion of static data for system version control. Data for the FlashROM can be generated quickly and easily using Libero SoC and Designer software tools. Comprehensive programming file support is also included to allow for easy programming of large numbers of parts with differing FlashROM contents.

SRAM and FIFO

ProASIC3 devices (except the A3P015 and A3P030 devices) have embedded SRAM blocks along their north and south sides. Each variable-aspect-ratio SRAM block is 4,608 bits in size. Available memory configurations are 256×18, 512×9, 1k×4, 2k×2, and 4k×1 bits. The individual blocks have independent read and write ports that can be configured with different bit widths on each port. For example, data can be sent through a 4-bit port and read as a single bitstream. The embedded SRAM blocks can be initialized via the device JTAG port (ROM emulation mode) using the UJTAG macro (except in A3P015 and A3P030 devices).

In addition, every SRAM block has an embedded FIFO control unit. The control unit allows the SRAM block to be configured as a synchronous FIFO without using additional core VersaTiles. The FIFO width and depth are programmable. The FIFO also features programmable Almost Empty (AEMPTY) and Almost Full (AFULL) flags in addition to the normal Empty and Full flags. The embedded FIFO control unit contains the counters necessary for generation of the read and write address pointers. The embedded SRAM/FIFO blocks can be cascaded to create larger configurations.

PLL and CCC

ProASIC3 devices provide designers with very flexible clock conditioning capabilities. Each member of the ProASIC3 family contains six CCCs. One CCC (center west side) has a PLL. The A3P015 and A3P030 devices do not have a PLL.

The six CCC blocks are located at the four corners and the centers of the east and west sides.

All six CCC blocks are usable; the four corner CCCs and the east CCC allow simple clock delay operations as well as clock spine access.

The inputs of the six CCC blocks are accessible from the FPGA core or from one of several inputs located near the CCC that have dedicated connections to the CCC block.

User I/O Characteristics

Timing Model

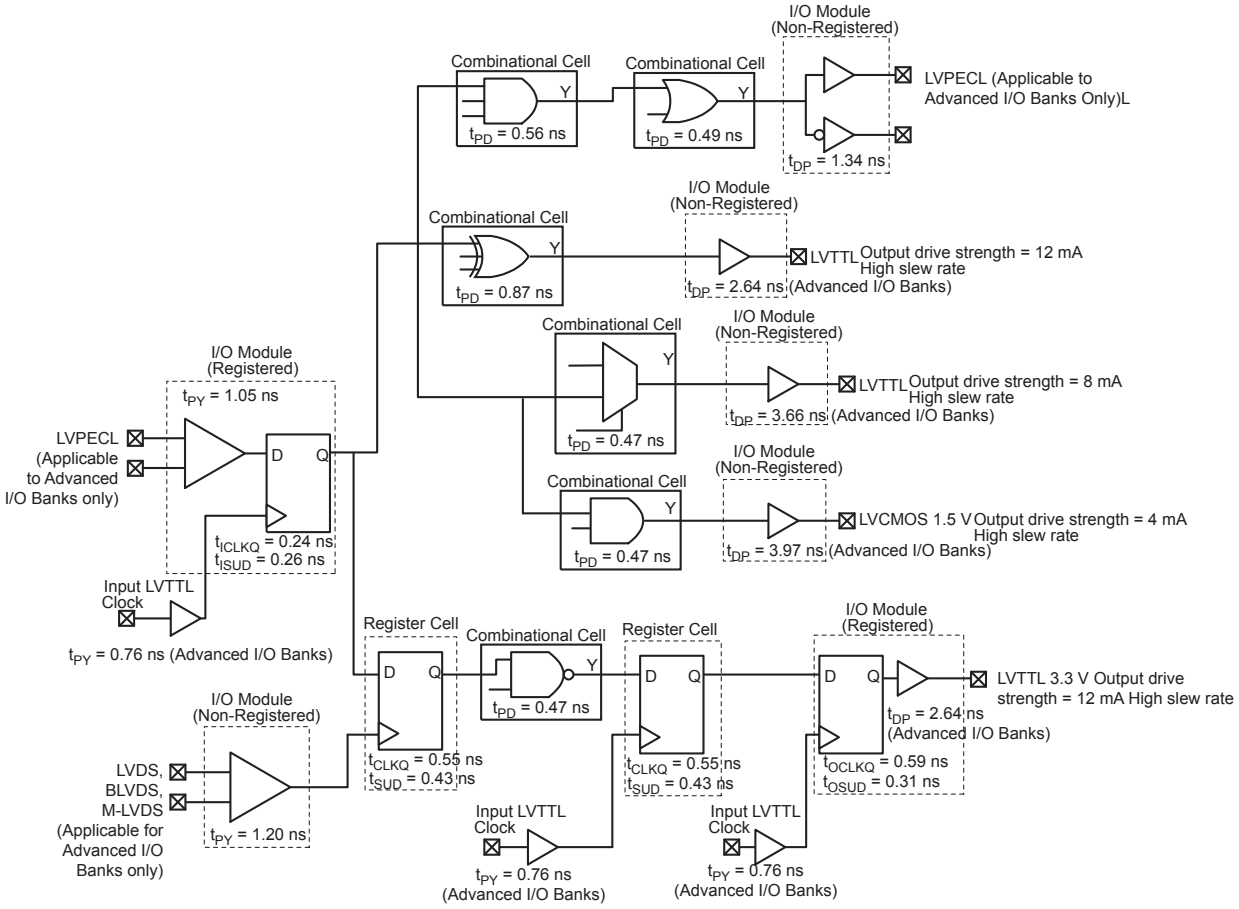


Figure 2-3 • **Timing Model**
Operating Conditions: –2 Speed, Commercial Temperature Range (T_J = 70°C), Worst Case VCC = 1.425 V

