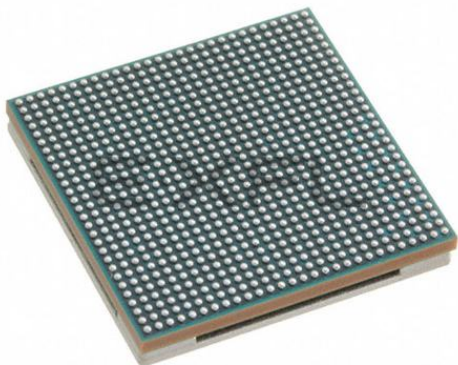




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The versatility of Embedded - FPGAs makes them indispensable in numerous fields. In telecommunications.

Details

Product Status	Active
Number of LABs/CLBs	-
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	192000
Total RAM Bits	13619200
Number of I/O	364
Number of Gates	-
Voltage - Supply	0.97V ~ 1.08V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 100°C (TJ)
Package / Case	784-BBGA, FCBGA
Supplier Device Package	784-FCBGA (29x29)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/mpf200t-fcg784i

2 Overview

This datasheet describes PolarFire® FPGA device characteristics with industrial temperature range (–40 °C to 100 °C T_J) and extended commercial temperature range (0 °C to 100 °C T_J). The devices are provided with a standard speed grade (STD) and a –1 speed grade with higher performance. The FPGA core supply V_{DD} can operate at 1.0 V for lower-power or 1.05 V for higher performance. Similarly, the transceiver core supply V_{DDA} can also operate at 1.0 V or 1.05 V. Users select the core operating voltage while creating the Libero project.

3 References

The following documents are recommended references. For more information about PolarFire static and dynamic power data, see the [PolarFire Power Estimator Spreadsheet](#).

- [PO0137](#): PolarFire FPGA Product Overview
- [ER0217](#): PolarFire FPGA Pre-Production Device Errata
- [UG0722](#): PolarFire FPGA Packaging and Pin Descriptions Users Guide
- [UG0726](#): PolarFire FPGA Board Design User Guide
- [UG0686](#): PolarFire FPGA User I/O User Guide
- [UG0680](#): PolarFire FPGA Fabric User Guide
- [UG0714](#): PolarFire FPGA Programming User Guide
- [UG0684](#): PolarFire FPGA Clocking Resources User Guide
- [UG0687](#): PolarFire FPGA 1G Ethernet Solutions User Guide
- [UG0727](#): PolarFire FPGA 10G Ethernet Solutions User Guide
- [UG0748](#): PolarFire FPGA Low Power User Guide
- [UG0676](#): PolarFire FPGA DDR Memory Controller User Guide
- [UG0743](#): PolarFire FPGA Debugging User Guide
- [UG0725](#): PolarFire FPGA Device Power-Up and Resets User Guide
- [UG0677](#): PolarFire FPGA Transceiver User Guide
- [UG0685](#): PolarFire FPGA PCI Express User Guide
- [UG0753](#): PolarFire FPGA Security User Guide
- [UG0752](#): PolarFire FPGA Power Estimator User Guide

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Transceiver TX and RX lanes supply at 1.05 V mode (when any lane rate is greater than 10.3125 Gbps) ¹	V _{DDA}	1.02	1.05	1.08	V
Programming and HSIO receiver supply	V _{DD18}	1.71	1.80	1.89	V
FPGA core and FPGA PLL high-voltage supply	V _{DD25}	2.425	2.50	2.575	V
Transceiver PLL high-voltage supply	V _{DDA25}	2.425	2.50	2.575	V
Transceiver reference clock supply –3.3 V nominal	V _{DD_XCVR_CLK}	3.135	3.3	3.465	V
Transceiver reference clock supply –2.5 V nominal	V _{DD_XCVR_CLK}	2.375	2.5	2.625	V
Global V _{REF} for transceiver reference clocks ³	XCVR _{VREF}	Ground		V _{DD_XCVR_CLK}	V
HSIO DC I/O supply. Allowed nominal options: 1.2 V, 1.35 V, 1.5 V, and 1.8 V ⁴	V _{DDI_x}	1.14	Various	1.89	V
GPIO DC I/O supply. Allowed nominal options: 1.2 V, 1.5 V, 1.8 V, 2.5 V, and 3.3 V ^{2,4}	V _{DDI_x}	1.14	Various	3.465	V
Dedicated I/O DC supply for JTAG and SPI (GPIO Bank 3). Allowed nominal options: 1.8 V, 2.5 V, and 3.3 V	V _{DDI3}	1.71	Various	3.465	V
GPIO auxiliary supply for I/O bank x with V _{DDI_x} = 3.3 V nominal ^{2,4}	V _{DDAUX_x}	3.135	3.3	3.465	V
GPIO auxiliary supply for I/O bank x with V _{DDI_x} = 2.5 V nominal or lower ^{2,4}	V _{DDAUX_x}	2.375	2.5	2.625	V
Extended commercial temperature range	T _J	0		100	°C
Industrial temperature range	T _J	–40		100	°C
Extended commercial programming temperature range	T _{PRG}	0		100	°C
Industrial programming temperature range	T _{PRG}	–40		100	°C

1. V_{DD} and V_{DDA} can independently operate at 1.0 V or 1.05 V nominal. These supplies are not dynamically adjustable.
2. For GPIO buffers where I/O bank is designated as bank number, if V_{DDI_x} is 2.5 V nominal or 3.3 V nominal, V_{DDAUX_x} must be connected to the V_{DDI_x} supply for that bank. If V_{DDI_x} for a given GPIO bank is <2.5 V nominal, V_{DDAUX_x} per I/O bank must be powered at 2.5 V nominal.
3. XCVR_{VREF} globally sets the reference voltage of the transceiver's single-ended reference clock input buffers. It is typically near V_{DD_XCVR_CLK}/2 V but is allowed in the specified range.
4. The power supplies for a given I/O bank x are shown as VDDI_x and VDDAUX_x.

