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Embedded - System On Chip (SoC): The Heart of Modern Embedded Systems

Embedded - System On Chip (SoC) refers to an integrated circuit that consolidates all the essential components of a computer system into a single chip. This includes a microprocessor, memory, and other peripherals, all packed into one compact and efficient package. SoCs are designed to provide a complete computing solution, optimizing both space and power consumption, making them ideal for a wide range of embedded applications.

What are Embedded - System On Chip (SoC)?

System On Chip (SoC) integrates multiple functions of a computer or electronic system onto a single chip. Unlike traditional multi-chip solutions, SoCs combine a central

Details

Product Status	Active
Architecture	MCU, FPGA
Core Processor	ARM® Cortex®-M3
Flash Size	512KB
RAM Size	64KB
Peripherals	DMA, POR, WDT
Connectivity	Ethernet, I ² C, SPI, UART/USART
Speed	80MHz
Primary Attributes	ProASIC®3 FPGA, 500K Gates, 11520 D-Flip-Flops
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 85°C (TJ)
Package / Case	208-BFQFP
Supplier Device Package	208-PQFP (28x28)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/a2f500m3g-pqg208

SmartFusion cSoC Family Product Table

FPGA Fabric	A2F060			A2F200				A2F500			
	TQ144	CS288	FG256	PQ208	CS288	FG256	FG484	PQ208	CS288	FG256	FG484
System Gates	60,000			200,000				500,000			
Tiles (D-flip-flops)	1,536			4,608				11,520			
RAM Blocks (4,608 bits)	8			8				24			
Microcontroller Subsystem (MSS)	A2F060			A2F200				A2F500			
	TQ144	CS288	FG256	PQ208	CS288	FG256	FG484	PQ208	CS288	FG256	FG484
Flash (Kbytes)	128			256				512			
SRAM (Kbytes)	16			64				64			
Cortex-M3 processor with MPU	Yes			Yes				Yes			
10/100 Ethernet MAC	No			Yes				Yes			
External Memory Controller (EMC)	–	26-/16-bit address/data		26-bit address,16-bit data				–	26-/16-bit address/data		
DMA	8 Ch			8 Ch				8 Ch			
I ² C	2			2				2			
SPI	1	2		1	2			1	2		
16550 UART	2			2				2			
32-Bit Timer	2			2				2			
PLL	1			1				1	2	1	2
32 KHz Low Power Oscillator	1			1				1			
100 MHz On-Chip RC Oscillator	1			1				1			
Main Oscillator (32 KHz to 20 MHz)	1			1				1			
Programmable Analog	A2F060			A2F200				A2F500			
	TQ144	CS288	FG256	PQ208	CS288	FG256	FG484	PQ208	CS288	FG256	FG484
ADCs (8-/10-/12-bit SAR)	1			2				2			3
DACs (8-/16-/24-bit sigma-delta)	1			2				2			3
Signal Conditioning Blocks (SCBs)	1			4				4			5
Comparator*	2			8				8			10
Current Monitors*	1			4				4			5
Temperature Monitors*	1			4				4			5
Bipolar High Voltage Monitors*	2			8				8			10

Note: *These functions share I/O pins and may not all be available at the same time. See the "Analog Front-End Overview" section in the http://www.microsemi.com/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=130925 for details.

Table 2-2 • Analog Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Max.	Units
ABPS[n] pad voltage (relative to ground)	GDEC[1:0] = 00 (± 15.36 V range)			
	Absolute maximum	–11.5	14.4	V
	Recommended	–11	14	V
	GDEC[1:0] = 01 (± 10.24 V range)	–11.5	12	V
	GDEC[1:0] = 10 (± 5.12 V range)	–6	6	V
	GDEC[1:0] = 11 (± 2.56 V range)	–3	3	V
CM[n] pad voltage relative to ground)	CMB_DI_ON = 0 (ADC isolated) COMP_EN = 0 (comparator off, for the associated even-numbered comparator)			
	Absolute maximum	–0.3	14.4	V
	Recommended	–0.3	14	V
	CMB_DI_ON = 0 (ADC isolated) COMP_EN = 1 (comparator on)	–0.3	3	V
	TMB_DI_ON = 1 (direct ADC in)	–0.3	3	V
TM[n] pad voltage (relative to ground)	TMB_DI_ON = 0 (ADC isolated) COMP_EN = 1 (comparator on)	–0.3	3	V
	TMB_DI_ON = 1 (direct ADC in)	–0.3	3	V
ADC[n] pad voltage (relative to ground)		–0.3	3.6	V

Power Calculation Methodology

This section describes a simplified method to estimate power consumption of an application. For more accurate and detailed power estimations, use the SmartPower tool in the Libero SoC software.

The power calculation methodology described below uses the following variables:

- The number of PLLs/CCCs as well as the number and the frequency of each output clock generated
- The number of combinatorial and sequential cells used in the design
- The internal clock frequencies
- The number and the standard of I/O pins used in the design
- The number of RAM blocks used in the design
- The number of eNVM blocks used in the design
- The analog block used in the design, including the temperature monitor, current monitor, ABPS, sigma-delta DAC, comparator, low power crystal oscillator, RC oscillator and the main crystal oscillator
- Toggle rates of I/O pins as well as VersaTiles—guidelines are provided in [Table 2-17 on page 2-18](#).
- Enable rates of output buffers—guidelines are provided for typical applications in [Table 2-18 on page 2-18](#).
- Read rate and write rate to the memory—guidelines are provided for typical applications in [Table 2-18 on page 2-18](#).
- Read rate to the eNVM blocks

The calculation should be repeated for each clock domain defined in the design.

Methodology

Total Power Consumption— P_{TOTAL}

SoC Mode, Standby Mode, and Time Keeping Mode.

$$P_{TOTAL} = P_{STAT} + P_{DYN}$$

P_{STAT} is the total static power consumption.

P_{DYN} is the total dynamic power consumption.

Total Static Power Consumption— P_{STAT}

SoC Mode

$$P_{STAT} = P_{DC1} + (N_{INPUTS} * P_{DC7}) + (N_{OUTPUTS} * P_{DC8}) + (N_{PLLs} * P_{DC9})$$

N_{INPUTS} is the number of I/O input buffers used in the design.

$N_{OUTPUTS}$ is the number of I/O output buffers used in the design.

N_{PLLs} is the number of PLLs available in the device.

