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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	55296
Number of I/O	194
Number of Gates	400000
Voltage - Supply	1.425V ~ 1.575V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 100°C (TJ)
Package / Case	484-BGA
Supplier Device Package	484-FPBGA (23x23)
Purchase URL	<a href="https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microsemi/a3p400-fgg484i">https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microsemi/a3p400-fgg484i</a>

## ProASIC3 Device Family Overview

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# 1 – ProASIC3 Device Family Overview

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## General Description

ProASIC3, the third-generation family of Microsemi flash FPGAs, offers performance, density, and features beyond those of the ProASIC<sup>PLUS</sup>® family. Nonvolatile flash technology gives ProASIC3 devices the advantage of being a secure, low power, single-chip solution that is Instant On. ProASIC3 is reprogrammable and offers time-to-market benefits at an ASIC-level unit cost. These features enable designers to create high-density systems using existing ASIC or FPGA design flows and tools.

ProASIC3 devices offer 1 kbit of on-chip, reprogrammable, nonvolatile FlashROM storage as well as clock conditioning circuitry based on an integrated phase-locked loop (PLL). The A3P015 and A3P030 devices have no PLL or RAM support. ProASIC3 devices have up to 1 million system gates, supported with up to 144 kbits of true dual-port SRAM and up to 300 user I/Os.

ProASIC3 devices support the ARM Cortex-M1 processor. The ARM-enabled devices have Microsemi ordering numbers that begin with M1A3P (Cortex-M1) and do not support AES decryption.

## Flash Advantages

### ***Reduced Cost of Ownership***

Advantages to the designer extend beyond low unit cost, performance, and ease of use. Unlike SRAM-based FPGAs, flash-based ProASIC3 devices allow all functionality to be Instant On; no external boot PROM is required. On-board security mechanisms prevent access to all the programming information and enable secure remote updates of the FPGA logic. Designers can perform secure remote in-system reprogramming to support future design iterations and field upgrades with confidence that valuable intellectual property (IP) cannot be compromised or copied. Secure ISP can be performed using the industry-standard AES algorithm. The ProASIC3 family device architecture mitigates the need for ASIC migration at higher user volumes. This makes the ProASIC3 family a cost-effective ASIC replacement solution, especially for applications in the consumer, networking/ communications, computing, and avionics markets.

### ***Security***

The nonvolatile, flash-based ProASIC3 devices do not require a boot PROM, so there is no vulnerable external bitstream that can be easily copied. ProASIC3 devices incorporate FlashLock, which provides a unique combination of reprogrammability and design security without external overhead, advantages that only an FPGA with nonvolatile flash programming can offer.

ProASIC3 devices utilize a 128-bit flash-based lock and a separate AES key to provide the highest level of protection in the FPGA industry for intellectual property and configuration data. In addition, all FlashROM data in ProASIC3 devices can be encrypted prior to loading, using the industry-leading AES-128 (FIPS192) bit block cipher encryption standard. The AES standard was adopted by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) in 2000 and replaces the 1977 DES standard. ProASIC3 devices have a built-in AES decryption engine and a flash-based AES key that make them the most comprehensive programmable logic device security solution available today. ProASIC3 devices with AES-based security provide a high level of protection for remote field updates over public networks such as the Internet, and are designed to ensure that valuable IP remains out of the hands of system overbuilders, system cloners, and IP thieves.

ARM-enabled ProASIC3 devices do not support user-controlled AES security mechanisms. Since the ARM core must be protected at all times, AES encryption is always on for the core logic, so bitstreams are always encrypted. There is no user access to encryption for the FlashROM programming data.

Security, built into the FPGA fabric, is an inherent component of the ProASIC3 family. The flash cells are located beneath seven metal layers, and many device design and layout techniques have been used to make invasive attacks extremely difficult. The ProASIC3 family, with FlashLock and AES security, is unique in being highly resistant to both invasive and noninvasive attacks.

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.