The maximum overshoot duration is specified as a high-time percentage over the lifetime of the device. A DC signal is equivalent to 100% of the duty-cycle.

The following table shows the maximum AC input voltage (V_{IN}) overshoot duration for HSIO.

Table 6 • Maximum Overshoot During Transitions for HSIO

AC (V_{IN}) Overshoot Duration as % at $T_J = 100^\circ\text{C}$	Condition (V)
100	1.8
100	1.85
100	1.9
100	1.95
100	2
100	2.05
100	2.1
100	2.15
100	2.2
90	2.25
30	2.3
7.5	2.35
1.9	2.4

Note: Overshoot level is for VDDI at 1.8 V.

The following table shows the maximum AC input voltage (V_{IN}) undershoot duration for HSIO.

Table 7 • Maximum Undershoot During Transitions for HSIO

AC (V_{IN}) Undershoot Duration as % at $T_J = 100^\circ\text{C}$	Condition (V)
100	-0.05
100	-0.1
100	-0.15
100	-0.2
100	-0.25
100	-0.3
100	-0.35
100	-0.4
44	-0.45
14	-0.5
4.8	-0.55
1.6	-0.6

The following table shows the maximum AC input voltage (V_{IN}) overshoot duration for GPIO.

Table 8 • Maximum Overshoot During Transitions for GPIO

AC (V _{IN}) Overshoot Duration as % at T _J = 100 °C	Condition (V)
100	3.8
100	3.85
100	3.9
100	3.95
70	4
50	4.05
33	4.1
22	4.15
14	4.2
9.8	4.25
6.5	4.3
4.4	4.35
3	4.4
2	4.45
1.4	4.5
0.9	4.55
0.6	4.6

Note: Overshoot level is for V_{DDI} at 3.3 V.

The following table shows the maximum AC input voltage (V_{IN}) undershoot duration for GPIO.

Table 9 • Maximum Undershoot During Transitions for GPIO

AC (V _{IN}) Undershoot Duration as % at T _J = 100 °C	Condition (V)
100	-0.5
100	-0.55
100	-0.6
100	-0.65
100	-0.7
100	-0.75
100	-0.8
100	-0.85
100	-0.9
100	-0.95
100	-1
100	-1.05
100	-1.1
100	-1.15
100	-1.2
69	-1.25
45	-1.3

6.2.2.1 Power-Supply Ramp Times

The following table shows the allowable power-up ramp times. Times shown correspond to the ramp of the supply from 0 V to the minimum recommended voltage as specified in the section [Recommended Operating Conditions](#) (see page 6). All supplies must rise and fall monotonically.

Table 10 • Power-Supply Ramp Times

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
FPGA core supply	V _{DD}	0.2	50	ms
Transceiver core supply	V _{DDA}	0.2	50	ms
Must connect to 1.8 V supply	V _{DD18}	0.2	50	ms
Must connect to 2.5 V supply	V _{DD25}	0.2	50	ms
Must connect to 2.5 V supply	V _{DDA25}	0.2	50	ms
HSIO bank I/O power supplies	V _{DDI} [0,1,6,7]	0.2	50	ms
GPIO bank I/O power supplies	V _{DDI} [2,4,5]	0.2	50	ms
Bank 3 dedicated I/O buffers (GPIO)	V _{DDI3}	0.2	50	ms
GPIO bank auxiliary power supplies	V _{DDAUX} [2,4,5]	0.2	50	ms
Transceiver reference clock supply	V _{DD_XCVR_CLK}	0.2	50	ms
Global V _{REF} for transceiver reference clocks	XCVR _{VREF}	0.2	50	ms

Note: For proper operation of programming recovery mode, if a VDD supply brownout occurs during programming, a minimum supply ramp down time for only the VDD supply is recommended to be 10 ms or longer by using a programmable regulator or on-board capacitors.

6.2.2.2 Hot Socketing

The following table lists the hot-socketing DC characteristics over recommended operating conditions.

Table 11 • Hot Socketing DC Characteristics over Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Condition
Current per transceiver Rx input pin (P or N single-ended) ^{1, 2}	XCVR _{RX_HS}			±4	mA	V _{DDA} = 0 V
Current per transceiver Tx output pin (P or N single-ended) ³	XCVR _{TX_HS}			±10	mA	V _{DDA} = 0 V
Current per transceiver reference clock input pin (P or N single-ended) ⁴	XCVR _{REF_HS}			±1	mA	V _{DD_XCVR_CLK} = 0 V
Current per GPIO pin (P or N single-ended) ⁵	I _{GPIO_HS}			±1	mA	V _{DDI_X} = 0 V
Current per HSIO pin (P or N single-ended)						Hot socketing is not supported in HSIO.