Standby Mode

$$P_{STAT} = P_{DC2}$$

Time Keeping Mode

$$P_{STAT} = P_{DC3}$$

Total Dynamic Power Consumption— P_{DYN}

SoC Mode

$$P_{DYN} = P_{CLOCK} + P_{S-CELL} + P_{C-CELL} + P_{NET} + P_{INPUTS} + P_{OUTPUTS} + P_{MEMORY} + P_{PLL} + P_{eNVM} + P_{XTL-OSC} + P_{RC-OSC} + P_{AB} + P_{LPXTAL-OSC} + P_{MSS}$$

User I/O Characteristics

Timing Model

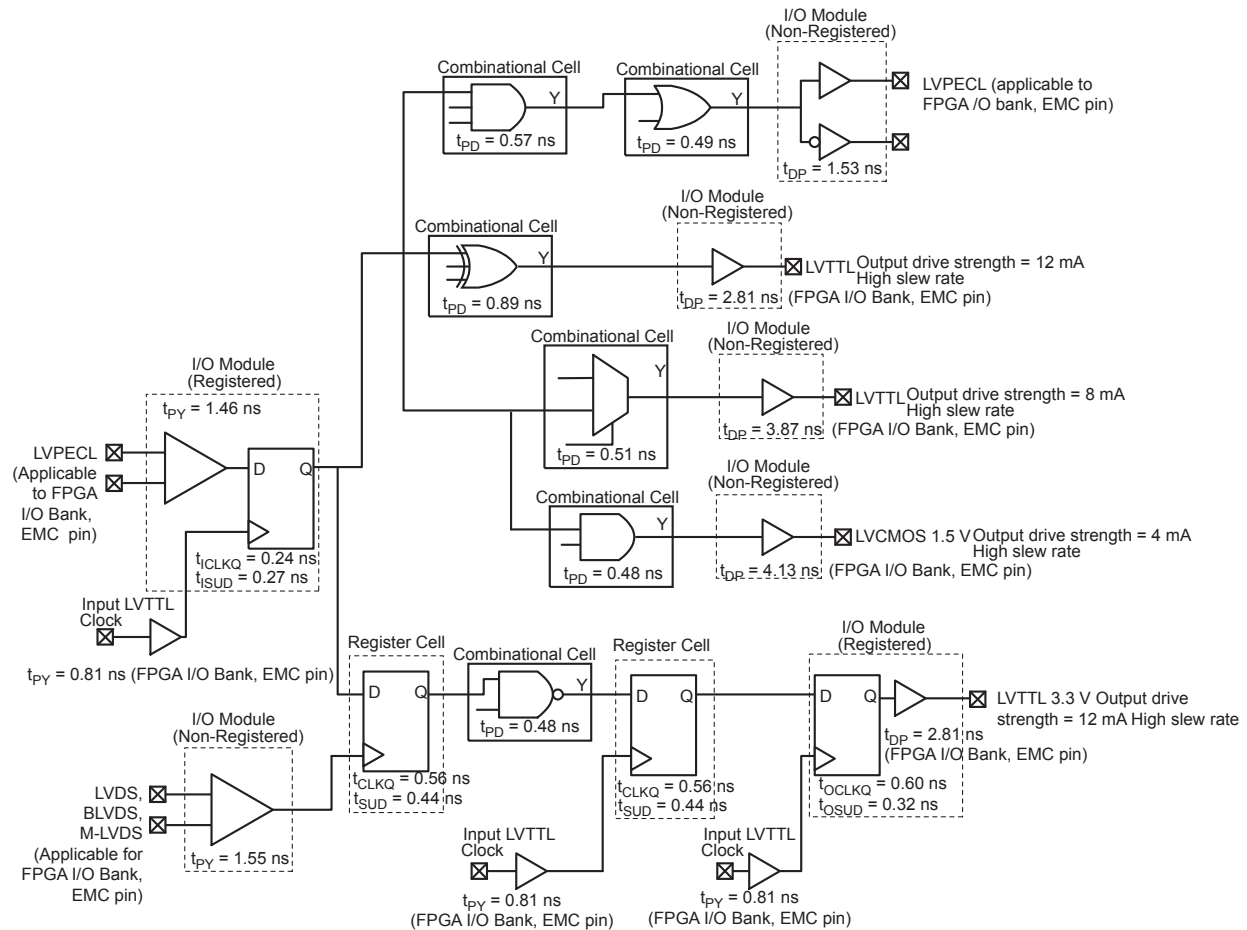


Figure 2-2 • Timing Model

Operating Conditions: –1 Speed, Commercial Temperature Range ($T_J = 85^\circ\text{C}$), Worst Case VCC = 1.425 V

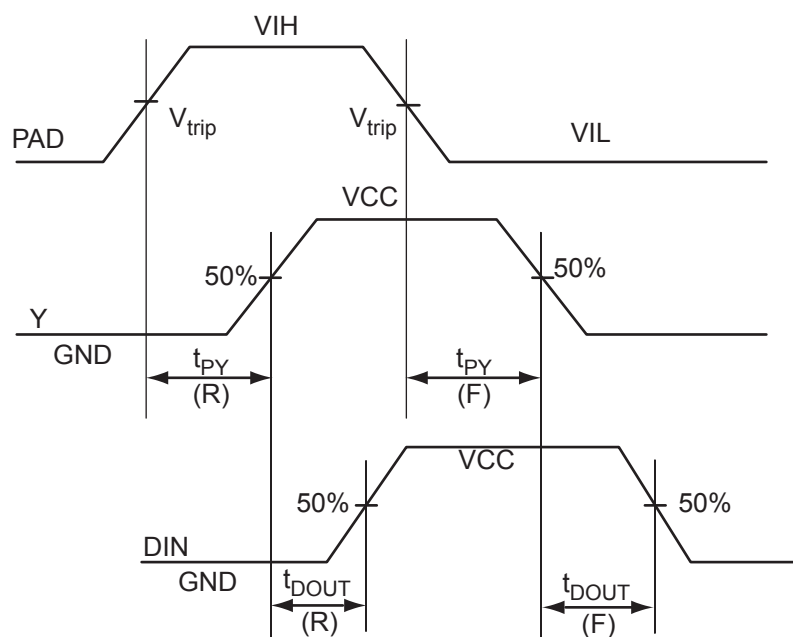
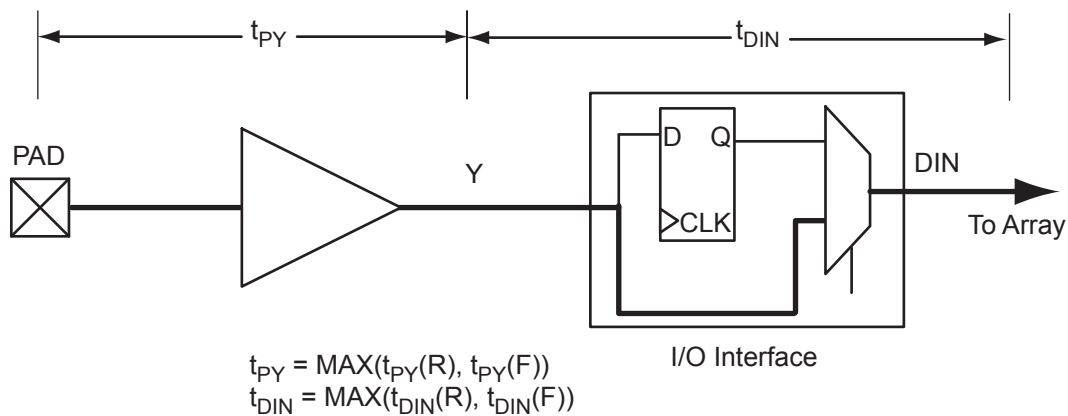