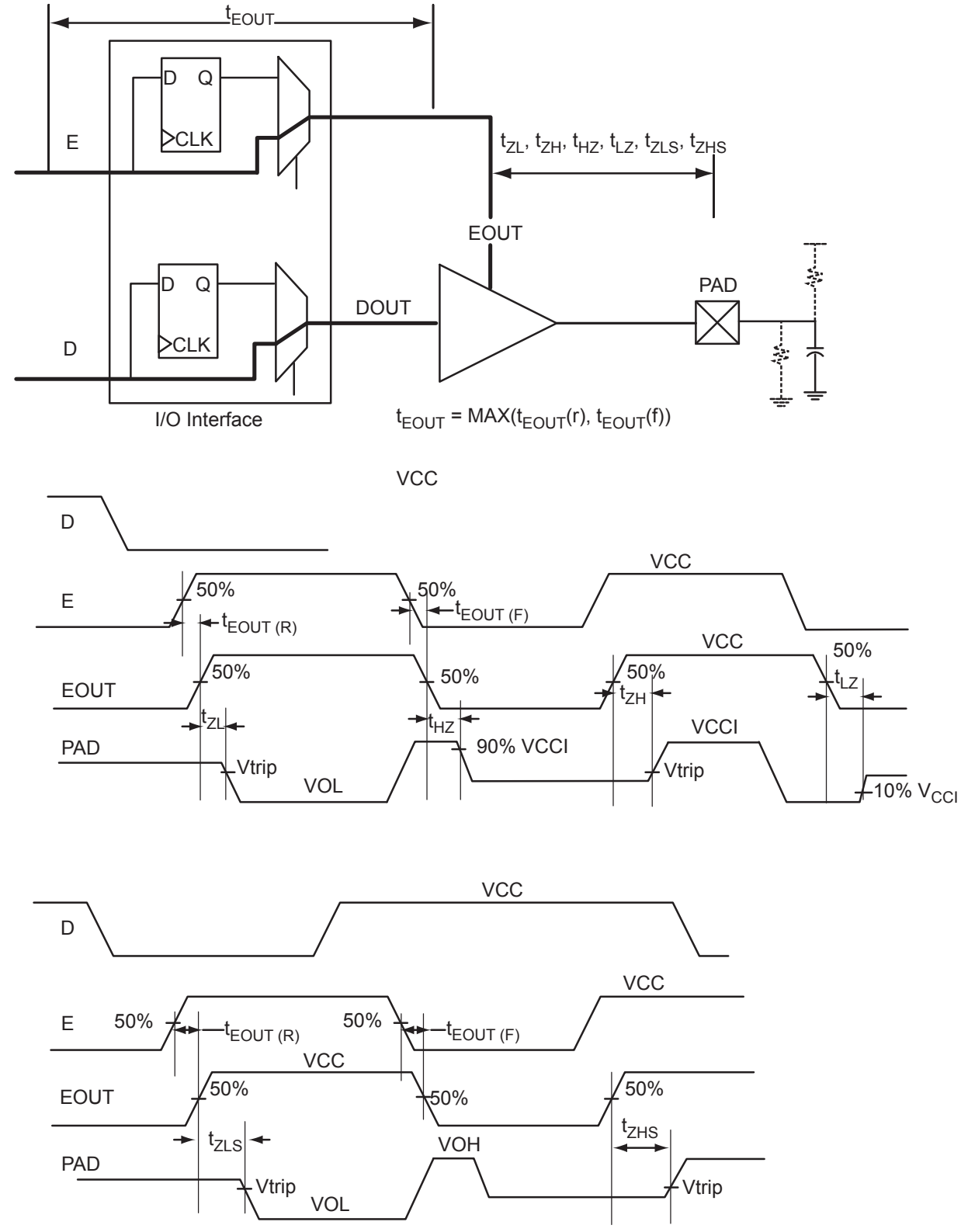


Figure 2-6 • **Tristate Output Buffer Timing Model and Delays (Example)**

Table 2-24 • Summary of I/O Timing Characteristics—Software Default Settings –2 Speed Grade, Commercial-Case Conditions: T_J = 70°C, Worst Case VCC = 1.425 V, Worst-Case VCCI (per standard) Advanced I/O Banks

I/O Standard	Drive Strength	Equiv. Software Default Drive Strength Option[1]	Slew Rate	Capacitive Load (pF)	External Resistor (Ω)	t_{DOUT} (ns)	t_{DP} (ns)	t_{DIN} (ns)	t_{PY} (ns)	t_{EOUT} (ns)	t_{ZL} (ns)	t_{ZH} (ns)	t_{LZ} (ns)	t_{HZ} (ns)	t_{ZLS} (ns)	t_{ZHS} (ns)	Units
3.3 V LVTTL / 3.3 V LVCMOS	12 mA	12 mA	High	35	–	0.45	2.64	0.03	0.76	0.32	2.69	2.11	2.40	2.68	4.36	3.78	ns
3.3 V LVCMOS Wide Range[2]	100 µA	12 mA	High	35	–	0.45	4.08	0.03	0.76	0.32	4.08	3.20	3.71	4.14	6.61	5.74	ns
2.5 V LVCMOS	12 mA	12 mA	High	35	–	0.45	2.66	0.03	0.98	0.32	2.71	2.56	2.47	2.57	4.38	4.23	ns
1.8 V LVCMOS	12 mA	12 mA	High	35	–	0.45	2.64	0.03	0.91	0.32	2.69	2.27	2.76	3.05	4.36	3.94	ns
1.5 V LVCMOS	12 mA	12 mA	High	35	–	0.45	3.05	0.03	1.07	0.32	3.10	2.67	2.95	3.14	4.77	4.34	ns
3.3 V PCI	Per PCI spec	–	High	10	25 [4]	0.45	2.00	0.03	0.65	0.32	2.04	1.46	2.40	2.68	3.71	3.13	ns
3.3 V PCI-X	Per PCI-X spec	–	High	10	25 [4]	0.45	2.00	0.03	0.62	0.32	2.04	1.46	2.40	2.68	3.71	3.13	ns
LVDS	24 mA	–	High	–	–	0.45	1.37	0.03	1.20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ns
LVPECL	24 mA	–	High	–	–	0.45	1.34	0.03	1.05	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ns