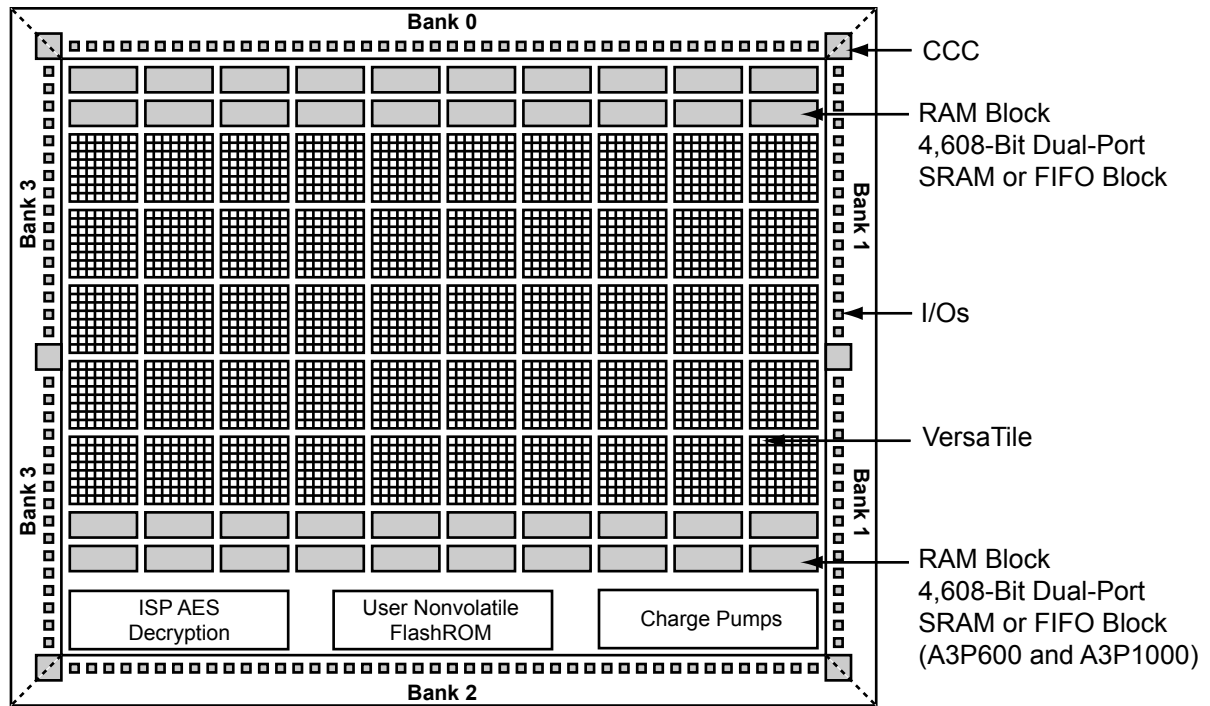
### ***Firm Errors***

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.



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

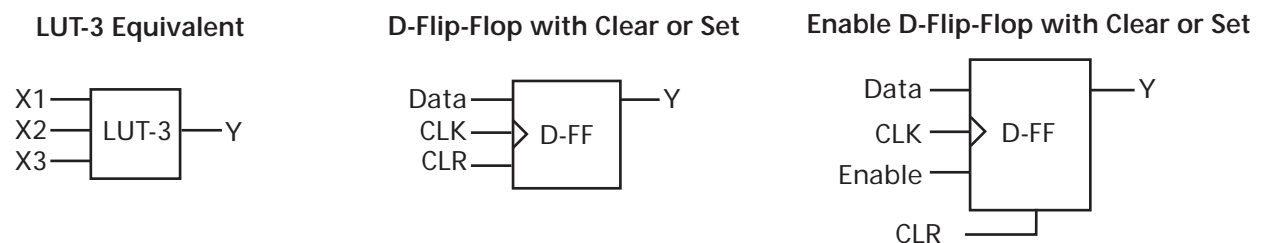
The FPGA core consists of a sea of VersaTiles. Each VersaTile can be configured as a three-input logic function, a D-flip-flop (with or without enable), or a latch by programming the appropriate flash switch interconnections. The versatility of the ProASIC3 core tile as either a three-input lookup table (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<sup>PLUS</sup>® 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**

**Table 2-25 • Summary of I/O Timing Characteristics—Software Default Settings**  
 –2 Speed Grade, Commercial-Case Conditions:  $T_J = 70^\circ\text{C}$ , Worst Case  $V_{CC} = 1.425\text{ V}$ ,  
 Worst-Case  $V_{CCI}$  (per standard)  
 Standard Plus I/O Banks

I/O Standard	Drive Strength	Equiv. Software Default Drive Strength Option <sup>1</sup>	Slew Rate	Capacitive Load (pF)	External Resistor	$t_{DOUT}$ (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 LVTTTL / 3.3 V LVCMOS	12 mA	12 mA	High	35	–	0.45	2.36	0.03	0.75	0.32	2.40	1.93	2.08	2.41	4.07	3.60	ns
3.3 V LVCMOS Wide Range <sup>2</sup>	100 $\mu\text{A}$	12 mA	High	35	–	0.45	3.65	0.03	1.14	0.32	3.65	2.93	3.22	3.72	6.18	5.46	ns
2.5 V LVCMOS	12 mA	12 mA	High	35	–	0.45	2.39	0.03	0.97	0.32	2.44	2.35	2.11	2.32	4.11	4.02	ns
1.8 V LVCMOS	8 mA	8 mA	High	35	–	0.45	3.03	0.03	0.90	0.32	2.87	3.03	2.19	2.32	4.54	4.70	ns
1.5 V LVCMOS	4 mA	4 mA	High	35	–	0.45	3.61	0.03	1.06	0.32	3.35	3.61	2.26	2.34	5.02	5.28	ns
3.3 V PCI	Per PCI spec	–	High	10	25 <sup>4</sup>	0.45	1.72	0.03	0.64	0.32	1.76	1.27	2.08	2.41	3.42	2.94	ns
3.3 V PCI-X	Per PCI-X spec	–	High	10	25 <sup>4</sup>	0.45	1.72	0.03	0.62	0.32	1.76	1.27	2.08	2.41	3.42	2.94	ns

**Notes:**

1. The minimum drive strength for any LVCMOS 3.3 V software configuration when run in wide range is  $\pm 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ . 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 JESD8-B 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.

**Table 2-29 • I/O Output Buffer Maximum Resistances<sup>1</sup>**  
**Applicable to Standard Plus I/O Banks**

Standard	Drive Strength	R <sub>PULL-DOWN</sub> (Ω) <sup>2</sup>	R <sub>PULL-UP</sub> (Ω) <sup>3</sup>
3.3 V LVTTTL / 3.3 V LVCMOS	2 mA	100	300
	4 mA	100	300
	6 mA	50	150
	8 mA	50	150
	12 mA	25	75
	16 mA	25	75
3.3 V LVCMOS Wide Range <sup>4</sup>	100 μA	Same as regular 3.3 V LVCMOS	Same as regular 3.3 V LVCMOS
2.5 V LVCMOS	2 mA	100	200
	4 mA	100	200
	6 mA	50	100
	8 mA	50	100
	12 mA	25	50
1.8 V LVCMOS	2 mA	200	225
	4 mA	100	112
	6 mA	50	56
	8 mA	50	56
1.5 V LVCMOS	2 mA	200	224
	4 mA	100	112
3.3 V PCI/PCI-X	Per PCI/PCI-X specification	25	75

**Notes:**

1. These maximum values are provided for informational reasons only. Minimum output buffer resistance values depend on VCCI, drive strength selection, temperature, and process. For board design considerations and detailed output buffer resistances, use the corresponding IBIS models located at <http://www.microsemi.com/soc/download/ibis/default.aspx>.
2.  $R_{(PULL-DOWN-MAX)} = (VOL_{spec}) / IOL_{spec}$
3.  $R_{(PULL-UP-MAX)} = (VCCI_{max} - VOH_{spec}) / IOH_{spec}$
4. All LVCMOS 3.3 V software macros support LVCMOS 3.3 V wide range as specified in the JESD-8B specification.