Figure 2-3 • Input Buffer Timing Model and Delays (example)

Detailed I/O DC Characteristics

Table 2-26 • Input Capacitance

Symbol	Definition	Conditions	Min.	Max.	Units
C_{IN}	Input capacitance	$V_{IN} = 0, f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$		8	pF
C_{INCLK}	Input capacitance on the clock pin	$V_{IN} = 0, f = 1.0 \text{ MHz}$		8	pF

Table 2-27 • I/O Output Buffer Maximum Resistances¹
Applicable to FPGA I/O Banks

Standard	Drive Strength	$R_{PULL-DOWN}$ (Ω) ²	$R_{PULL-UP}$ (Ω) ³
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	17	50
	24 mA	11	33
2.5 V LVCMOS	2 mA	100	200
	4 mA	100	200
	6 mA	50	100
	8 mA	50	100
	12 mA	25	50
	16 mA	20	40
	24 mA	11	22
1.8 V LVCMOS	2 mA	200	225
	4 mA	100	112
	6 mA	50	56
	8 mA	50	56
	12 mA	20	22
	16 mA	20	22
1.5 V LVCMOS	2 mA	200	224
	4 mA	100	112
	6 mA	67	75
	8 mA	33	37
	12 mA	33	37
3.3 V PCI/PCI-X	Per PCI/PCI-X specification	25	75

Notes:

1. These maximum values are provided for information only. Minimum output buffer resistance values depend on $VCC_{xxxIOBx}$, drive strength selection, temperature, and process. For board design considerations and detailed output buffer resistances, use the corresponding IBIS models located on the [Microsemi SoC Products Group website](#) (also generated by the SoC Products Group Libero SoC toolset).
2. $R_{(PULL-DOWN-MAX)} = (V_{OLspec}) / I_{OLspec}$
3. $R_{(PULL-UP-MAX)} = (V_{CCI_{max}} - V_{OHspec}) / I_{OHspec}$

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 2-41 • Minimum and Maximum DC Input and Output Levels
Applicable to FPGA I/O Banks

2.5 V LVCMOS	VIL		VIH		VOL	VOH	IOL	IOH	IOSL	IOSH	IIL	IIH
Drive Strength	Min. V	Max. V	Min. V	Max. V	Max. V	Min. V	mA	mA	Max. mA ¹	Max. mA ¹	μA ²	μA ²
2 mA	−0.3	0.7	1.7	2.7	0.7	1.7	2	2	18	16	15	15
4 mA	−0.3	0.7	1.7	2.7	0.7	1.7	4	4	18	16	15	15
6 mA	−0.3	0.7	1.7	2.7	0.7	1.7	6	6	37	32	15	15
8 mA	−0.3	0.7	1.7	2.7	0.7	1.7	8	8	37	32	15	15
12 mA	−0.3	0.7	1.7	2.7	0.7	1.7	12	12	74	65	15	15
16 mA	−0.3	0.7	1.7	2.7	0.7	1.7	16	16	87	83	15	15
24 mA	−0.3	0.7	1.7	2.7	0.7	1.7	24	24	124	169	15	15

Notes:

1. Currents are measured at high temperature (100°C junction temperature) and maximum voltage.
2. Currents are measured at 85°C junction temperature.
3. Software default selection highlighted in gray.

Table 2-42 • Minimum and Maximum DC Input and Output Levels
Applicable to MSS I/O Banks

2.5 V LVCMOS	VIL		VIH		VOL	VOH	IOL	IOH	IOSL	IOSH	IIL	IIH
Drive Strength	Min. V	Max. V	Min. V	Max. V	Max. V	Min. V	mA	mA	Max. mA ¹	Max. mA ¹	μA ²	μA ²
8 mA	−0.3	0.7	1.7	3.6	0.7	1.7	8	8	37	32	15	15

Notes:

1. Currents are measured at high temperature (100°C junction temperature) and maximum voltage.
2. Currents are measured at 85°C junction temperature.
3. Software default selection highlighted in gray.

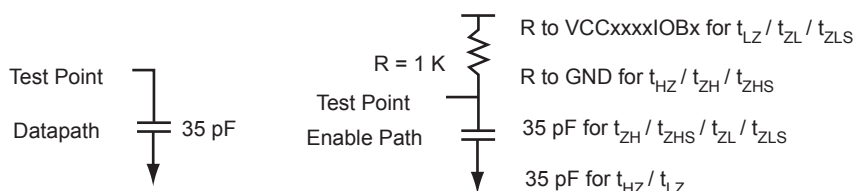


Figure 2-7 • AC Loading

Table 2-43 • AC Waveforms, Measuring Points, and Capacitive Loads

Input Low (V)	Input High (V)	Measuring Point* (V)	V _{REF} (typ.) (V)	C _{LOAD} (pF)
0	2.5	1.2	—	35

* Measuring point = V_{trip} . See Table 2-22 on page 2-24 for a complete table of trip points.

Table 2-66 • Minimum and Maximum DC Input and Output Levels

DC Parameter	Description	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Units
VCCFPGAIOBx	Supply Voltage	3.0		3.3		3.6		V
VOL	Output Low Voltage	0.96	1.27	1.06	1.43	1.30	1.57	V
VOH	Output High Voltage	1.8	2.11	1.92	2.28	2.13	2.41	V
VIL, VIH	Input Low, Input High Voltages	0	3.6	0	3.6	0	3.6	V
VODIFF	Differential Output Voltage	0.625	0.97	0.625	0.97	0.625	0.97	V
VOCM	Output Common-Mode Voltage	1.762	1.98	1.762	1.98	1.762	1.98	V
VICM	Input Common-Mode Voltage	1.01	2.57	1.01	2.57	1.01	2.57	V
VIDIFF	Input Differential Voltage	300		300		300		mV

Table 2-67 • AC Waveforms, Measuring Points, and Capacitive Loads

Input Low (V)	Input High (V)	Measuring Point* (V)	V _{REF} (typ.) (V)
1.64	1.94	Cross point	–

* Measuring point = V_{trip} . See [Table 2-22 on page 2-24](#) for a complete table of trip points.