- Assumes that the device is powered-down, all supplies are grounded, AC-coupled interface, and input pin pairs are driven by a CML driver at the maximum amplitude (1 V pk–pk) that is toggling at any rate with PRBS7 data.
- Each P and N transceiver input has less than the specified maximum input current.
- Each P and N transceiver output is connected to a 40 Ω resistor (50 Ω CML termination – 20% tolerance) to the maximum allowed output voltage (V_{DDAmax} + 0.3 V = 1.4 V) through an AC-coupling capacitor with all PolarFire device supplies grounded. This shows the current for a worst-case DC coupled interface. As an AC-coupled interface, the output signal will settle at ground and no hot socket current will be seen.
- V_{DD_XCVR_CLK} is powered down and the device is driven to –0.3 V < V_{IN} < V_{DD_XCVR_CLK}.
- V_{DDI_X} is powered down and the device is driven to –0.3 V < V_{IN} < GPIO V_{DDI_{max}}.

Table 13 • DC Output Levels

I/O Standard	V _{DDI} Min (V)	V _{DDI} Typ (V)	V _{DDI} Max (V)	V _{OL} Min (V)	V _{OL} Max (V)	V _{OH} Min (V)	V _{OH} Max (V)	I _{OL} ^{2,6} mA	I _{OH} ^{2,6} mA
PCI ¹	3.15	3.3	3.45		0.1 x V _{DDI}	0.9 x V _{DDI}		1.5	0.5
LVTTL	3.15	3.3	3.45		0.4	2.4			
LVC MOS33	3.15	3.3	3.45		0.4	V _{DDI} – 0.4			
LVC MOS25	2.375	2.5	2.625		0.4	V _{DDI} – 0.4			
LVC MOS18	1.71	1.8	1.89		0.45	V _{DDI} – 0.45			
LVC MOS15	1.425	1.5	1.575		0.25 x V _{DDI}	0.75 x V _{DDI}			
LVC MOS12	1.14	1.2	1.26		0.25 x V _{DDI}	0.75 x V _{DDI}			
SSTL25I ³	2.375	2.5	2.625		V _{TT} – 0.608	V _{TT} + 0.608		8.1	8.1
SSTL25II ³	2.375	2.5	2.625		V _{TT} – 0.810	V _{TT} + 0.810		16.2	16.2
SSTL18I ³	1.71	1.8	1.89		V _{TT} – 0.603	V _{TT} + 0.603		6.7	6.7
SSTL18II ³	1.71	1.8	1.89		V _{TT} – 0.603	V _{TT} + 0.603		13.4	13.4
SSTL15I ⁴	1.425	1.5	1.575		0.2 x V _{DDI}	0.8 x V _{DDI}		V _{OL} /40	(V _{DDI} – V _{OH})/40
SSTL15II ⁴	1.425	1.5	1.575		0.2 x V _{DDI}	0.8 x V _{DDI}		V _{OL} /34	(V _{DDI} – V _{OH})/34
SSTL135I ⁴	1.283	1.35	1.418		0.2 x V _{DDI}	0.8 x V _{DDI}		V _{OL} /40	(V _{DDI} – V _{OH})/40
SSTL135II ⁴	1.283	1.35	1.418		0.2 x V _{DDI}	0.8 x V _{DDI}		V _{OL} /34	(V _{DDI} – V _{OH})/34
HSTL15I	1.425	1.5	1.575		0.4	V _{DDI} – 0.4		8	8
HSTL15II	1.425	1.5	1.575		0.4	V _{DDI} – 0.4		16	16

Table 17 • Complementary Differential DC Output Levels

I/O Standard	V _{DDI} Min (V)	V _{DDI} Typ (V)	V _{DDI} Max (V)	V _{OL} Min (V)	V _{OL} Max (V)	V _{OH} ^{1,3} Min (V)	I _{OL} ² Min (mA)	I _{OH} ² Min (mA)
SSTL25I	2.375	2.5	2.625		V _{TT} – 0.608	V _{TT} + 0.608	8.1	8.1
SSTL25II	2.375	2.5	2.625		V _{TT} – 0.810	V _{TT} + 0.810	16.2	16.2
SSTL18I	1.71	1.8	1.89		V _{TT} – 0.603	V _{TT} + 0.603	6.7	6.7
SSTL18II	1.71	1.8	1.89		V _{TT} – 0.603	V _{TT} + 0.603	13.4	13.4
SSTL15I ⁴	1.425	1.5	1.575		0.2 × V _{DDI}	0.8 × V _{DDI}	V _{OL} /40	(V _{DDI} – V _{OH})/40
SSTL15II ⁴	1.425	1.5	1.575		0.2 × V _{DDI}	0.8 × V _{DDI}	V _{OL} /34	(V _{DDI} – V _{OH})/34
SSTL135I ⁴	1.283	1.35	1.418		0.2 × V _{DDI}	0.8 × V _{DDI}	V _{OL} /40	(V _{DDI} – V _{OH})/40
SSTL135II ⁴	1.283	1.35	1.418		0.2 × V _{DDI}	0.8 × V _{DDI}	V _{OL} /34	(V _{DDI} – V _{OH})/34
HSTL15I	1.425	1.5	1.575		0.4	V _{DDI} – 0.4	8	8
HSTL15II	1.425	1.5	1.575		0.4	V _{DDI} – 0.4	16	16
HSTL135I ⁴	1.283	1.35	1.418		0.2 × V _{DDI}	0.8 × V _{DDI}	V _{OL} /50	(V _{DDI} – V _{OH})/50
HSTL135II ⁴	1.283	1.35	1.418		0.2 × V _{DDI}	0.8 × V _{DDI}	V _{OL} /25	(V _{DDI} – V _{OH})/25
HSTL12I ⁴	1.14	1.2	1.26		0.1 × V _{DDI}	0.9 × V _{DDI}	V _{OL} /50	(V _{DDI} – V _{OH})/50
HSUL18I ⁴	1.71	1.8	1.89		0.1 × V _{DDI}	0.9 × V _{DDI}	V _{OL} /55	(V _{DDI} – V _{OH})/55
HSUL18II ⁴	1.71	1.8	1.89		0.1 × V _{DDI}	0.9 × V _{DDI}	V _{OL} /25	(V _{DDI} – V _{OH})/25
HSUL12I ⁴	1.14	1.2	1.26		0.1 × V _{DDI}	0.9 × V _{DDI}	V _{OL} /40	(V _{DDI} – V _{OH})/40
POD12I ^{3,4}	1.14	1.2	1.26		0.5 × V _{DDI}		V _{OL} /48	(V _{DDI} – V _{OH})/48
POD12II ^{3,4}	1.14	1.2	1.26		0.5 × V _{DDI}		V _{OL} /34	(V _{DDI} – V _{OH})/34