## 2.5 V LVCMOS

Low-Voltage CMOS for 2.5 V is an extension of the LVCMOS standard (JESD8-5) used for general-purpose 2.5 V applications.

**Table 2-56 • Minimum and Maximum DC Input and Output Levels**  
 Applicable to Advanced I/O Banks

2.5 V LVCMOS	VIL		VIH		VOL	VOH	IOL	IOH	IOSL	IOSH	IIL <sup>1</sup>	IIH <sup>2</sup>
Drive Strength	Min. V	Max. V	Min. V	Max. V	Max. V	Min. V	mA	mA	Max. mA <sup>3</sup>	Max. mA <sup>3</sup>	μA <sup>4</sup>	μA <sup>4</sup>
2 mA	−0.3	0.7	1.7	2.7	0.7	1.7	2	2	18	16	10	10
4 mA	−0.3	0.7	1.7	2.7	0.7	1.7	4	4	18	16	10	10
6 mA	−0.3	0.7	1.7	2.7	0.7	1.7	6	6	37	32	10	10
8 mA	−0.3	0.7	1.7	2.7	0.7	1.7	8	8	37	32	10	10
12 mA	−0.3	0.7	1.7	2.7	0.7	1.7	12	12	74	65	10	10
16 mA	−0.3	0.7	1.7	2.7	0.7	1.7	16	16	87	83	10	10
24 mA	−0.3	0.7	1.7	2.7	0.7	1.7	24	24	124	169	10	10

**Notes:**

1. IIL is the input leakage current per I/O pin over recommended operation conditions where  $-0.3\text{ V} < V_{IN} < V_{IL}$ .
2. IIH is the input leakage current per I/O pin over recommended operating conditions  $V_{IH} < V_{IN} < V_{CCI}$ . Input current is larger when operating outside recommended ranges
3. Currents are measured at high temperature (100°C junction temperature) and maximum voltage.
4. Currents are measured at 85°C junction temperature.
5. Software default selection highlighted in gray.

**Table 2-57 • Minimum and Maximum DC Input and Output Levels**  
 Applicable to Standard Plus I/O Banks

2.5 V LVCMOS	VIL		VIH		VOL	VOH	IOL	IOH	IOSL	IOSH	IIL <sup>1</sup>	IIH <sup>2</sup>
Drive Strength	Min. V	Max. V	Min. V	Max. V	Max. V	Min. V	mA	mA	Max. mA <sup>3</sup>	Max. mA <sup>3</sup>	μA <sup>4</sup>	μA <sup>4</sup>
2 mA	−0.3	0.7	1.7	2.7	0.7	1.7	2	2	18	16	10	10
4 mA	−0.3	0.7	1.7	2.7	0.7	1.7	4	4	18	16	10	10
6 mA	−0.3	0.7	1.7	2.7	0.7	1.7	6	6	37	32	10	10
8 mA	−0.3	0.7	1.7	2.7	0.7	1.7	8	8	37	32	10	10
12 mA	−0.3	0.7	1.7	2.7	0.7	1.7	12	12	74	65	10	10

**Notes:**

1. IIL is the input leakage current per I/O pin over recommended operation conditions where  $-0.3\text{ V} < V_{IN} < V_{IL}$ .
2. IIH is the input leakage current per I/O pin over recommended operating conditions  $V_{IH} < V_{IN} < V_{CCI}$ . Input current is larger when operating outside recommended ranges
3. Currents are measured at high temperature (100°C junction temperature) and maximum voltage.
4. Currents are measured at 85°C junction temperature.
5. Software default selection highlighted in gray.



**Table 2-90 • LVDS Minimum and Maximum DC Input and Output Levels**

DC Parameter	Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
VCCI	Supply Voltage	2.375	2.5	2.625	V
VOL	Output Low Voltage	0.9	1.075	1.25	V
VOH	Output High Voltage	1.25	1.425	1.6	V
IOL <sup>1</sup>	Output Lower Current	0.65	0.91	1.16	mA
IOH <sup>1</sup>	Output High Current	0.65	0.91	1.16	mA
VI	Input Voltage	0		2.925	V
IIH <sup>2,3</sup>	Input High Leakage Current			10	μA
IIL <sup>2,4</sup>	Input Low Leakage Current			10	μA
VODIFF	Differential Output Voltage	250	350	450	mV
VOCM	Output Common Mode Voltage	1.125	1.25	1.375	V
VICM	Input Common Mode Voltage	0.05	1.25	2.35	V
VIDIFF	Input Differential Voltage	100	350		mV

**Notes:**

1. IOL/IOH defined by VODIFF/(Resistor Network)
2. Currents are measured at 85°C junction temperature.
3. IIH is the input leakage current per I/O pin over recommended operating conditions  $V_{IH} < V_{IN} < V_{CCI}$ . Input current is larger when operating outside recommended ranges.
4. IIL is the input leakage current per I/O pin over recommended operation conditions where  $-0.3\text{ V} < V_{IN} < V_{IL}$ .