Timing Characteristics

Table 2-68 • LVPECL

Worst Commercial-Case Conditions: $T_J = 85^{\circ}\text{C}$, Worst-Case VCC = 1.425 V,

Worst-Case VCCFPGAIOBx = 3.0 V

Applicable to FPGA I/O Banks, I/O Assigned to EMC I/O Pins

Speed Grade	t_{DOUT}	t_{DP}	t_{DIN}	t_{PY}	Units
Std.	0.60	1.76	0.04	1.76	ns
–1	0.50	1.46	0.03	1.46	ns

Notes:

- For the derating values at specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to [Table 2-7 on page 2-9](#) for derating values.
- The above mentioned timing parameters correspond to 24mA drive strength.

I/O Register Specifications

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

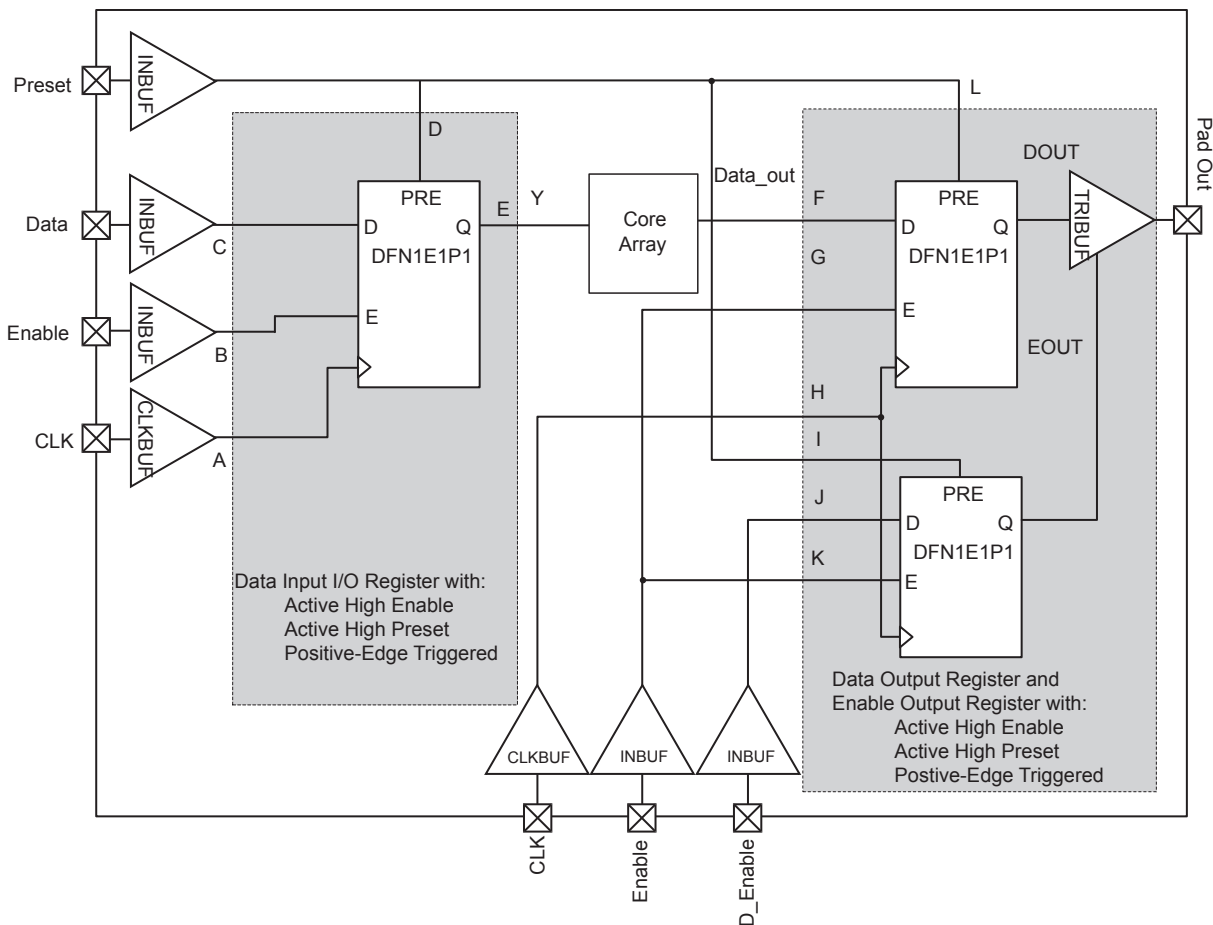


Figure 2-14 • Timing Model of Registered I/O Buffers with Synchronous Enable and Asynchronous Preset