1. V_{OH} is the single-ended high-output voltage.
2. The total DC sink/source current of all IOs within a lane is limited as follows:
 - a. HSIO lane: 120 mA per 12 IO buffers.
 - b. GPIO lane: 160 mA per 12 IO buffers
3. V_{OH_MAX} based on external pull-up termination (pseudo-open drain).
4. I_{OL}/I_{OH} units for impedance standards in amps (not mA).

6.3.4 HSIO On-Die Termination

The following tables lists the on-die termination calibration accuracy specifications for HSIO bank.

Table 18 • Single-Ended Thevenin Termination (Internal Parallel Thevenin Termination)

Min (%)	Typ	Max (%)	Unit	Condition
–40	50	20	Ω	V _{DDI} = 1.8 V/1.5 V/1.35 V/1.2 V
–40	75	20	Ω	V _{DDI} = 1.8 V
–40	150	20	Ω	V _{DDI} = 1.8 V
–20	20	20	Ω	V _{DDI} = 1.5 V/1.35 V
–20	30	20	Ω	V _{DDI} = 1.5 V/1.35 V
–20	40	20	Ω	V _{DDI} = 1.5 V/1.35 V
–20	60	20	Ω	V _{DDI} = 1.5 V/1.35 V
–20	120	20	Ω	V _{DDI} = 1.5 V/1.35 V

Parameter	Description	Min (%)	Typ	Max (%)	Unit	Condition
Single-ended termination to $V_{SS}^{4,5}$	Internal	-20	120	20	Ω	$V_{DDI} = 2.5\text{ V}/1.8\text{ V}/1.5\text{ V}/1.2\text{ V}$
	parallel termination to V_{SS}	-20	240	20	Ω	$V_{DDI} = 2.5\text{ V}/1.8\text{ V}/1.5\text{ V}/1.2\text{ V}$

1. Measured across P to N with 400 mV bias.
2. Thevenin impedance is calculated based on independent P and N as measured at 50% of V_{DDI} .
3. For 50 Ω /75 Ω /150 Ω cases, nearest supported values of 40 Ω /60 Ω /120 Ω are used.
4. Measured at 50% of V_{DDI} .
5. Supported terminations vary with the IO type regardless of V_{DDI} nominal voltage. Refer to Libero for available combinations.

Standard	STD	–1	Unit
LVC MOS18 (12 mA)	500	500	Mbps
LVC MOS15 (10 mA)	500	500	Mbps
LVC MOS12 (8 mA)	300	300	Mbps
MIPI25/MIPI33	800	800	Mbps

1. All SSTLD/HSTLD/HSULD/LVSTLD/POD type receivers use the LVDS differential receiver.
2. Performance is achieved with $V_{ID} \geq 200$ mV.

7.1.4 Output Buffer Speed

Table 26 • HSIO Maximum Output Buffer Speed

Standard	STD	–1	Unit
SSTL18I	800	1066	Mbps
SSTL18II	800	1066	Mbps
SSTL18I (differential)	800	1066	Mbps
SSTL18II (differential)	800	1066	Mbps
SSTL15I	1066	1333	Mbps
SSTL15II	1066	1333	Mbps
SSTL15I (differential)	1066	1333	Mbps
SSTL15II (differential)	1066	1333	Mbps
SSTL135I	1066	1333	Mbps
SSTL135II	1066	1333	Mbps
SSTL135I (differential)	1066	1333	Mbps
SSTL135II (differential)	1066	1333	Mbps
HSTL15I	900	1100	Mbps
HSTL15II	900	1100	Mbps
HSTL15I (differential)	900	1100	Mbps
HSTL15II (differential)	900	1100	Mbps
HSTL135I	1066	1066	Mbps
HSTL135II	1066	1066	Mbps
HSTL135I (differential)	1066	1066	Mbps
HSTL135II (differential)	1066	1066	Mbps
HSUL18I	400	400	Mbps
HSUL18II	400	400	Mbps
HSUL18II (differential)	400	400	Mbps
HSUL12	1066	1333	Mbps
HSUL12I (differential)	1066	1333	Mbps
HSTL12	1066	1266	Mbps
HSTL12I (differential)	1066	1266	Mbps
POD12I	1333	1600	Mbps
POD12II	1333	1600	Mbps
LVC MOS18 (12 mA)	500	500	Mbps
LVC MOS15 (10 mA)	500	500	Mbps

7.1.5 Maximum PHY Rate for Memory Interface IP

The following tables provide information about the maximum PHY rate for memory interface IP.