Notes:

1. *The minimum drive strength for any LVCMOS 3.3 V software configuration when run in wide range is ±100 µA. Drive strength displayed in the software is supported for normal range only. For a detailed I/V curve, refer to the IBIS models.*
2. *All LVCMOS 3.3 V software macros support LVCMOS 3.3 V wide range as specified in the JESD-8B specification.*
3. *For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to Table 2-6 on page 2-6 for derating values.*
4. *Resistance is used to measure I/O propagation delays as defined in PCI specifications. See Figure 2-11 on page 2-64 for connectivity. This resistor is not required during normal operation.*

DDR Module Specifications

Input DDR Module

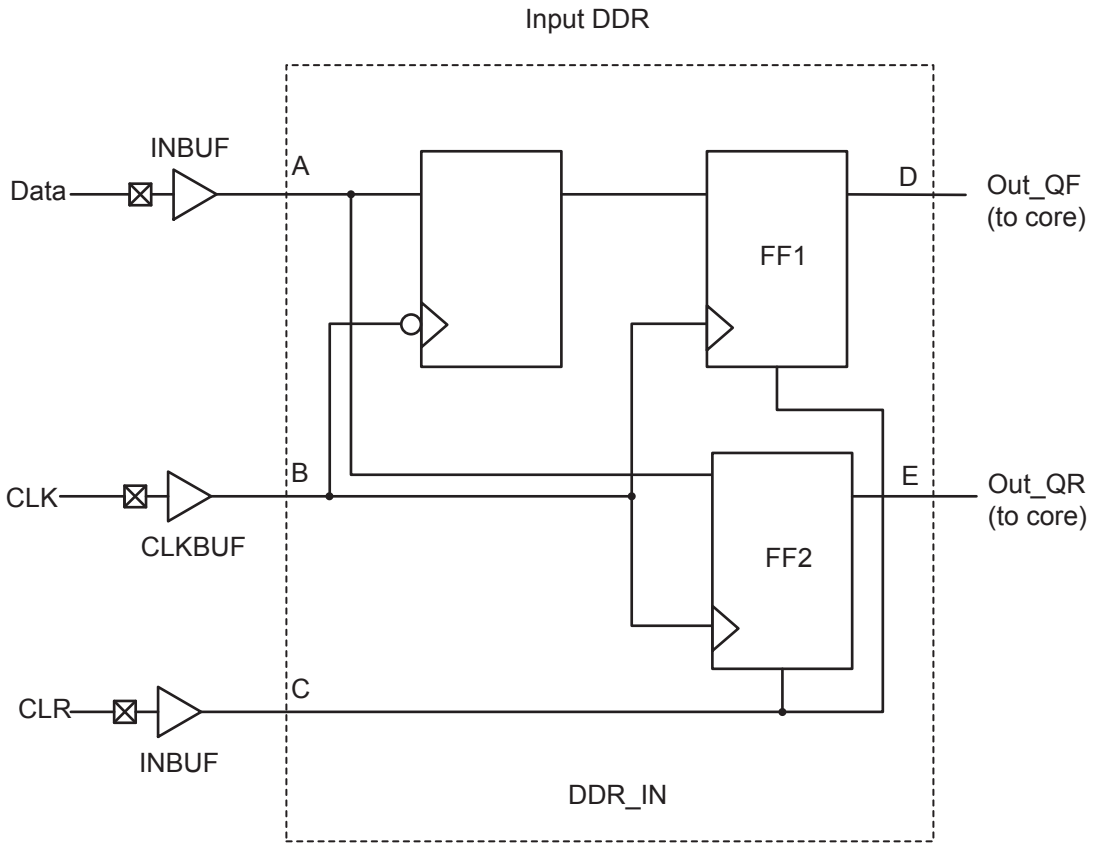


Figure 2-20 • **Input DDR Timing Model**

Table 2-101 • **Parameter Definitions**

Parameter Name	Parameter Definition	Measuring Nodes (from, to)
$t_{DDRICLKQ1}$	Clock-to-Out Out_QR	B, D
$t_{DDRICLKQ2}$	Clock-to-Out Out_QF	B, E
$t_{DDRISUD}$	Data Setup Time of DDR input	A, B
t_{DDRIHD}	Data Hold Time of DDR input	A, B
$t_{DDRICLR2Q1}$	Clear-to-Out Out_QR	C, D
$t_{DDRICLR2Q2}$	Clear-to-Out Out_QF	C, E
$t_{DDRIREMCLR}$	Clear Removal	C, B
$t_{DDRIRECCLR}$	Clear Recovery	C, B