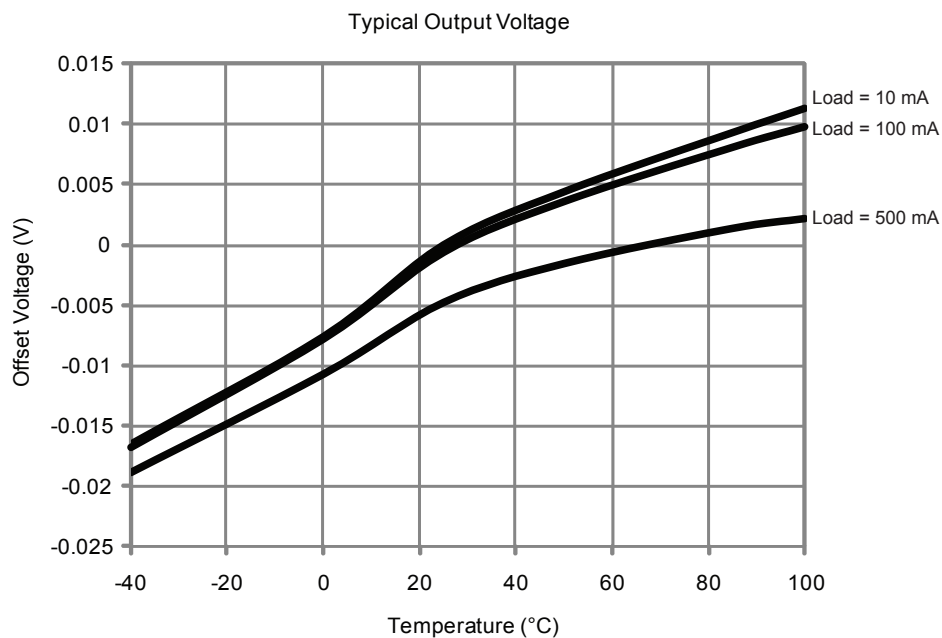


Figure 2-45 • Typical Output Voltage

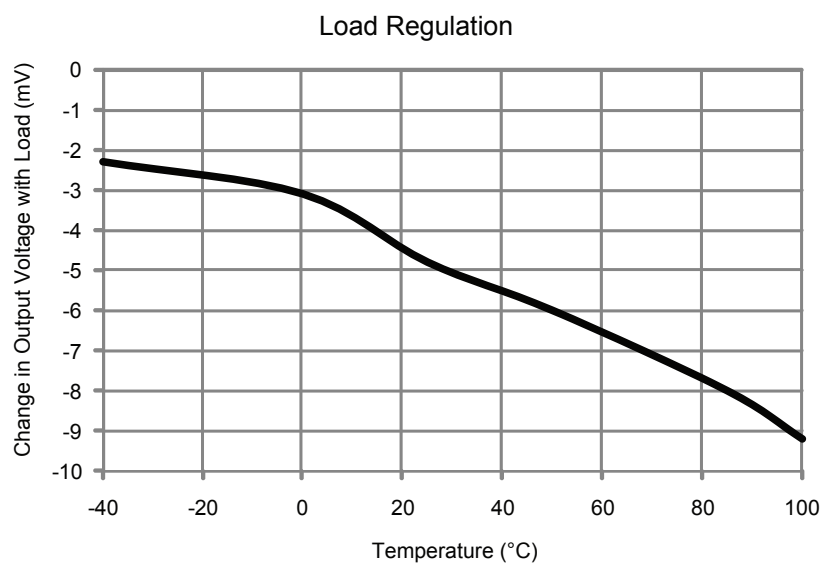


Figure 2-46 • Load Regulation

Table 5-2 • Relationships Between Signals in the Analog Front-End

Pin	ADC Channel	Dir.-In Option	Prescaler	Current Mon.	Temp. Mon.	Compar.	LVTTTL	SDD MUX	SDD
SDD2	ADC2_CH15								SDD2_OUT
TM0	ADC0_CH4	Yes		CM0_L	TM0_IO	CMP0_N			
TM1	ADC0_CH8	Yes		CM1_L	TM1_IO	CMP2_N			
TM2	ADC1_CH4	Yes		CM2_L	TM2_IO	CMP4_N			
TM3	ADC1_CH8	Yes		CM3_L	TM3_IO	CMP6_N			
TM4	ADC2_CH4	Yes		CM4_L	TM4_IO	CMP8_N			

Notes:

1. *ABPSx_IN*: Input to active bipolar prescaler channel *x*.
2. *CMx_H/L*: Current monitor channel *x*, high/low side.
3. *TMx_IO*: Temperature monitor channel *x*.
4. *CMPx_P/N*: Comparator channel *x*, positive/negative input.
5. *LVTTTLx_IN*: LVTTTL I/O channel *x*.
6. *SDDMx_OUT*: Output from sigma-delta DAC MUX channel *x*.
7. *SDDx_OUT*: Direct output from sigma-delta DAC channel *x*.

TQ144	
Pin Number	A2F060 Function
1	VCCPLL0
2	VCOMPLA0
3	GNDQ
4	GFA2/IO42PDB5V0
5	GFB2/IO42NDB5V0
6	GFC2/IO41PDB5V0
7	IO41NDB5V0
8	VCC
9	GND
10	VCCFPGAIOB5
11	IO38PDB5V0
12	IO38NDB5V0
13	IO36PDB5V0
14	IO36NDB5V0
15	GND
16	GNDRCOSC
17	VCCRCOSC
18	MSS_RESET_N
19	GPIO_0/IO33RSB4V0
20	GPIO_1/IO32RSB4V0
21	GPIO_2/IO31RSB4V0
22	GPIO_3/IO30RSB4V0
23	GPIO_4/IO29RSB4V0
24	GND
25	VCCMSSI0B4
26	VCC
27	GPIO_5/IO28RSB4V0
28	GPIO_6/IO27RSB4V0
29	GPIO_7/IO26RSB4V0
30	GPIO_8/IO25RSB4V0
31	VCCESRAM
32	GNDSDD0
33	VCC33SDD0
34	VCC15A
35	PCAP
36	NCAP

Pin No.	CS288		
	A2F060 Function	A2F200 Function	A2F500 Function
A1	VCCFPGAIOB0	VCCFPGAIOB0	VCCFPGAIOB0
A2	GNDQ	GNDQ	GNDQ
A3	EMC_CLK/IO00NDB0V0	EMC_CLK/GAA0/IO00NDB0V0	EMC_CLK/GAA0/IO02NDB0V0
A4	EMC_RW_N/IO00PDB0V0	EMC_RW_N/GAA1/IO00PDB0V0	EMC_RW_N/GAA1/IO02PDB0V0
A5	GND	GND	GND
A6	EMC_CS1_N/IO01PDB0V0	EMC_CS1_N/GAB1/IO01PDB0V0	EMC_CS1_N/GAB1/IO05PDB0V0
A7	EMC_CS0_N/IO01NDB0V0	EMC_CS0_N/GAB0/IO01NDB0V0	EMC_CS0_N/GAB0/IO05NDB0V0
A8	EMC_AB[0]/IO04NPB0V0	EMC_AB[0]/IO04NPB0V0	EMC_AB[0]/IO06NPB0V0
A9	VCCFPGAIOB0	VCCFPGAIOB0	VCCFPGAIOB0
A10	EMC_AB[4]/IO06NDB0V0	EMC_AB[4]/IO06NDB0V0	EMC_AB[4]/IO10NDB0V0
A11	EMC_AB[8]/IO08NPB0V0	EMC_AB[8]/IO08NPB0V0	EMC_AB[8]/IO13NPB0V0
A12	EMC_AB[14]/IO11NPB0V0	EMC_AB[14]/IO11NPB0V0	EMC_AB[14]/IO15NPB0V0
A13	GND	GND	GND
A14	EMC_AB[18]/IO13NDB0V0	EMC_AB[18]/IO13NDB0V0	EMC_AB[18]/IO18NDB0V0
A15	EMC_AB[24]/IO16NDB0V0	EMC_AB[24]/IO16NDB0V0	EMC_AB[24]/IO20NDB0V0
A16	EMC_AB[25]/IO16PDB0V0	EMC_AB[25]/IO16PDB0V0	EMC_AB[25]/IO20PDB0V0
A17	VCCFPGAIOB0	VCCFPGAIOB0	VCCFPGAIOB0
A18	EMC_AB[20]/IO14NDB0V0	EMC_AB[20]/IO14NDB0V0	EMC_AB[20]/IO21NDB0V0
A19	EMC_AB[21]/IO14PDB0V0	EMC_AB[21]/IO14PDB0V0	EMC_AB[21]/IO21PDB0V0
A20	GNDQ	GNDQ	GNDQ
A21	GND	GND	GND
AA1	ADC1	ABPS1	ABPS1
AA2	GNDQA	GNDQA	GNDQA
AA3	GND	GND	GND
AA4	VCC33N	VCC33N	VCC33N
AA5	SDD0	SDD0	SDD0
AA6	ADC0	ABPS0	ABPS0
AA7	NC	GNDTM0	GNDTM0
AA8	NC	ABPS2	ABPS2
AA9	NC	VAREF0	VAREF0
AA10	NC	GND15ADC0	GND15ADC0