**Table 2-91 • AC Waveforms, Measuring Points, and Capacitive Loads**

Input Low (V)	Input High (V)	Measuring Point* (V)
1.075	1.325	Cross point

**Note:** \*Measuring point =  $V_{trip}$ . See Table 2-22 on page 2-22 for a complete table of trip points.

**Timing Characteristics**
**Table 2-92 • LVDS**

Commercial-Case Conditions:  $T_J = 70^\circ\text{C}$ , Worst-Case VCC = 1.425 V, Worst-Case VCCI = 2.3 V

Speed Grade	$t_{DOUT}$	$t_{DP}$	$t_{DIN}$	$t_{PY}$	Units
Std.	0.66	1.83	0.04	1.60	ns
–1	0.56	1.56	0.04	1.36	ns
–2	0.49	1.37	0.03	1.20	ns

**Note:** 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:  $R_S = 60\ \Omega$  and  $R_T = 70\ \Omega$ , given  $Z_0 = 50\ \Omega$  (2") and  $Z_{stub} = 50\ \Omega$  (~1.5").

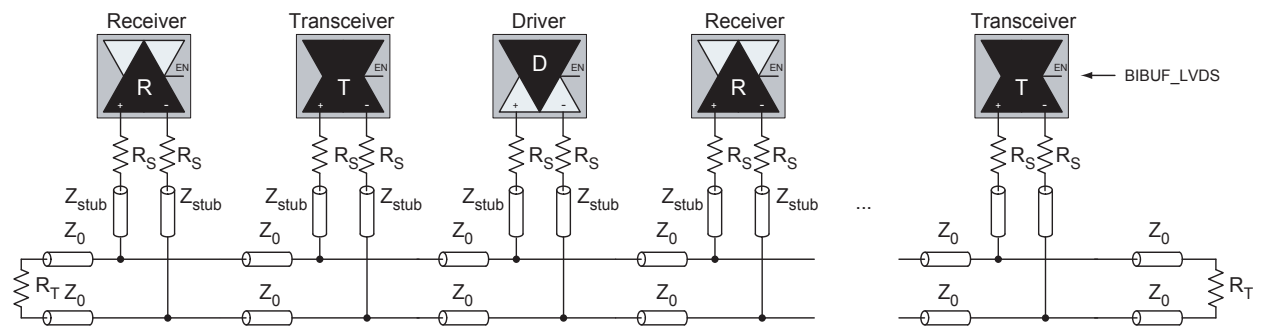


Figure 2-13 • B-LVDS/M-LVDS Multipoint Application Using LVDS I/O Buffers

## 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.

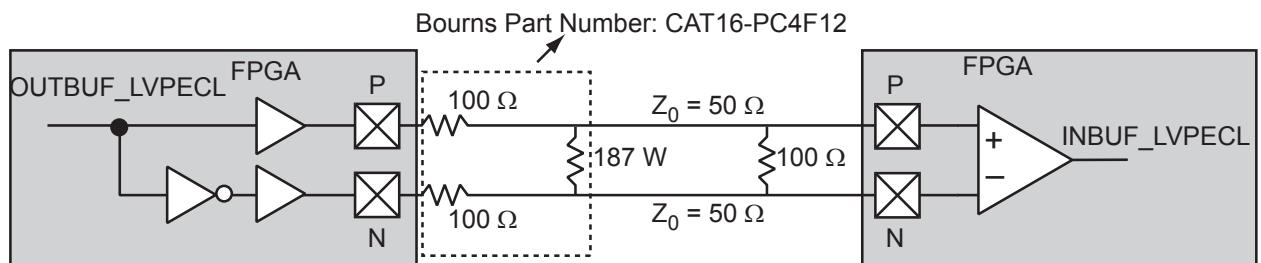
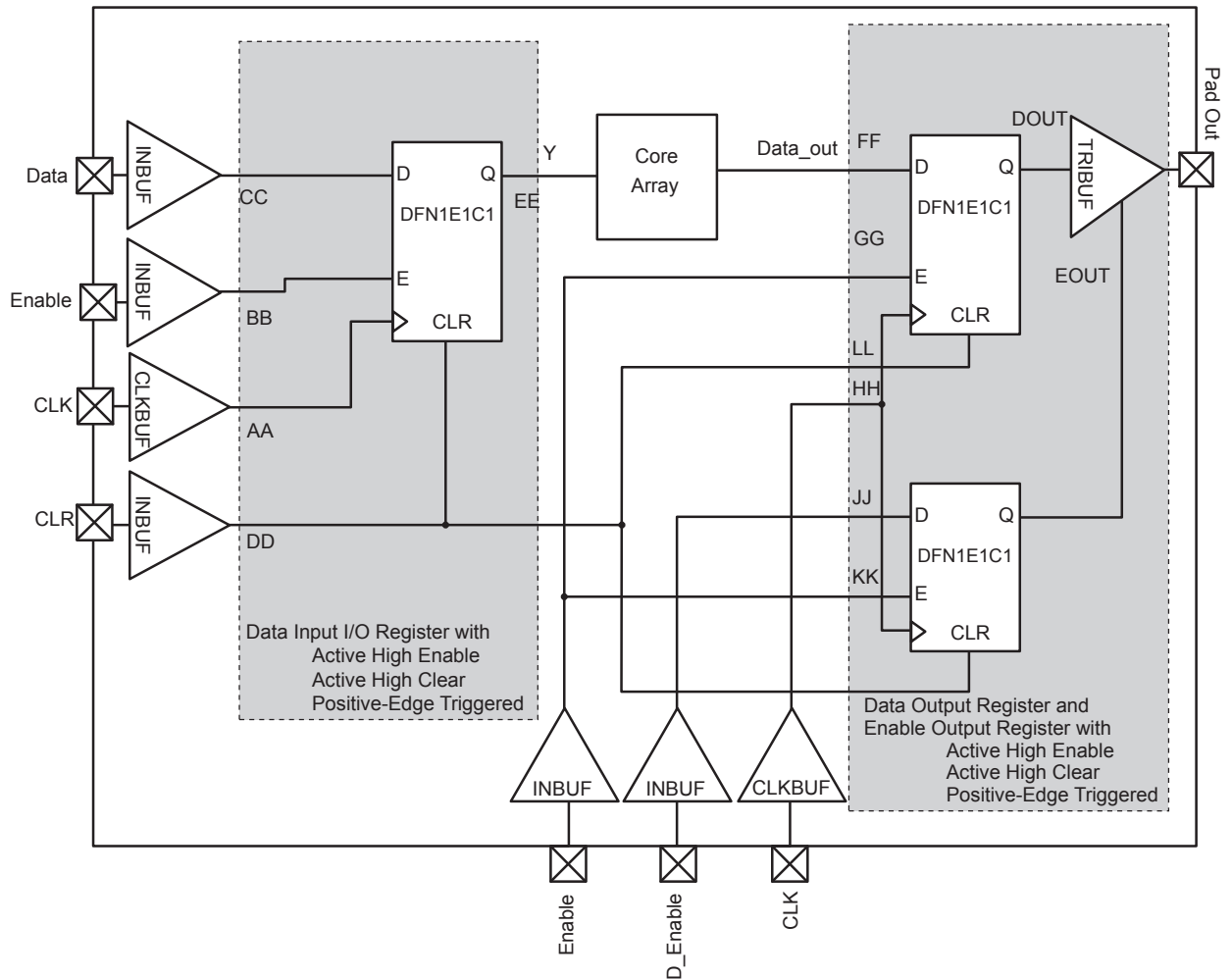