Table 28 • Maximum PHY Rate for Memory Interfaces IP for HSIO Banks

Memory Standard	Gearing Ratio	VDDAUX	VDDI	STD (Mbps)	–1 (Mbps)	Fabric STD (MHz)	Fabric –1 (MHz)
DDR4	8:1	1.8 V	1.2 V	1333	1600	167	200
DDR3	8:1	1.8 V	1.5 V	1067	1333	133	167
DDR3L	8:1	1.8 V	1.35 V	1067	1333	133	167
LPDDR3	8:1	1.8 V	1.2 V	1067	1333	133	167
QDRII+	8:1	1.8 V	1.5 V	900	1100	112.5	137.5
RLDRAM3 ¹	8:1	1.8 V	1.35 V	1067	1067	133	133
RLDRAM3 ¹	4:1	1.8 V	1.35 V	667	800	167	200
RLDRAM3 ¹	2:1	1.8 V	1.35 V	333	400	167	200
RLDRAM2 ¹	8:1	1.8 V	1.8 V	800	1067	100	133
RLDRAM2 ¹	4:1	1.8 V	1.8 V	667	800	167	200
RLDRAM2 ¹	2:1	1.8 V	1.8 V	333	400	167	200

1. RLDRAM2 and RLDRAM3 are not supported with a soft IP controller currently.

Table 29 • Maximum PHY Rate for Memory Interfaces IP for GPIO Banks

Memory Standard	Gearing Ratio	VDDAUX	VDDI	STD (Mbps)	–1 (Mbps)	Fabric STD (MHz)	Fabric –1 (MHz)
DDR3	8:1	2.5 V	1.5 V	800	1067	100	133
QDRII+	8:1	2.5 V	1.5 V	900	900	113	113
RLDRAM2 ¹	4:1	2.5 V	1.8 V	800	800	200	200
RLDRAM2 ¹	2:1	2.5 V	1.8 V	400	400	200	200

1. RLDRAM2 is currently not supported with a soft IP controller.

Parameter	Interface Name	Topology	STD Min	STD Typ	STD Max	-1 Min	-1 Typ	-1 Max	Unit	Clock-to-Data Condition
F _{MAX} 4:1	RX_DDRX_B_A	Rx DDR digital mode							MHz	From a HS_IO_CLK clock source, aligned
F _{MAX} 8:1	RX_DDRX_B_A	Rx DDR digital mode							MHz	From a HS_IO_CLK clock source, aligned
F _{MAX} 2:1	RX_DDRX_B_C	Rx DDR digital mode							MHz	From a HS_IO_CLK clock source, centered
F _{MAX} 4:1	RX_DDRX_B_C	Rx DDR digital mode							MHz	From a HS_IO_CLK clock source, centered
F _{MAX} 8:1	RX_DDRX_B_C	Rx DDR digital mode							MHz	From a HS_IO_CLK clock source, centered
F _{MAX} 2:1	RX_DDRX_BL_A	Rx DDR digital mode							MHz	From a HS_IO_CLK clock source, aligned
F _{MAX} 4:1	RX_DDRX_BL_A	Rx DDR digital mode							MHz	From a HS_IO_CLK clock source, aligned
F _{MAX} 8:1	RX_DDRX_BL_A	Rx DDR digital mode							MHz	From a HS_IO_CLK clock source, aligned
F _{MAX} 2:1	RX_DDRX_BL_C	Rx DDR digital mode							MHz	From a HS_IO_CLK clock source, centered
F _{MAX} 4:1	RX_DDRX_BL_C	Rx DDR digital mode							MHz	From a HS_IO_CLK clock source, centered

Parameter	Interface Name	Topology	STD Min	STD Typ	STD Max	–1 Min	–1 Typ	–1 Max	Unit	Clock-to-Data Condition
F _{MAX} 8:1	RX_DDRX_BL_C	Rx DDR digital mode							MHz	From a HS_IO_CLK clock source, centered

Table 32 • I/O Digital Transmit Single-Data Rate Switching Characteristics

Parameter	Interface Name	Topology	STD Min	STD Typ	STD Max	–1 Min	–1 Typ	–1 Max	Unit	Forwarded Clock-to-Data Skew
Output F _{MAX}	TX_SDR_G_A	Tx SDR							MHz	From a global clock source, aligned ¹
	TX_SDR_G_C	Tx SDR							MHz	From a global clock source, centered ¹