Notes:

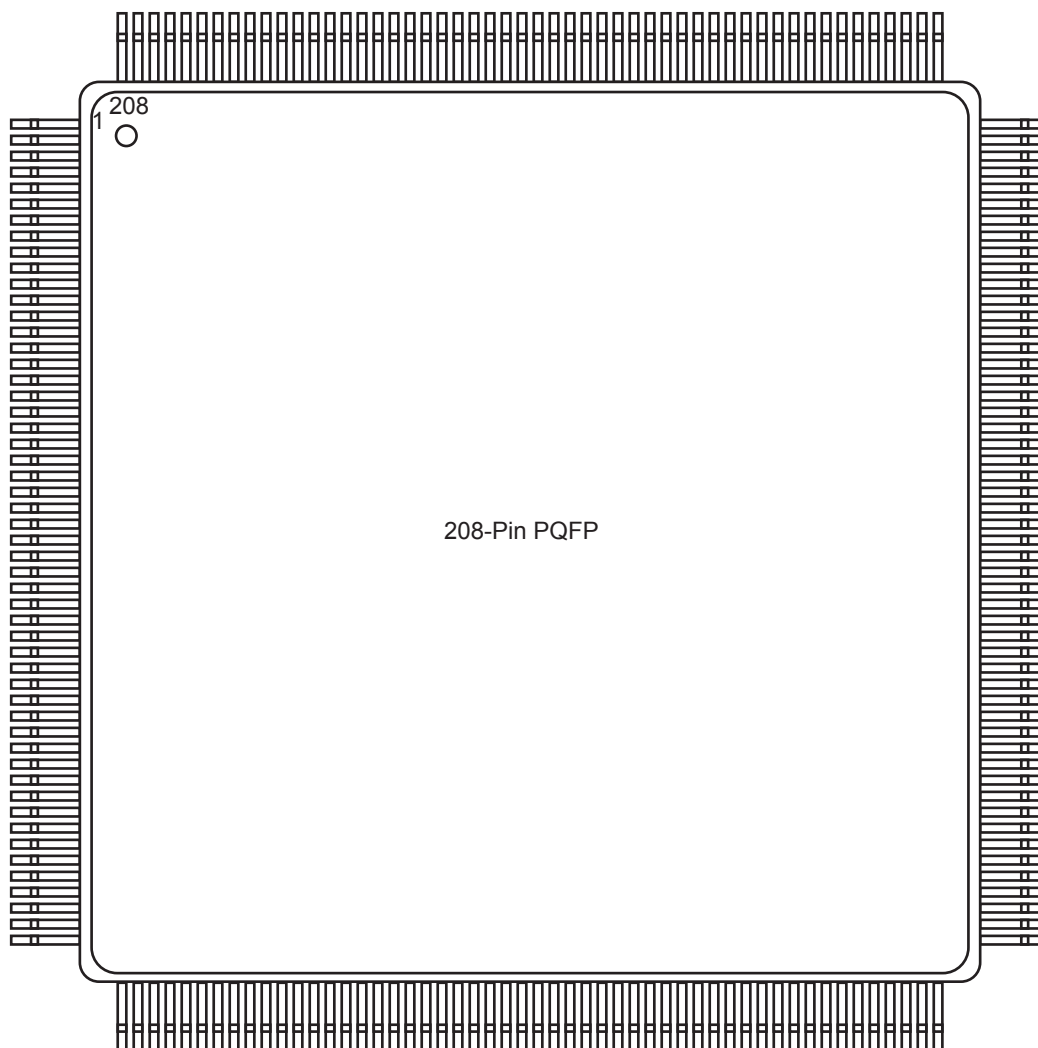
1. Shading denotes pins that do not have completely identical functions from density to density. For example, the bank assignment can be different for an I/O, or the function might be available only on a larger density device.
2. *: Indicates that the signal assigned to the pins as a CLKBUF/CLKBUF_LVPECL/CLKBUF_LVDS goes through a glitchless mux. In order for the glitchless mux to operate correctly, the signal must be a free-running clock signal. Refer to the 'Glitchless MUX' section in the [SmartFusion Microcontroller Subsystem User's Guide](#) for more details.