Figure 2-14 • LVPECL Circuit Diagram and Board-Level Implementation

## 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**

QN68	
Pin Number	A3P030 Function
1	IO82RSB1
2	IO80RSB1
3	IO78RSB1
4	IO76RSB1
5	GEC0/IO73RSB1
6	GEA0/IO72RSB1
7	GEB0/IO71RSB1
8	VCC
9	GND
10	VCCIB1
11	IO68RSB1
12	IO67RSB1
13	IO66RSB1
14	IO65RSB1
15	IO64RSB1
16	IO63RSB1
17	IO62RSB1
18	IO60RSB1
19	IO58RSB1
20	IO56RSB1
21	IO54RSB1
22	IO52RSB1
23	IO51RSB1
24	VCC
25	GND
26	VCCIB1
27	IO50RSB1
28	IO48RSB1
29	IO46RSB1
30	IO44RSB1
31	IO42RSB1
32	TCK
33	TDI
34	TMS
35	VPUMP
36	TDO

QN68	
Pin Number	A3P030 Function
37	TRST
38	VJTAG
39	IO40RSB0
40	IO37RSB0
41	GDB0/IO34RSB0
42	GDA0/IO33RSB0
43	GDC0/IO32RSB0
44	VCCIB0
45	GND
46	VCC
47	IO31RSB0
48	IO29RSB0
49	IO28RSB0
50	IO27RSB0
51	IO25RSB0
52	IO24RSB0
53	IO22RSB0
54	IO21RSB0
55	IO19RSB0
56	IO17RSB0
57	IO15RSB0
58	IO14RSB0
59	VCCIB0
60	GND
61	VCC
62	IO12RSB0
63	IO10RSB0
64	IO08RSB0
65	IO06RSB0
66	IO04RSB0
67	IO02RSB0
68	IO00RSB0

<b>QN132</b>	
<b>Pin Number</b>	<b>A3P125 Function</b>
C17	IO83RSB1
C18	VCCIB1
C19	TCK
C20	VMV1
C21	VPUMP
C22	VJTAG
C23	VCCIB0
C24	NC
C25	NC
C26	GCA1/IO55RSB0
C27	GCC0/IO52RSB0
C28	VCCIB0
C29	IO42RSB0
C30	GNDQ
C31	GBA1/IO40RSB0
C32	GBB0/IO37RSB0
C33	VCC
C34	IO24RSB0
C35	IO19RSB0
C36	IO16RSB0
C37	IO10RSB0
C38	VCCIB0
C39	GAB1/IO03RSB0
C40	VMV0
D1	GND
D2	GND
D3	GND
D4	GND

CS121	
Pin Number	A3P060 Function
K10	VPUMP
K11	GDB1/IO47RSB0
L1	VMV1
L2	GNDQ
L3	IO65RSB1
L4	IO63RSB1
L5	IO61RSB1
L6	IO58RSB1
L7	IO57RSB1
L8	IO55RSB1
L9	GNDQ
L10	GDA0/IO50RSB0
L11	VMV1

VQ100	
Pin Number	A3P125 Function
1	GND
2	GAA2/IO67RSB1
3	IO68RSB1
4	GAB2/IO69RSB1
5	IO132RSB1
6	GAC2/IO131RSB1
7	IO130RSB1
8	IO129RSB1
9	GND
10	GFB1/IO124RSB1
11	GFB0/IO123RSB1
12	VCOMPLF
13	GFA0/IO122RSB1
14	VCCPLF
15	GFA1/IO121RSB1
16	GFA2/IO120RSB1
17	VCC
18	VCCIB1
19	GEC0/IO111RSB1
20	GEB1/IO110RSB1
21	GEB0/IO109RSB1
22	GEA1/IO108RSB1
23	GEA0/IO107RSB1
24	VMV1
25	GNDQ
26	GEA2/IO106RSB1
27	GEB2/IO105RSB1
28	GEC2/IO104RSB1
29	IO102RSB1
30	IO100RSB1
31	IO99RSB1
32	IO97RSB1
33	IO96RSB1
34	IO95RSB1
35	IO94RSB1
36	IO93RSB1