1. A centered clock-to-data interface can be created with a negedge launch of the data.

Table 33 • I/O Digital Transmit Double-Data Rate Switching Characteristics

Parameter	Interface Name	Topology	STD Min	STD Typ	STD Max	–1 Min	–1 Typ	–1 Max	Unit	Forwarded Clock-to-Data Skew
Output F _{MAX}	TX_DDR_G_A	Tx DDR			335			335	MHz	From a global clock source, aligned
	TX_DDR_G_C	Tx DDR			335			335	MHz	From a global clock source, centered
	TX_DDR_L_A	Tx DDR			250			250	MHz	From a lane clock source, aligned
	TX_DDR_L_C	Tx DDR			250			250	MHz	From a lane clock source, centered
Output F _{MAX} 2:1	TX_DDRX_B_A	Tx DDR digital mode							MHz	From a HS_IO_CLK clock source, aligned
Output F _{MAX} 4:1	TX_DDRX_B_A	Tx DDR digital mode							MHz	From a HS_IO_CLK clock source, aligned
Output F _{MAX} 8:1	TX_DDRX_B_A	Tx DDR digital mode							MHz	From a HS_IO_CLK clock source, aligned

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Operating current (V_{DD18})	RC_{SCVPP}			0.1	μA
Operating current (V_{DD})	RC_{SCVDD}			60.7	μA

7.3.2 SRAM Blocks

The following tables describe the LSRAM blocks' performance.

Table 43 • LSRAM Performance Industrial Temperature Range (–40 °C to 100 °C)

Parameter	V _{DD} = 1.0 V – STD	V _{DD} = 1.0 V – 1	V _{DD} = 1.05 V – STD	V _{DD} = 1.05 V – 1	Unit	Condition
Operating frequency	343	428	343	428	MHz	Two-port, all supported widths, pipelined, simple-write, and write-feed-through
	309	428	309	428	MHz	Two-port, all supported widths, non-pipelined, simple-write, and write-feed-through
	343	428	343	428	MHz	Dual-port, all supported widths, pipelined, simple-write, and write-feed-through
	309	428	309	428	MHz	Dual-port, all supported widths, non-pipelined, simple-write, and write-feed-through
	343	428	343	428	MHz	Two-port pipelined ECC mode, pipelined, simple-write, and write-feed-through
	279	295	279	295	MHz	Two-port non-pipelined ECC mode, pipelined, simple-write, and write-feed-through
	343	428	343	428	MHz	Two-port pipelined ECC mode, non-pipelined, simple-write, and write-feed-through
	196	285	196	285	MHz	Two-port non-pipelined ECC mode, non-pipelined, simple-write, and write-feed-through
	274	285	274	285	MHz	Two-port, all supported widths, pipelined, and read-before-write
	274	285	274	285	MHz	Two-port, all supported widths, non-pipelined, and read-before-write
	274	285	274	285	MHz	Dual-port, all supported widths, pipelined, and read-before-write
	274	285	274	285	MHz	Dual-port, all supported widths, non-pipelined, and read-before-write
	274	285	274	285	MHz	Two-port pipelined ECC mode, pipelined, and read-before-write
	274	285	274	285	MHz	Two-port non-pipelined ECC mode, pipelined, and read-before-write
	274	285	274	285	MHz	Two-port pipelined ECC mode, non-pipelined, and read-before-write
	193	285	193	285	MHz	Two-port non-pipelined ECC mode, non-pipelined, and read-before-write

Parameter	Modes ¹	STD Min	STD Max	-1 Min	-1 Max	Unit
Transceiver RX_CLK range (non- deterministic PCS mode with global or regional fabric clocks)	10-bit, max data rate = 1.6 Gbps		160		160	MHz
	16-bit, max data rate = 4.8 Gbps		300		300	MHz
	20-bit, max data rate = 6.0 Gbps		300		300	MHz
	32-bit, max data rate = 10.3125 Gbps		325		325	MHz
	40-bit, max data rate = 10.3125 Gbps (–STD) / 12.7 Gbps (–1) ¹		260		320	MHz
	64-bit, max data rate = 10.3125 Gbps (–STD) / 12.7 Gbps (–1) ¹		165		200	MHz
	80-bit, max data rate = 10.3125 Gbps (–STD) / 12.7 Gbps (–1) ¹		130		160	MHz
	Fabric pipe mode 32-bit, max data rate = 6.0 Gbps		150		150	MHz
Transceiver TX_CLK range (deterministic PCS mode with regional fabric clocks)	8-bit, max data rate = 1.6 Gbps		200		200	MHz
	10-bit, max data rate = 1.6 Gbps		160		160	MHz
	16-bit, max data rate = 3.6 Gbps (–STD) / 4.25 Gbps (–1)		225		266	MHz
	20-bit, max data rate = 4.5 Gbps (–STD) / 5.32 Gbps (–1)		225		266	MHz
	32-bit, max data rate = 7.2 Gbps (–STD) / 8.5 Gbps (–1)		225		266	MHz
	40-bit, max data rate = 9.0 Gbps (–STD) / 10.6 Gbps (–1) ¹		225		266	MHz
	64-bit, max data rate = 10.3125 Gbps (–STD) / 12.7 Gbps (–1) ¹		165		200	MHz
	80-bit, max data rate = 10.3125 Gbps (–STD) / 12.7 Gbps (–1) ¹		130		160	MHz
Transceiver RX_CLK range (deterministic PCS mode with regional fabric clocks)	8-bit, max data rate = 1.6 Gbps		200		200	MHz
	10-bit, max data rate = 1.6 Gbps		160		160	MHz
	16-bit, max data rate = 3.6 Gbps (–STD) / 4.25 Gbps (–1)		225		266	MHz
	20-bit, max data rate = 4.5 Gbps (–STD) / 5.32 Gbps (–1)		225		266	MHz
	32-bit, max data rate = 7.2 Gbps (–STD) / 8.5 Gbps (–1)		225		266	MHz
	40-bit, max data rate = 9.0 Gbps (–STD) / 10.6 Gbps (–1) ¹		225		266	MHz
	64-bit, max data rate = 10.3125 Gbps (–STD) / 12.7 Gbps (–1) ¹		165		200	MHz
	80-bit, max data rate = 10.3125 Gbps (–STD) / 12.7 Gbps (–1) ¹		130		160	MHz

1. For data rates greater than 10.3125 Gbps, VDDA must be set to 1.05 V mode. See supply tolerance in the section [Recommended Operating Conditions](#) (see page 6).