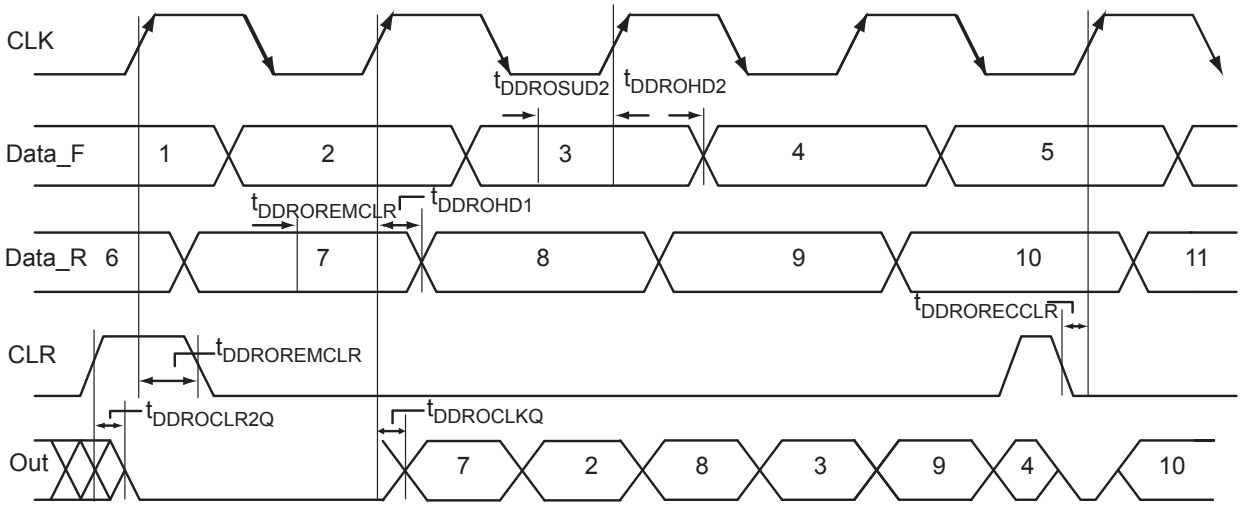


Figure 2-23 • **Output DDR Timing Diagram**

Timing Characteristics

Table 2-104 • **Output DDR Propagation Delays**
Commercial-Case Conditions: T_J = 70°C, Worst-Case VCC = 1.425 V

Parameter	Description	–2	–1	Std.	Units
$t_{DDROCLKQ}$	Clock-to-Out of DDR for Output DDR	0.70	0.80	0.94	ns
$t_{DDROSUD1}$	Data_F Data Setup for Output DDR	0.38	0.43	0.51	ns
$t_{DDROSUD2}$	Data_R Data Setup for Output DDR	0.38	0.43	0.51	ns
$t_{DDROHD1}$	Data_F Data Hold for Output DDR	0.00	0.00	0.00	ns
$t_{DDROHD2}$	Data_R Data Hold for Output DDR	0.00	0.00	0.00	ns
$t_{DDROCLR2Q}$	Asynchronous Clear-to-Out for Output DDR	0.80	0.91	1.07	ns
$t_{DDROREMCLR}$	Asynchronous Clear Removal Time for Output DDR	0.00	0.00	0.00	ns
$t_{DDRORECCLR}$	Asynchronous Clear Recovery Time for Output DDR	0.22	0.25	0.30	ns
$t_{DDROWCLR1}$	Asynchronous Clear Minimum Pulse Width for Output DDR	0.22	0.25	0.30	ns
$t_{DDROCKMPWH}$	Clock Minimum Pulse Width High for the Output DDR	0.36	0.41	0.48	ns
$t_{DDROCKMPWL}$	Clock Minimum Pulse Width Low for the Output DDR	0.32	0.37	0.43	ns
F_{DDOMAX}	Maximum Frequency for the Output DDR	350	309	263	MHz

Note: For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to Table 2-6 on page 2-6 for derating values.