VQ100	
Pin Number	A3P125 Function
37	VCC
38	GND
39	VCCIB1
40	IO87RSB1
41	IO84RSB1
42	IO81RSB1
43	IO75RSB1
44	GDC2/IO72RSB1
45	GDB2/IO71RSB1
46	GDA2/IO70RSB1
47	TCK
48	TDI
49	TMS
50	VMV1
51	GND
52	VPUMP
53	NC
54	TDO
55	TRST
56	VJTAG
57	GDA1/IO65RSB0
58	GDC0/IO62RSB0
59	GDC1/IO61RSB0
60	GCC2/IO59RSB0
61	GCB2/IO58RSB0
62	GCA0/IO56RSB0
63	GCA1/IO55RSB0
64	GCC0/IO52RSB0
65	GCC1/IO51RSB0
66	VCCIB0
67	GND
68	VCC
69	IO47RSB0
70	GBC2/IO45RSB0
71	GBB2/IO43RSB0
72	IO42RSB0

VQ100	
Pin Number	A3P125 Function
73	GBA2/IO41RSB0
74	VMV0
75	GNDQ
76	GBA1/IO40RSB0
77	GBA0/IO39RSB0
78	GBB1/IO38RSB0
79	GBB0/IO37RSB0
80	GBC1/IO36RSB0
81	GBC0/IO35RSB0
82	IO32RSB0
83	IO28RSB0
84	IO25RSB0
85	IO22RSB0
86	IO19RSB0
87	VCCIB0
88	GND
89	VCC
90	IO15RSB0
91	IO13RSB0
92	IO11RSB0
93	IO09RSB0
94	IO07RSB0
95	GAC1/IO05RSB0
96	GAC0/IO04RSB0
97	GAB1/IO03RSB0
98	GAB0/IO02RSB0
99	GAA1/IO01RSB0
100	GAA0/IO00RSB0

TQ144	
Pin Number	A3P060 Function
1	GAA2/IO51RSB1
2	IO52RSB1
3	GAB2/IO53RSB1
4	IO95RSB1
5	GAC2/IO94RSB1
6	IO93RSB1
7	IO92RSB1
8	IO91RSB1
9	VCC
10	GND
11	VCCIB1
12	IO90RSB1
13	GFC1/IO89RSB1
14	GFC0/IO88RSB1
15	GFB1/IO87RSB1
16	GFB0/IO86RSB1
17	VCOMPLF
18	GFA0/IO85RSB1
19	VCCPLF
20	GFA1/IO84RSB1
21	GFA2/IO83RSB1
22	GFB2/IO82RSB1
23	GFC2/IO81RSB1
24	IO80RSB1
25	IO79RSB1
26	IO78RSB1
27	GND
28	VCCIB1
29	GEC1/IO77RSB1
30	GEC0/IO76RSB1
31	GEB1/IO75RSB1
32	GEB0/IO74RSB1
33	GEA1/IO73RSB1
34	GEA0/IO72RSB1
35	VMV1
36	GNDQ

TQ144	
Pin Number	A3P060 Function
37	NC
38	GEA2/IO71RSB1
39	GEB2/IO70RSB1
40	GEC2/IO69RSB1
41	IO68RSB1
42	IO67RSB1
43	IO66RSB1
44	IO65RSB1
45	VCC
46	GND
47	VCCIB1
48	NC
49	IO64RSB1
50	NC
51	IO63RSB1
52	NC
53	IO62RSB1
54	NC
55	IO61RSB1
56	NC
57	NC
58	IO60RSB1
59	IO59RSB1
60	IO58RSB1
61	IO57RSB1
62	NC
63	GND
64	NC
65	GDC2/IO56RSB1
66	GDB2/IO55RSB1
67	GDA2/IO54RSB1
68	GNDQ
69	TCK
70	TDI
71	TMS
72	VMV1

TQ144	
Pin Number	A3P060 Function
73	VPUMP
74	NC
75	TDO
76	TRST
77	VJTAG
78	GDA0/IO50RSB0
79	GDB0/IO48RSB0
80	GDB1/IO47RSB0
81	VCCIB0
82	GND
83	IO44RSB0
84	GCC2/IO43RSB0
85	GCB2/IO42RSB0
86	GCA2/IO41RSB0
87	GCA0/IO40RSB0
88	GCA1/IO39RSB0
89	GCB0/IO38RSB0
90	GCB1/IO37RSB0
91	GCC0/IO36RSB0
92	GCC1/IO35RSB0
93	IO34RSB0
94	IO33RSB0
95	NC
96	NC
97	NC
98	VCCIB0
99	GND
100	VCC
101	IO30RSB0
102	GBC2/IO29RSB0
103	IO28RSB0
104	GBB2/IO27RSB0
105	IO26RSB0
106	GBA2/IO25RSB0
107	VMV0
108	GNDQ