Note: Until specified, all modes are non-deterministic. For more information, see [UG0677: PolarFire FPGA Transceiver User Guide](#).

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Condition
		0.41			UI	>3.2–8.5 Gbps ⁵
		0.41			UI	>1.6 to 3.2 Gbps ⁵
		0.41			UI	>0.8 to 1.6 Gbps ⁵
		0.41			UI	250 to 800 Mbps ⁵
Total jitter tolerance with stressed eye	T _{TJOLSE}	0.65			UI	3.125 Gbps ⁵
		0.65			UI	6.25 Gbps ⁶
		0.7			UI	10.3125 Gbps ⁶
					UI	12.7 Gbps ^{6, 10}
Sinusoidal jitter tolerance with stressed eye	T _{SJTOLSE}	0.1			UI	3.125 Gbps ⁵
		0.05			UI	6.25 Gbps ⁶
		0.05			UI	10.3125 Gbps ⁶
					UI	12.7 Gbps ^{6, 10}
CTLE DC gain (all stages, max settings)				10	dB	
CTLE AC gain (all stages, max settings)				16	dB	
DFE AC gain (per 5 stages, max settings)				7.5	dB	

- Valid at 3.2 Gbps and below.
- Data vs. Rx reference clock frequency.
- Achieves compliance with PCIe electrical idle detection.
- Achieves compliance with SATA OOB specification.
- Rx jitter values based on bit error ratio (BER) of 10–12, AC coupled input with 400 mV V_{ID}, all stages of Rx CTLE enabled, DFE disabled, 80 MHz sinusoidal jitter injected to Rx data.
- Rx jitter values based on bit error ratio (BER) of 10–12, AC coupled input with 400 mV V_{ID}, all stages of Rx CTLE enabled, DFE enabled, 80 MHz sinusoidal jitter injected to Rx data.
- For PCIe: Low Threshold Setting = 1, High Threshold Setting = 2.
- For SATA: Low Threshold Setting = 2, High Threshold Setting = 3.
- Loss of signal detection is valid for input signals that transition at a density ≥1 Gbps for PRBS7 data or 6 Gbps for PRBS31 data.
- For data rates greater than 10.3125 Gbps, VDDA must be set to 1.05 V mode. See supply tolerance in the section [Recommended Operating Conditions \(see page 6\)](#).

7.5 Transceiver Protocol Characteristics

The following section describes transceiver protocol characteristics.

7.5.1 PCI Express

The following tables describe the PCI express.

Table 54 • PCI Express Gen1

Parameter	Data Rate	Min	Max	Unit
Total transmit jitter	2.5 Gbps		0.25	UI
Receiver jitter tolerance	2.5 Gbps	0.4		UI

Note: With add-in card, as specified in PCI Express CEM Rev 2.0.

Table 60 • 10GbE (RXAU)

	Data Rate	Min	Max	Unit
Total transmit jitter	6.25 Gbps			UI
Receiver jitter tolerance	6.25 Gbps			UI

7.5.4**1GbE (1000BASE-T)**

The following table describes 1GbE (1000BASE-T).

Table 61 • 1GbE (1000BASE-T)

	Data Rate	Min	Max	Unit
Total transmit jitter	1.25 Gbps			UI
Receiver jitter tolerance	1.25 Gbps			UI

The following table describes 1GbE (1000BASE-X).

Table 62 • 1GbE (1000BASE-X)

	Data Rate	Min	Max	Unit
Total transmit jitter	1.25 Gbps			UI
Receiver jitter tolerance	1.25 Gbps			UI

7.5.5**SGMII and QSGMII**

The following table describes SGMII.

Table 63 • SGMII

Parameter	Data Rate	Min	Max	Unit
Total transmit jitter	1.25 Gbps		0.24	UI
Receiver jitter tolerance	1.25 Gbps	0.749		UI

The following table describes QSGMII.

Table 64 • QSGMII

Parameter	Data Rate	Min	Max	Unit
Total transmit jitter	5.0 Gbps		0.3	UI
Receiver jitter tolerance	5.0 Gbps	0.65		UI

7.5.6**SDI**

The following table describes SDI.

Table 65 • SDI

Parameter	Data Rate	Min	Max	Unit
Total transmit jitter				UI
Receiver jitter tolerance				UI

7.6.3 FPGA Bitstream Sizes

The following table describes FPGA bitstream sizes.

Table 72 • Initialization Client Sizes

Device	Plaintext	Ciphertext
MPF100T, TL, TS, TLS		
MPF200T, TL, TS, TLS	2916 KB	3006 KB
MPF300T, TL, TS, TLS	4265 KB	4403 KB
MPF500T, TL, TS, TLS		

Note: Worst case initializing all fabric LSRAM, USRAM, and UPROM.