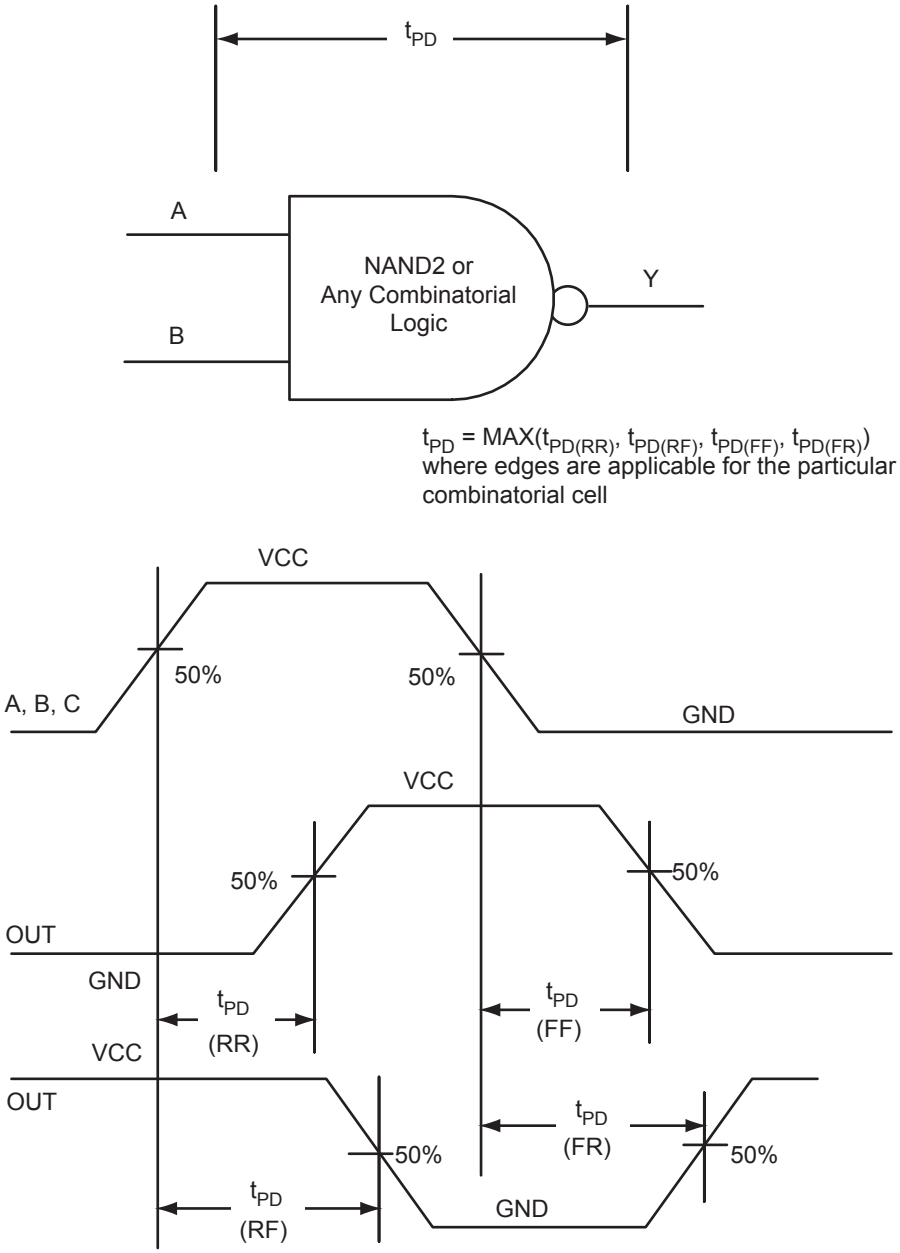


Figure 2-25 • **Timing Model and Waveforms**

Table 2-109 • A3P060 Global Resource
Commercial-Case Conditions: T_J = 70°C, VCC = 1.425 V

Parameter	Description	–2		–1		Std.		Units
		Min.[1]	Max.[2]	Min.[1]	Max.[2]	Min.[1]	Max.[2]	
t_{RCKL}	Input Low Delay for Global Clock	0.71	0.93	0.81	1.05	0.95	1.24	ns
t_{RCKH}	Input High Delay for Global Clock	0.70	0.96	0.80	1.09	0.94	1.28	ns
$t_{RCKMPWH}$	Minimum Pulse Width High for Global Clock	0.75		0.85		1.00		ns
$t_{RCKMPWL}$	Minimum Pulse Width Low for Global Clock	0.85		0.96		1.13		ns
t_{RCKSW}	Maximum Skew for Global Clock		0.26		0.29		0.34	ns

Notes:

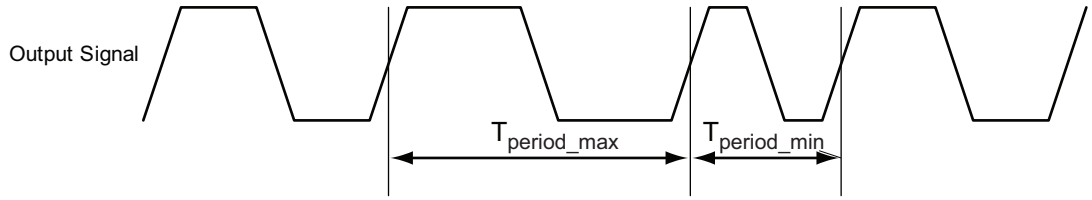
1. *Value reflects minimum load. The delay is measured from the CCC output to the clock pin of a sequential element, located in a lightly loaded row (single element is connected to the global net).*
2. *Value reflects maximum load. The delay is measured on the clock pin of the farthest sequential element, located in a fully loaded row (all available flip-flops are connected to the global net in the row).*
3. *For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to Table 2-6 on page 2-6 for derating values.*

Table 2-110 • A3P125 Global Resource
Commercial-Case Conditions: T_J = 70°C, VCC = 1.425 V

Parameter	Description	–2		–1		Std.		Units
		Min.[1]	Max.[2]	Min.[1]	Max.[2]	Min.[1]	Max.[2]	
t_{RCKL}	Input Low Delay for Global Clock	0.77	0.99	0.87	1.12	1.03	1.32	ns
t_{RCKH}	Input High Delay for Global Clock	0.76	1.02	0.87	1.16	1.02	1.37	ns
$t_{RCKMPWH}$	Minimum Pulse Width High for Global Clock	0.75		0.85		1.00		ns
$t_{RCKMPWL}$	Minimum Pulse Width Low for Global Clock	0.85		0.96		1.13		ns
t_{RCKSW}	Maximum Skew for Global Clock		0.26		0.29		0.34	ns

Notes:

1. *Value reflects minimum load. The delay is measured from the CCC output to the clock pin of a sequential element, located in a lightly loaded row (single element is connected to the global net).*
2. *Value reflects maximum load. The delay is measured on the clock pin of the farthest sequential element, located in a fully loaded row (all available flip-flops are connected to the global net in the row).*
3. *For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to Table 2-6 on page 2-6 for derating values.*



Note: Peak-to-peak jitter measurements are defined by $T_{peak\text{-}to\text{-}peak} = T_{period\_max} - T_{period\_min}$.

Figure 2-29 • **Peak-to-Peak Jitter Definition**

JTAG 1532 Characteristics

JTAG timing delays do not include JTAG I/Os. To obtain complete JTAG timing, add I/O buffer delays to the corresponding standard selected; refer to the I/O timing characteristics in the "User I/O Characteristics" section on page 2-15 for more details.