FG144	
Pin Number	A3P125 Function
A1	GNDQ
A2	VMV0
A3	GAB0/IO02RSB0
A4	GAB1/IO03RSB0
A5	IO11RSB0
A6	GND
A7	IO18RSB0
A8	VCC
A9	IO25RSB0
A10	GBA0/IO39RSB0
A11	GBA1/IO40RSB0
A12	GNDQ
B1	GAB2/IO69RSB1
B2	GND
B3	GAA0/IO00RSB0
B4	GAA1/IO01RSB0
B5	IO08RSB0
B6	IO14RSB0
B7	IO19RSB0
B8	IO22RSB0
B9	GBB0/IO37RSB0
B10	GBB1/IO38RSB0
B11	GND
B12	VMV0
C1	IO132RSB1
C2	GFA2/IO120RSB1
C3	GAC2/IO131RSB1
C4	VCC
C5	IO10RSB0
C6	IO12RSB0
C7	IO21RSB0
C8	IO24RSB0
C9	IO27RSB0
C10	GBA2/IO41RSB0
C11	IO42RSB0
C12	GBC2/IO45RSB0

FG144	
Pin Number	A3P125 Function
D1	IO128RSB1
D2	IO129RSB1
D3	IO130RSB1
D4	GAA2/IO67RSB1
D5	GAC0/IO04RSB0
D6	GAC1/IO05RSB0
D7	GBC0/IO35RSB0
D8	GBC1/IO36RSB0
D9	GBB2/IO43RSB0
D10	IO28RSB0
D11	IO44RSB0
D12	GCB1/IO53RSB0
E1	VCC
E2	GFC0/IO125RSB1
E3	GFC1/IO126RSB1
E4	VCCIB1
E5	IO68RSB1
E6	VCCIB0
E7	VCCIB0
E8	GCC1/IO51RSB0
E9	VCCIB0
E10	VCC
E11	GCA0/IO56RSB0
E12	IO46RSB0
F1	GFB0/IO123RSB1
F2	VCOMPLF
F3	GFB1/IO124RSB1
F4	IO127RSB1
F5	GND
F6	GND
F7	GND
F8	GCC0/IO52RSB0
F9	GCB0/IO54RSB0
F10	GND
F11	GCA1/IO55RSB0
F12	GCA2/IO57RSB0

FG144	
Pin Number	A3P125 Function
G1	GFA1/IO121RSB1
G2	GND
G3	VCCPLF
G4	GFA0/IO122RSB1
G5	GND
G6	GND
G7	GND
G8	GDC1/IO61RSB0
G9	IO48RSB0
G10	GCC2/IO59RSB0
G11	IO47RSB0
G12	GCB2/IO58RSB0
H1	VCC
H2	GFB2/IO119RSB1
H3	GFC2/IO118RSB1
H4	GEC1/IO112RSB1
H5	VCC
H6	IO50RSB0
H7	IO60RSB0
H8	GDB2/IO71RSB1
H9	GDC0/IO62RSB0
H10	VCCIB0
H11	IO49RSB0
H12	VCC
J1	GEB1/IO110RSB1
J2	IO115RSB1
J3	VCCIB1
J4	GEC0/IO111RSB1
J5	IO116RSB1
J6	IO117RSB1
J7	VCC
J8	TCK
J9	GDA2/IO70RSB1
J10	TDO
J11	GDA1/IO65RSB0
J12	GDB1/IO63RSB0

FG256	
Pin Number	A3P400 Function
P9	IO98RSB2
P10	IO95RSB2
P11	IO88RSB2
P12	IO84RSB2
P13	TCK
P14	VPUMP
P15	TRST
P16	GDA0/IO79VDB1
R1	GEA1/IO135PDB3
R2	GEA0/IO135NDB3
R3	IO127RSB2
R4	GEC2/IO132RSB2
R5	IO123RSB2
R6	IO118RSB2
R7	IO112RSB2
R8	IO106RSB2
R9	IO100RSB2
R10	IO96RSB2
R11	IO89RSB2
R12	IO85RSB2
R13	GDB2/IO81RSB2
R14	TDI
R15	NC
R16	TDO
T1	GND
T2	IO126RSB2
T3	GEB2/IO133RSB2
T4	IO124RSB2
T5	IO116RSB2
T6	IO113RSB2
T7	IO107RSB2
T8	IO105RSB2
T9	IO102RSB2
T10	IO97RSB2
T11	IO92RSB2
T12	GDC2/IO82RSB2

FG256	
Pin Number	A3P400 Function
T13	IO86RSB2
T14	GDA2/IO80RSB2
T15	TMS
T16	GND

FG256	
Pin Number	A3P1000 Function
A1	GND
A2	GAA0/IO00RSB0
A3	GAA1/IO01RSB0
A4	GAB0/IO02RSB0
A5	IO16RSB0
A6	IO22RSB0
A7	IO28RSB0
A8	IO35RSB0
A9	IO45RSB0
A10	IO50RSB0
A11	IO55RSB0
A12	IO61RSB0
A13	GBB1/IO75RSB0
A14	GBA0/IO76RSB0
A15	GBA1/IO77RSB0
A16	GND
B1	GAB2/IO224PDB3
B2	GAA2/IO225PDB3
B3	GNDQ
B4	GAB1/IO03RSB0
B5	IO17RSB0
B6	IO21RSB0
B7	IO27RSB0
B8	IO34RSB0
B9	IO44RSB0
B10	IO51RSB0
B11	IO57RSB0
B12	GBC1/IO73RSB0
B13	GBB0/IO74RSB0
B14	IO71RSB0
B15	GBA2/IO78PDB1
B16	IO81PDB1
C1	IO224NDB3
C2	IO225NDB3
C3	VMV3
C4	IO11RSB0
C5	GAC0/IO04RSB0
C6	GAC1/IO05RSB0