Pin No.	CS288		
	A2F060 Function	A2F200 Function	A2F500 Function
C21	IO17NDB0V0	GBA2/IO20PDB1V0	GBA2/IO27PDB1V0
D1	EMC_DB[14]/IO45NDB5V0	EMC_DB[14]/GAB2/IO71NDB5V0	EMC_DB[14]/GAB2/IO88NDB5V0
D3	VCCFPGAIOB5	VCCFPGAIOB5	VCCFPGAIOB5
D19	GND	GND	GND
D21	VCCFPGAIOB1	VCCFPGAIOB1	VCCFPGAIOB1
E1	EMC_DB[13]/IO44PDB5V0	EMC_DB[13]/GAC2/IO70PDB5V0	EMC_DB[13]/GAC2/IO87PDB5V0
E3	EMC_DB[12]/IO44NDB5V0	EMC_DB[12]/IO70NDB5V0	EMC_DB[12]/IO87NDB5V0
E5	GNDQ	GNDQ	GNDQ
E6	EMC_BYTEN[0]/IO02NDB0V0	EMC_BYTEN[0]/GAC0/IO02NDB0V0	EMC_BYTEN[0]/GAC0/IO07NDB0V0
E7	EMC_BYTEN[1]/IO02PDB0V0	EMC_BYTEN[1]/GAC1/IO02PDB0V0	EMC_BYTEN[1]/GAC1/IO07PDB0V0
E8	EMC_OEN1_N/IO03PDB0V0	EMC_OEN1_N/IO03PDB0V0	EMC_OEN1_N/IO08PDB0V0
E9	EMC_AB[3]/IO05PDB0V0	EMC_AB[3]/IO05PDB0V0	EMC_AB[3]/IO09PDB0V0
E10	EMC_AB[10]/IO09NDB0V0	EMC_AB[10]/IO09NDB0V0	EMC_AB[10]/IO11NDB0V0
E11	EMC_AB[7]/IO07PDB0V0	EMC_AB[7]/IO07PDB0V0	EMC_AB[7]/IO12PDB0V0
E12	EMC_AB[13]/IO10PDB0V0	EMC_AB[13]/IO10PDB0V0	EMC_AB[13]/IO14PDB0V0
E13	EMC_AB[16]/IO12NDB0V0	EMC_AB[16]/IO12NDB0V0	EMC_AB[16]/IO17NDB0V0
E14	EMC_AB[17]/IO12PDB0V0	EMC_AB[17]/IO12PDB0V0	EMC_AB[17]/IO17PDB0V0
E15	GCC0/IO18NPB0V0	GCB0/IO27NDB1V0	GCB0/IO34NDB1V0
E16	GCA1/IO20PPB0V0	GCB1/IO27PDB1V0	GCB1/IO34PDB1V0
E17	GCC1/IO18PPB0V0	GCB2/IO24PDB1V0	GCB2/IO33PDB1V0
E19	GCB2/IO22PPB1V0	GCA0/IO28NDB1V0	GCA0/IO36NDB1V0 *
E21	IO21NDB1V0	GCA1/IO28PDB1V0	GCA1/IO36PDB1V0 *
F1	VCCFPGAIOB5	VCCFPGAIOB5	VCCFPGAIOB5
F3	GFB2/IO42NDB5V0	GFB2/IO68NDB5V0	GFB2/IO85NDB5V0
F5	GFA2/IO42PDB5V0	GFA2/IO68PDB5V0	GFA2/IO85PDB5V0
F6	EMC_DB[11]/IO43PDB5V0	EMC_DB[11]/IO69PDB5V0	EMC_DB[11]/IO86PDB5V0
F7	GND	GND	GND
F8	NC	GFC1/IO66PPB5V0	GFC1/IO83PPB5V0
F9	VCCFPGAIOB0	VCCFPGAIOB0	VCCFPGAIOB0
F10	EMC_AB[11]/IO09PDB0V0	EMC_AB[11]/IO09PDB0V0	EMC_AB[11]/IO11PDB0V0
F11	EMC_AB[6]/IO07NDB0V0	EMC_AB[6]/IO07NDB0V0	EMC_AB[6]/IO12NDB0V0

Notes:

1. Shading denotes pins that do not have completely identical functions from density to density. For example, the bank assignment can be different for an I/O, or the function might be available only on a larger density device.
2. *: Indicates that the signal assigned to the pins as a CLKBUF/CLKBUF_LVPECL/CLKBUF_LVDS goes through a glitchless mux. In order for the glitchless mux to operate correctly, the signal must be a free-running clock signal. Refer to the 'Glitchless MUX' section in the [SmartFusion Microcontroller Subsystem User's Guide](#) for more details.

PQ208



Note

For Package Manufacturing and Environmental information, visit the Resource Center at <http://www.microsemi.com/soc/products/solutions/package/docs.aspx>.

Pin Number	PQ208	
	A2F200	A2F500
63	TM1	TM1
64	CM1	CM1
65	ABPS3	ABPS3
66	ABPS2	ABPS2
67	ADC0	ADC0
68	ADC1	ADC1
69	ADC2	ADC2
70	ADC3	ADC3
71	VAREF0	VAREF0
72	GND33ADC0	GND33ADC0
73	VCC33ADC0	VCC33ADC0
74	GND33ADC0	GND33ADC0
75	VCC15ADC0	VCC15ADC0
76	GND15ADC0	GND15ADC0
77	GND15ADC1	GND15ADC1
78	VCC15ADC1	VCC15ADC1
79	GND33ADC1	GND33ADC1
80	VCC33ADC1	VCC33ADC1
81	GND33ADC1	GND33ADC1
82	VAREF1	VAREF1
83	ADC7	ADC7
84	ADC6	ADC6
85	ADC5	ADC5
86	ADC4	ADC4
87	ABPS6	ABPS6
88	ABPS7	ABPS7
89	CM3	CM3
90	TM3	TM3
91	GNDTM1	GNDTM1
92	TM2	TM2
93	CM2	CM2

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Pin Number	PQ208	
	A2F200	A2F500
94	ABPS5	ABPS5
95	ABPS4	ABPS4
96	GNDAQ	GNDAQ
97	GNDA	GNDA
98	NC	NC
99	GNDVAREF	GNDVAREF
100	VAREFOUT	VAREFOUT
101	PU_N	PU_N
102	VCC33A	VCC33A
103	PTM	PTM
104	PTBASE	PTBASE
105	SPI_0_DO/GPIO_16	SPI_0_DO/GPIO_16
106	SPI_0_DI/GPIO_17	SPI_0_DI/GPIO_17
107	SPI_0_CLK/GPIO_18	SPI_0_CLK/GPIO_18
108	SPI_0_SS/GPIO_19	SPI_0_SS/GPIO_19
109	UART_0_RXD/GPIO_21	UART_0_RXD/GPIO_21
110	UART_0_TXD/GPIO_20	UART_0_TXD/GPIO_20
111	UART_1_RXD/GPIO_29	UART_1_RXD/GPIO_29
112	UART_1_TXD/GPIO_28	UART_1_TXD/GPIO_28
113	VCC	VCC
114	VCCMSSIOB2	VCCMSSIOB2
115	GND	GND
116	I2C_1_SDA/GPIO_30	I2C_1_SDA/GPIO_30
117	I2C_1_SCL/GPIO_31	I2C_1_SCL/GPIO_31
118	I2C_0_SDA/GPIO_22	I2C_0_SDA/GPIO_22
119	I2C_0_SCL/GPIO_23	I2C_0_SCL/GPIO_23
120	GNDENV	GNDENV
121	VCCENV	VCCENV
122	JTAGSEL	JTAGSEL
123	TCK	TCK
124	TDI	TDI

Notes:

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Pin No.	FG256		
	A2F060 Function	A2F200 Function	A2F500 Function
A1	GND	GND	GND
A2	VCCFPGAIOB0	VCCFPGAIOB0	VCCFPGAIOB0
A3	EMC_AB[0]/IO04NDB0V0	EMC_AB[0]/IO04NDB0V0	EMC_AB[0]/IO06NDB0V0
A4	EMC_AB[1]/IO04PDB0V0	EMC_AB[1]/IO04PDB0V0	EMC_AB[1]/IO06PDB0V0
A5	GND	GND	GND
A6	EMC_AB[3]/IO05PDB0V0	EMC_AB[3]/IO05PDB0V0	EMC_AB[3]/IO09PDB0V0
A7	EMC_AB[5]/IO06PDB0V0	EMC_AB[5]/IO06PDB0V0	EMC_AB[5]/IO10PDB0V0
A8	VCCFPGAIOB0	VCCFPGAIOB0	VCCFPGAIOB0
A9	GND	GND	GND
A10	EMC_AB[14]/IO11NDB0V0	EMC_AB[14]/IO11NDB0V0	EMC_AB[14]/IO15NDB0V0
A11	EMC_AB[15]/IO11PDB0V0	EMC_AB[15]/IO11PDB0V0	EMC_AB[15]/IO15PDB0V0
A12	GND	GND	GND
A13	EMC_AB[20]/IO14NDB0V0	EMC_AB[20]/IO14NDB0V0	EMC_AB[20]/IO21NDB0V0
A14	EMC_AB[24]/IO16NDB0V0	EMC_AB[24]/IO16NDB0V0	EMC_AB[24]/IO20NDB0V0
A15	VCCFPGAIOB0	VCCFPGAIOB0	VCCFPGAIOB0
A16	GND	GND	GND
B1	EMC_DB[15]/IO45PDB5V0	EMC_DB[15]/GAA2/IO71PDB5V0	EMC_DB[15]/GAA2/IO88PDB5V0
B2	GND	GND	GND
B3	EMC_BYTEN[1]/IO02PDB0V0	EMC_BYTEN[1]/GAC1/IO02PDB0V0	EMC_BYTEN[1]/GAC1/IO07PDB0V0
B4	EMC_OEN0_N/IO03NDB0V0	EMC_OEN0_N/IO03NDB0V0	EMC_OEN0_N/IO08NDB0V0
B5	EMC_OEN1_N/IO03PDB0V0	EMC_OEN1_N/IO03PDB0V0	EMC_OEN1_N/IO08PDB0V0
B6	EMC_AB[2]/IO05NDB0V0	EMC_AB[2]/IO05NDB0V0	EMC_AB[2]/IO09NDB0V0
B7	EMC_AB[4]/IO06NDB0V0	EMC_AB[4]/IO06NDB0V0	EMC_AB[4]/IO10NDB0V0
B8	EMC_AB[9]/IO08PDB0V0	EMC_AB[9]/IO08PDB0V0	EMC_AB[9]/IO13PDB0V0
B9	EMC_AB[12]/IO10NDB0V0	EMC_AB[12]/IO10NDB0V0	EMC_AB[12]/IO14NDB0V0
B10	EMC_AB[13]/IO10PDB0V0	EMC_AB[13]/IO10PDB0V0	EMC_AB[13]/IO14PDB0V0
B11	EMC_AB[16]/IO12NDB0V0	EMC_AB[16]/IO12NDB0V0	EMC_AB[16]/IO17NDB0V0
B12	EMC_AB[18]/IO13NDB0V0	EMC_AB[18]/IO13NDB0V0	EMC_AB[18]/IO18NDB0V0
B13	EMC_AB[21]/IO14PDB0V0	EMC_AB[21]/IO14PDB0V0	EMC_AB[21]/IO21PDB0V0
B14	EMC_AB[25]/IO16PDB0V0	EMC_AB[25]/IO16PDB0V0	EMC_AB[25]/IO20PDB0V0
B15	GND	GND	GND

Notes:

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2. *: Indicates that the signal assigned to the pins as a CLKBUF/CLKBUF_LVPECL/CLKBUF_LVDS goes through a glitchless mux. In order for the glitchless mux to operate correctly, the signal must be a free-running clock signal. Refer to the 'Glitchless MUX' section in the [SmartFusion Microcontroller Subsystem User's Guide](#) for more details.

Pin Number	FG484	
	A2F200 Function	A2F500 Function
C15	EMC_AB[17]/IO12PDB0V0	EMC_AB[17]/IO17PDB0V0
C16	EMC_AB[24]/IO16NDB0V0	EMC_AB[24]/IO20NDB0V0
C17	EMC_AB[22]/IO15NDB0V0	EMC_AB[22]/IO19NDB0V0
C18	EMC_AB[23]/IO15PDB0V0	EMC_AB[23]/IO19PDB0V0
C19	GBA0/IO19NPB0V0	GBA0/IO23NPB0V0
C20	NC	NC
C21	GBC2/IO21PDB1V0	GBC2/IO30PDB1V0
C22	GBB2/IO20NDB1V0	GBB2/IO27NDB1V0
D1	GND	GND
D2	EMC_DB[12]/IO70NDB5V0	EMC_DB[12]/IO87NDB5V0
D3	EMC_DB[13]/GAC2/IO70PDB5V0	EMC_DB[13]/GAC2/IO87PDB5V0
D4	NC	NC
D5	NC	NC
D6	GND	GND
D7	NC	IO00NPB0V0
D8	NC	IO03NPB0V0
D9	GND	GND
D10	EMC_OEN0_N/IO03NDB0V0	EMC_OEN0_N/IO08NDB0V0
D11	EMC_AB[10]/IO09NDB0V0	EMC_AB[10]/IO11NDB0V0
D12	EMC_AB[11]/IO09PDB0V0	EMC_AB[11]/IO11PDB0V0
D13	EMC_AB[9]/IO08PDB0V0	EMC_AB[9]/IO13PDB0V0
D14	GND	GND
D15	GBC1/IO17PPB0V0	GBC1/IO22PPB0V0
D16	EMC_AB[25]/IO16PDB0V0	EMC_AB[25]/IO20PDB0V0
D17	GND	GND
D18	GBA1/IO19PPB0V0	GBA1/IO23PPB0V0
D19	NC	NC
D20	NC	NC
D21	IO21NDB1V0	IO30NDB1V0
D22	GND	GND
E1	GFC2/IO67PPB5V0	GFC2/IO84PPB5V0
E2	VCCFPGAIOB5	VCCFPGAIOB5
E3	GFA2/IO68PDB5V0	GFA2/IO85PDB5V0
E4	GND	GND

Notes:

1. Shading denotes pins that do not have completely identical functions from density to density. For example, the bank assignment can be different for an I/O, or the function might be available only on a larger density device.
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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 "[SmartFusion cSoC Device Status](#)" table on page III, 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.

Production

This version contains information that is considered to be final.

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