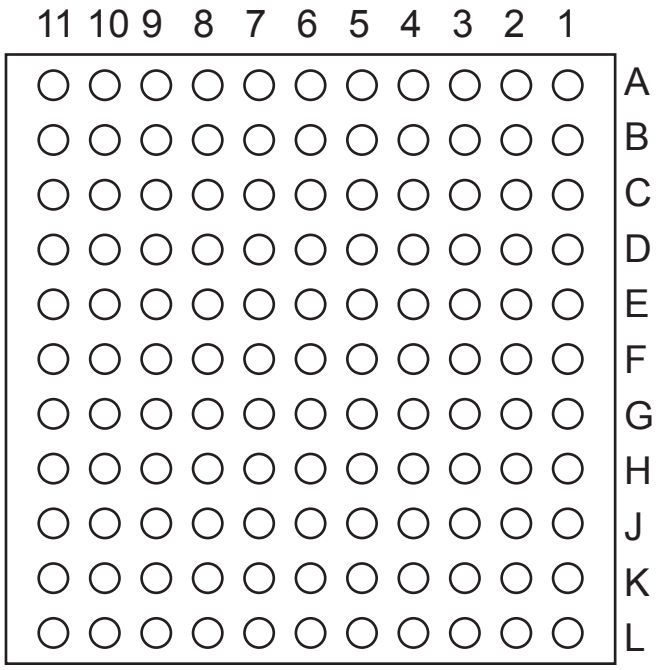
Timing Characteristics

***Table 2-125* • JTAG 1532**
Commercial-Case Conditions: T_J = 70°C, Worst-Case VCC = 1.425 V

Parameter	Description	–2	–1	Std.	Units
t_{DISU}	Test Data Input Setup Time	0.50	0.57	0.67	ns
t_{DIHD}	Test Data Input Hold Time	1.00	1.13	1.33	ns
t_{TMSSU}	Test Mode Select Setup Time	0.50	0.57	0.67	ns
t_{TMDHD}	Test Mode Select Hold Time	1.00	1.13	1.33	ns
t_{TCK2Q}	Clock to Q (data out)	6.00	6.80	8.00	ns
t_{RSTB2Q}	Reset to Q (data out)	20.00	22.67	26.67	ns
F_{TCKMAX}	TCK Maximum Frequency	25.00	22.00	19.00	MHz
$t_{TRSTREM}$	ResetB Removal Time	0.00	0.00	0.00	ns
$t_{TRSTREC}$	ResetB Recovery Time	0.20	0.23	0.27	ns
$t_{TRSTMPW}$	ResetB Minimum Pulse	TBD	TBD	TBD	ns

Note: For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to Table 2-6 on page 2-6 for derating values.

CS121 – Bottom View

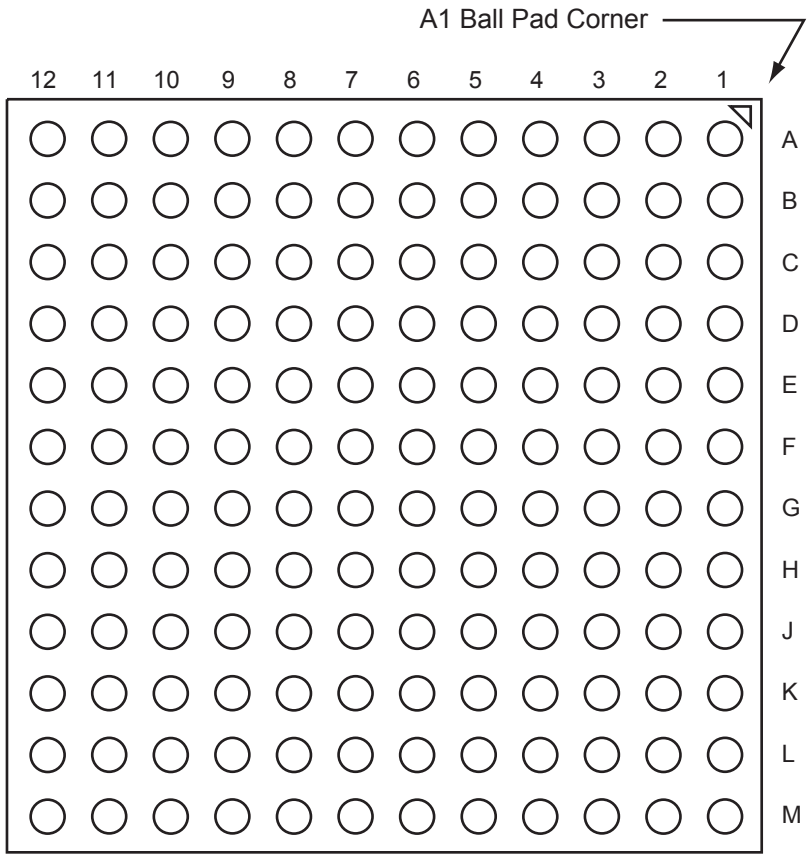


Note: The die attach paddle center of the package is tied to ground (GND).