FG256	
Pin Number	A3P1000 Function
C7	IO25RSB0
C8	IO36RSB0
C9	IO42RSB0
C10	IO49RSB0
C11	IO56RSB0
C12	GBC0/IO72RSB0
C13	IO62RSB0
C14	VMV0
C15	IO78NDB1
C16	IO81NDB1
D1	IO222NDB3
D2	IO222PDB3
D3	GAC2/IO223PDB3
D4	IO223NDB3
D5	GNDQ
D6	IO23RSB0
D7	IO29RSB0
D8	IO33RSB0
D9	IO46RSB0
D10	IO52RSB0
D11	IO60RSB0
D12	GNDQ
D13	IO80NDB1
D14	GBB2/IO79PDB1
D15	IO79NDB1
D16	IO82NSB1
E1	IO217PDB3
E2	IO218PDB3
E3	IO221NDB3
E4	IO221PDB3
E5	VMV0
E6	VCCIB0
E7	VCCIB0
E8	IO38RSB0
E9	IO47RSB0
E10	VCCIB0
E11	VCCIB0
E12	VMV1

FG256	
Pin Number	A3P1000 Function
E13	GBC2/IO80PDB1
E14	IO83PPB1
E15	IO86PPB1
E16	IO87PDB1
F1	IO217NDB3
F2	IO218NDB3
F3	IO216PDB3
F4	IO216NDB3
F5	VCCIB3
F6	GND
F7	VCC
F8	VCC
F9	VCC
F10	VCC
F11	GND
F12	VCCIB1
F13	IO83NPB1
F14	IO86NPB1
F15	IO90PPB1
F16	IO87NDB1
G1	IO210PSB3
G2	IO213NDB3
G3	IO213PDB3
G4	GFC1/IO209PPB3
G5	VCCIB3
G6	VCC
G7	GND
G8	GND
G9	GND
G10	GND
G11	VCC
G12	VCCIB1
G13	GCC1/IO91PPB1
G14	IO90NPB1
G15	IO88PDB1
G16	IO88NDB1
H1	GFB0/IO208NPB3
H2	GFA0/IO207NDB3

FG484	
Pin Number	A3P1000 Function
E21	NC
E22	IO84PDB1
F1	NC
F2	IO215PDB3
F3	IO215NDB3
F4	IO224NDB3
F5	IO225NDB3
F6	VMV3
F7	IO11RSB0
F8	GAC0/IO04RSB0
F9	GAC1/IO05RSB0
F10	IO25RSB0
F11	IO36RSB0
F12	IO42RSB0
F13	IO49RSB0
F14	IO56RSB0
F15	GBC0/IO72RSB0
F16	IO62RSB0
F17	VMV0
F18	IO78NDB1
F19	IO81NDB1
F20	IO82PPB1
F21	NC
F22	IO84NDB1
G1	IO214NDB3
G2	IO214PDB3
G3	NC
G4	IO222NDB3
G5	IO222PDB3
G6	GAC2/IO223PDB3
G7	IO223NDB3
G8	GNDQ
G9	IO23RSB0
G10	IO29RSB0
G11	IO33RSB0
G12	IO46RSB0

FG484	
Pin Number	A3P1000 Function
G13	IO52RSB0
G14	IO60RSB0
G15	GNDQ
G16	IO80NDB1
G17	GBB2/IO79PDB1
G18	IO79NDB1
G19	IO82NPB1
G20	IO85PDB1
G21	IO85NDB1
G22	NC
H1	NC
H2	NC
H3	VCC
H4	IO217PDB3
H5	IO218PDB3
H6	IO221NDB3
H7	IO221PDB3
H8	VMV0
H9	VCCIB0
H10	VCCIB0
H11	IO38RSB0
H12	IO47RSB0
H13	VCCIB0
H14	VCCIB0
H15	VMV1
H16	GBC2/IO80PDB1
H17	IO83PPB1
H18	IO86PPB1
H19	IO87PDB1
H20	VCC
H21	NC
H22	NC
J1	IO212NDB3
J2	IO212PDB3
J3	NC
J4	IO217NDB3

FG484	
Pin Number	A3P1000 Function
J5	IO218NDB3
J6	IO216PDB3
J7	IO216NDB3
J8	VCCIB3
J9	GND
J10	VCC
J11	VCC
J12	VCC
J13	VCC
J14	GND
J15	VCCIB1
J16	IO83NPB1
J17	IO86NPB1
J18	IO90PPB1
J19	IO87NDB1
J20	NC
J21	IO89PDB1
J22	IO89NDB1
K1	IO211PDB3
K2	IO211NDB3
K3	NC
K4	IO210PPB3
K5	IO213NDB3
K6	IO213PDB3
K7	GFC1/IO209PPB3
K8	VCCIB3
K9	VCC
K10	GND
K11	GND
K12	GND
K13	GND
K14	VCC
K15	VCCIB1
K16	GCC1/IO91PPB1
K17	IO90NPB1
K18	IO88PDB1

Revision	Changes	Page
<b>Revision 5 (Aug 2008)</b> DC and Switching Characteristics v1.3	T <sub>J</sub> , Maximum Junction Temperature, was changed to 100° from 110° 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 <sub>AC14</sub> 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—P <sub>PLL</sub> " section was updated to change the P <sub>PLL</sub> formula from P <sub>AC13</sub> + P <sub>AC14</sub> * F <sub>CLKOUT</sub> to P <sub>DC4</sub> + P <sub>AC13</sub> * F <sub>CLKOUT</sub> .	2-14
	Both fall and rise values were included for t <sub>DDRISUD</sub> and t <sub>DDRIHD</sub> 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
<b>Revision 4 (Jun 2008)</b> 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
<b>Revision 3 (Jun 2008)</b> 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
<b>Revision 2 (Feb 2008)</b> 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