Table 73 • Bitstream Sizes

File	Devices	FPGA	Security	SNVM (all pages)	FPGA+ SNVM	FPGA+ Sec	SNVM+ Sec	FPGA+ SNVM+ Sec
SPI	MPF100T, TL, TS, TLS							
DAT	MPF100T, TL, TS, TLS							
SPI	MPF200T, TL, TS, TLS	5.9 MB	3.4 KB	59.7 KB	5.9 MB	5.9 MB	62.2 KB	6.0 MB
DAT	MPF200T, TL, TS, TLS	5.9 MB	7.3 KB	61.2 KB	6.0 MB	5.9 MB	66.3 KB	6.0 MB
SPI	MPF300T, TL, TS, TLS	9.3 MB	3.5 KB	59.7 KB	9.6 MB	9.5 MB	62.2 KB	9.6 MB
DAT	MPF300T, TL, TS, TLS	9.3 MB	7.6 KB	61.2 KB	9.6 MB	9.5 MB	66.3 KB	9.6 MB
SPI	MPF500T, TL, TS, TLS							
DAT	MPF500T, TL, TS, TLS							

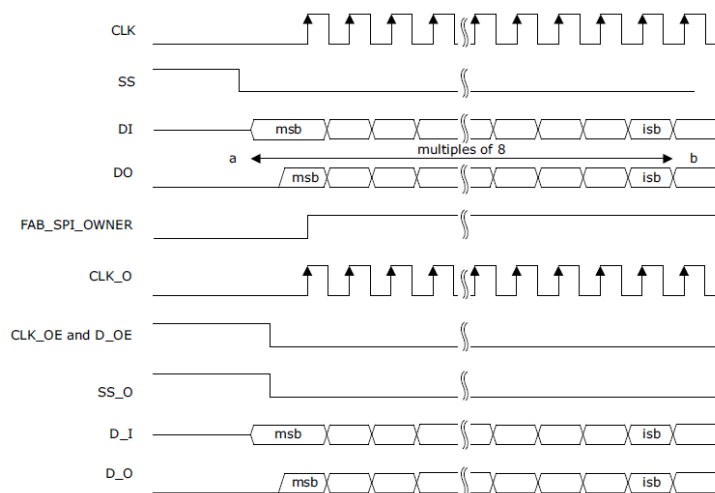
7.6.4 Digest Cycles

Digests verify the integrity of the programmed non-volatile data. Digests are a cryptographic hash of various data areas. Any digest that reports back an error raises the digest tamper flag.

Table 74 • Maximum Number of Digest Cycles

Retention Since Programmed (N = Number Digests During that Time) ¹										
Digest T _i	Storage and Operating T _j	N ≤300	N = 500	N = 1000	N = 1500	N = 2000	N = 4000	N = 6000	Unit	Retention
–40 to 100	–40 to 100	20 × LF	17 × LF	12 × LF	10 × LF	8 × LF	4 × LF	2 × LF	°C	Years
–40 to 100	0 to 100	20 × LF	17 × LF	12 × LF	10 × LF	8 × LF	4 × LF	2 × LF	°C	Years
–40 to 85	–40 to 85	20 × LF	20 × LF	20 × LF	20 × LF	16 × LF	8 × LF	4 × LF	°C	Years
–40 to 55	–40 to 55	20 × LF	20 × LF	20 × LF	20 × LF	20 × LF	20 × LF	20 × LF	°C	Years

1. LF = Lifetime factor as defined by the number of programming cycles the device has seen under the conditions listed in the following table.

Figure 4 • USPI Switching Characteristics

7.8.4

Tamper Detectors

The following section describes tamper detectors.

Table 91 • ADC Conversion Rate

Parameter	Description	Min	Typ ¹	Max
T _{CONV1}	Time from enable changing from zero to non-zero value to first conversion completes. Minimum value applies when POWEROFF = 0.	420 μs		470 μs
T _{CONVN}	Time between subsequent channel conversions.		480 μs	
T _{SETUP}	Data channel and output to valid asserted. Data is held until next conversion completes, that is >480 μs.	0 ns		
T _{VALID} ²	Width of the valid pulse.	1.625 μs		2 μs
T _{RATE}	Time from start of first set of conversions to the start of the next set. Can be considered as the conversion rate. Is set by the conversion rate parameter.	480 μs	Rate × 32 μs	8128 μs

1. Min, typ, and max refer to variation due to functional configuration and the raw TVS value. The actual internal correction time will vary based on the raw TVS value.
2. The pulse width varies depending on the time taken to complete the internal calibration multiplication, this can be up to 375 ns.

Note: Once the TVS block is active, the enable signal is sampled 25 ns before the falling edge of valid. The next enabled channel in the sequence 0-1-2-3 is started; that is, if channel 0 has just completed and only channels 0 and 3 are enabled, the next channel will be 3. When all the enabled channels in the sequence 0-1-2-3 are completed, the TVS waits for the conversion rate timer to expire. The enable signal may be changed at any time if it changes to 4'b0000 while valid is asserted (and 25 ns before valid is de-asserted), then no further conversions will be started.

Table 92 • Temperature and Voltage Sensor Electrical Characteristics

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Condition
Temperature sensing range	-40		125	°C	
Temperature sensing accuracy	-10		10	°C	