Note

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

FG144 – Bottom View

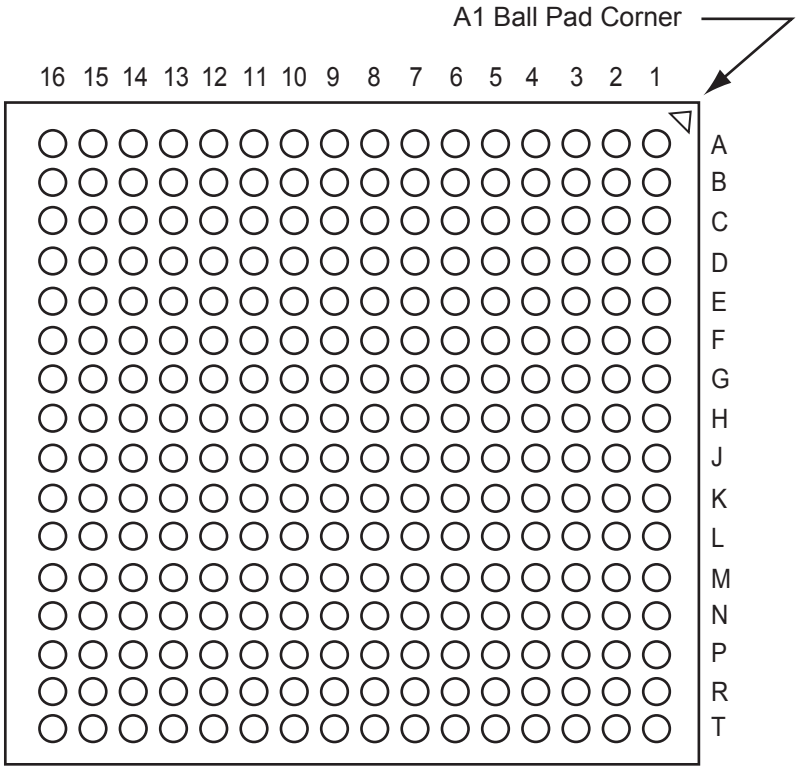


Note

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

FG144	
Pin Number	**A3P600 Function**
K1	GEB0/IO145NDB3
K2	GEA1/IO144PDB3
K3	GEA0/IO144NDB3
K4	GEA2/IO143RSB2
K5	IO119RSB2
K6	IO111RSB2
K7	GND
K8	IO94RSB2
K9	GDC2/IO91RSB2
K10	GND
K11	GDA0/IO88NDB1
K12	GDB0/IO87NDB1
L1	GND
L2	VMV3
L3	GEB2/IO142RSB2
L4	IO136RSB2
L5	VCCIB2
L6	IO115RSB2
L7	IO103RSB2
L8	IO97RSB2
L9	TMS
L10	VJTAG
L11	VMV2
L12	TRST
M1	GNDQ
M2	GEC2/IO141RSB2
M3	IO138RSB2
M4	IO123RSB2
M5	IO126RSB2
M6	IO134RSB2
M7	IO108RSB2
M8	IO99RSB2
M9	TDI
M10	VCCIB2
M11	VPUMP
M12	GNDQ

FG256 – Bottom View



Note

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

FG256	
Pin Number	A3P400 Function
G13	GCC1/IO67PPB1
G14	IO64NPB1
G15	IO73PDB1
G16	IO73NDB1
H1	GFB0/IO146NPB3
H2	GFA0/IO145NDB3
H3	GFB1/IO146PPB3
H4	VCOMPLF
H5	GFC0/IO147NPB3
H6	VCC
H7	GND
H8	GND
H9	GND
H10	GND
H11	VCC
H12	GCC0/IO67NPB1
H13	GCB1/IO68PPB1
H14	GCA0/IO69NPB1
H15	NC
H16	GCB0/IO68NPB1
J1	GFA2/IO144PPB3
J2	GFA1/IO145PDB3
J3	VCCPLF
J4	IO143NDB3
J5	GFB2/IO143PDB3
J6	VCC
J7	GND
J8	GND
J9	GND
J10	GND
J11	VCC
J12	GCB2/IO71PPB1
J13	GCA1/IO69PPB1
J14	GCC2/IO72PPB1
J15	NC
J16	GCA2/IO70PDB1

FG256	
Pin Number	A3P400 Function
K1	GFC2/IO142PDB3
K2	IO144NPB3
K3	IO141PPB3
K4	IO120RSB2
K5	VCCIB3
K6	VCC
K7	GND
K8	GND
K9	GND
K10	GND
K11	VCC
K12	VCCIB1
K13	IO71NPB1
K14	IO74RSB1
K15	IO72NPB1
K16	IO70NDB1
L1	IO142NDB3
L2	IO141NPB3
L3	IO125RSB2
L4	IO139RSB3
L5	VCCIB3
L6	GND
L7	VCC
L8	VCC
L9	VCC
L10	VCC
L11	GND
L12	VCCIB1
L13	GDB0/IO78VPB1
L14	IO76VDB1
L15	IO76UDB1
L16	IO75PDB1
M1	IO140PDB3
M2	IO130RSB2
M3	IO138NPB3
M4	GEC0/IO137NPB3

FG256	
Pin Number	A3P400 Function
M5	VMV3
M6	VCCIB2
M7	VCCIB2
M8	IO108RSB2
M9	IO101RSB2
M10	VCCIB2
M11	VCCIB2
M12	VMV2
M13	IO83RSB2
M14	GDB1/IO78UPB1
M15	GDC1/IO77UDB1
M16	IO75NDB1
N1	IO140NDB3
N2	IO138PPB3
N3	GEC1/IO137PPB3
N4	IO131RSB2
N5	GNDQ
N6	GEA2/IO134RSB2
N7	IO117RSB2
N8	IO111RSB2
N9	IO99RSB2
N10	IO94RSB2
N11	IO87RSB2
N12	GNDQ
N13	IO93RSB2
N14	VJTAG
N15	GDC0/IO77VDB1
N16	GDA1/IO79UDB1
P1	GEB1/IO136PDB3
P2	GEB0/IO136NDB3
P3	VMV2
P4	IO129RSB2
P5	IO128RSB2
P6	IO122RSB2
P7	IO115RSB2
P8	IO110RSB2

FG256	
Pin Number	A3P600 Function
G13	GCC1/IO69PPB1
G14	IO65NPB1
G15	IO75PDB1
G16	IO75NDB1
H1	GFB0/IO163NPB3
H2	GFA0/IO162NDB3
H3	GFB1/IO163PPB3
H4	VCOMPLF
H5	GFC0/IO164NPB3
H6	VCC
H7	GND
H8	GND
H9	GND
H10	GND
H11	VCC
H12	GCC0/IO69NPB1
H13	GCB1/IO70PPB1
H14	GCA0/IO71NPB1
H15	IO67NPB1
H16	GCB0/IO70NPB1
J1	GFA2/IO161PPB3
J2	GFA1/IO162PDB3
J3	VCCPLF
J4	IO160NDB3
J5	GFB2/IO160PDB3
J6	VCC
J7	GND
J8	GND
J9	GND
J10	GND
J11	VCC
J12	GCB2/IO73PPB1
J13	GCA1/IO71PPB1
J14	GCC2/IO74PPB1
J15	IO80PPB1
J16	GCA2/IO72PDB1

FG256	
Pin Number	A3P600 Function
K1	GFC2/IO159PDB3
K2	IO161NPB3
K3	IO156PPB3
K4	IO129RSB2
K5	VCCIB3
K6	VCC
K7	GND
K8	GND
K9	GND
K10	GND
K11	VCC
K12	VCCIB1
K13	IO73NPB1
K14	IO80NPB1
K15	IO74NPB1
K16	IO72NDB1
L1	IO159NDB3
L2	IO156NPB3
L3	IO151PPB3
L4	IO158PSB3
L5	VCCIB3
L6	GND
L7	VCC
L8	VCC
L9	VCC
L10	VCC
L11	GND
L12	VCCIB1
L13	GDB0/IO87NPB1
L14	IO85NDB1
L15	IO85PDB1
L16	IO84PDB1
M1	IO150PDB3
M2	IO151NPB3
M3	IO147NPB3
M4	GEC0/IO146NPB3

FG256	
Pin Number	A3P600 Function
M5	VMV3
M6	VCCIB2
M7	VCCIB2
M8	IO117RSB2
M9	IO110RSB2
M10	VCCIB2
M11	VCCIB2
M12	VMV2
M13	IO94RSB2
M14	GDB1/IO87PPB1
M15	GDC1/IO86PDB1
M16	IO84NDB1
N1	IO150NDB3
N2	IO147PPB3
N3	GEC1/IO146PPB3
N4	IO140RSB2
N5	GNDQ
N6	GEA2/IO143RSB2
N7	IO126RSB2
N8	IO120RSB2
N9	IO108RSB2
N10	IO103RSB2
N11	IO99RSB2
N12	GNDQ
N13	IO92RSB2
N14	VJTAG
N15	GDC0/IO86NDB1
N16	GDA1/IO88PDB1
P1	GEB1/IO145PDB3
P2	GEB0/IO145NDB3
P3	VMV2
P4	IO138RSB2
P5	IO136RSB2
P6	IO131RSB2
P7	IO124RSB2
P8	IO119RSB2

FG484	
Pin Number	**A3P1000 Function**
Y15	VCC
Y16	NC
Y17	NC
Y18	GND
Y19	NC
Y20	NC
Y21	NC
Y22	VCCIB1
AA1	GND
AA2	VCCIB3
AA3	NC
AA4	IO181RSB2
AA5	IO178RSB2
AA6	IO175RSB2
AA7	IO169RSB2
AA8	IO166RSB2
AA9	IO160RSB2
AA10	IO152RSB2
AA11	IO146RSB2
AA12	IO139RSB2
AA13	IO133RSB2
AA14	NC
AA15	NC
AA16	IO122RSB2
AA17	IO119RSB2
AA18	IO117RSB2
AA19	NC
AA20	NC
AA21	VCCIB1
AA22	GND
AB1	GND
AB2	GND
AB3	VCCIB2
AB4	IO180RSB2
AB5	IO176RSB2
AB6	IO173RSB2

FG484	
Pin Number	**A3P1000 Function**
AB7	IO167RSB2
AB8	IO162RSB2
AB9	IO156RSB2
AB10	IO150RSB2
AB11	IO145RSB2
AB12	IO144RSB2
AB13	IO132RSB2
AB14	IO127RSB2
AB15	IO126RSB2
AB16	IO123RSB2
AB17	IO121RSB2
AB18	IO118RSB2
AB19	NC
AB20	VCCIB2
AB21	GND
AB22	GND

Revision	Changes	Page
Revision 10 (September 2011)	The "In-System Programming (ISP) and Security" section and Security section were revised to clarify that although no existing security measures can give an absolute guarantee, Microsemi FPGAs implement the best security available in the industry (SAR 32865).	I
	The value of 34 I/Os for the QN48 package in A3P030 was added to the "I/Os Per Package 1" section (SAR 33907).	III
	The Y security option and Licensed DPA Logo were added to the "ProASIC3 Ordering Information" section. The trademarked Licensed DPA Logo identifies that a product is covered by a DPA counter-measures license from Cryptography Research (SAR 32151).	IV
	The "Specifying I/O States During Programming" section is new (SAR 21281).	1-7
	In Table 2-2 • Recommended Operating Conditions 1, VPUMP programming voltage in programming mode was changed from "3.0 to 3.6" to "3.15 to 3.45" (SAR 30666). It was corrected in v2.0 of this datasheet in April 2007 but inadvertently changed back to “3.0 to 3.6 V” in v1.4 in August 2009. The following changes were made to Table 2-2 • Recommended Operating Conditions 1: VCCPLL analog power supply (PLL) was changed from "1.4 to 1.6" to "1.425 to 1.575" (SAR 33850). For VCCI and VMV, values for 3.3 V DC and 3.3 V DC Wide Range were corrected. The correct value for 3.3 V DC is "3.0 to 3.6 V" and the correct value for 3.3 V Wide Range is "2.7 to 3.6" (SAR 33848).	2-2
	Table 2-25 • Summary of I/O Timing Characteristics—Software Default Settings was update to restore values to the correct columns. Previously the Slew Rate column was missing and data were aligned incorrectly (SAR 34034).	2-24
	The notes regarding drive strength in the "Summary of I/O Timing Characteristics – Default I/O Software Settings" section and "3.3 V LVCMOS Wide Range" section tables were revised for clarification. They now state that the minimum drive strength for the default software configuration when run in wide range is ±100 µA. The drive strength displayed in software is supported in normal range only. For a detailed I/V curve, refer to the IBIS models (SAR 25700).	2-22, 2-39