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Understanding Embedded - FPGAs (Field Programmable Gate Array)

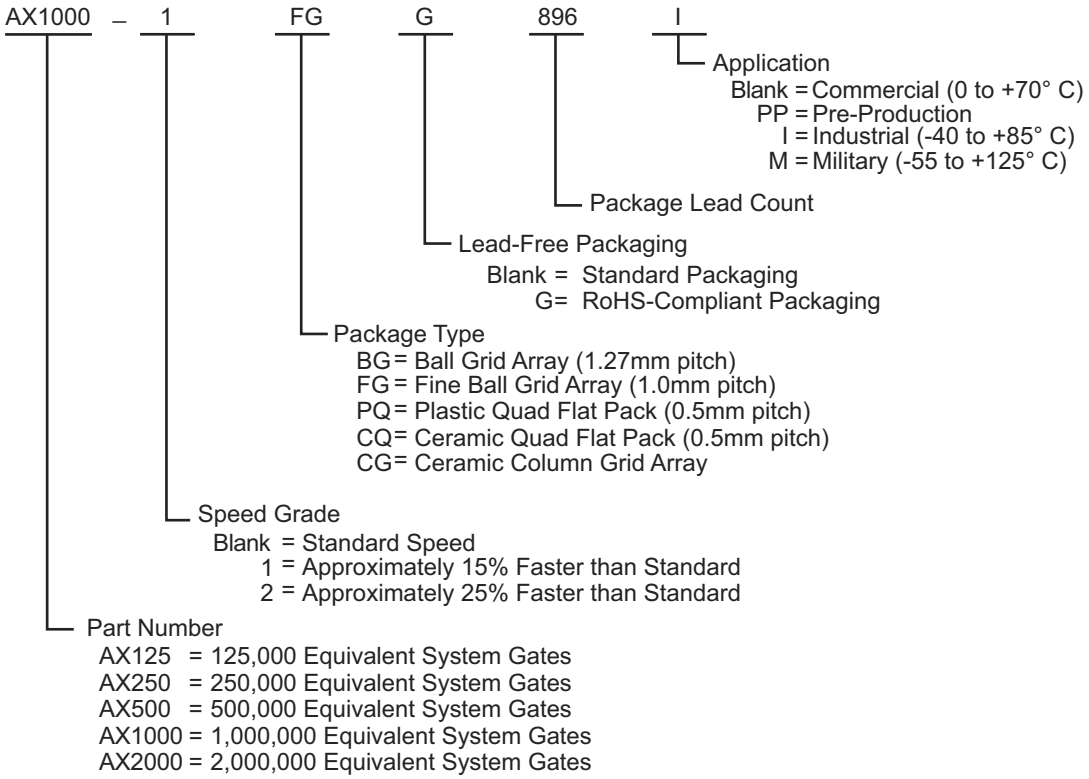
Embedded - FPGAs, or Field Programmable Gate Arrays, are advanced integrated circuits that offer unparalleled flexibility and performance for digital systems. Unlike traditional fixed-function logic devices, FPGAs can be programmed and reprogrammed to execute a wide array of logical operations, enabling 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	Active
Number of LABs/CLBs	32256
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	-
Total RAM Bits	294912
Number of I/O	586
Number of Gates	2000000
Voltage - Supply	1.425V ~ 1.575V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 70°C (TA)
Package / Case	896-BGA
Supplier Device Package	896-FBGA (31x31)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/ax2000-2fg896

Ordering Information



Device Resources

	User I/Os (Including Clock Buffers)				
Package	**AX125**	**AX250**	**AX500**	**AX1000**	**AX2000**
PQ208	–	115	115	–	–
CQ208	–	115	115	–	–
CQ256	–	–	–	–	136
FG256	138	138	–	–	–
FG324	168	–	–	–	–
CQ352	–	198	198	198	198
FG484	–	248	317	317	–
CG624	–	–	–	418	418
FG676	–	–	336	418	–
BG729	–	–	–	516	–
FG896	–	–	–	516	586
FG1152	–	–	–	–	684

Note: The FG256, FG324, and FG484 are footprint compatible with one another. The FG676, FG896, and FG1152 are also footprint compatible with one another.

1 – General Description

Axcelerator devices offer high performance at densities of up to two million equivalent system gates. Based upon the Microsemi AX architecture, Axcelerator has several system-level features such as embedded SRAM (with complete FIFO control logic), PLLs, segmentable clocks, chip-wide highway routing, and carry logic.

Device Architecture

AX architecture, derived from the highly-successful SX-A sea-of-modules architecture, has been designed for high performance and total logic module utilization (Figure 1-1). Unlike in traditional FPGAs, the entire floor of the Axcelerator device is covered with a grid of logic modules, with virtually no chip area lost to interconnect elements or routing.

Programmable Interconnect Element

The Axcelerator family uses a patented metal-to-metal antifuse programmable interconnect element that resides between the upper two layers of metal (Figure 1-2 on page 1-2). This completely eliminates the channels of routing and interconnect resources between logic modules (as implemented on traditional FPGAs) and enables the efficient sea-of-modules architecture. The antifuses are normally open circuit and, when programmed, form a permanent, passive, low-impedance connection, leading to the fastest signal propagation in the industry. In addition, the extremely small size of these interconnect elements gives the Axcelerator family abundant routing resources.

The very nature of Microsemi's nonvolatile antifuse technology provides excellent protection against design pirating and cloning (FuseLock technology). Typical cloning attempts are impossible (even if the security fuse is left unprogrammed) as no bitstream or programming file is ever downloaded or stored in the device. Reverse engineering is virtually impossible due to the difficulty of trying to distinguish between programmed and unprogrammed antifuses and also due to the programming methodology of antifuse devices (see "Security" on page 2-108).

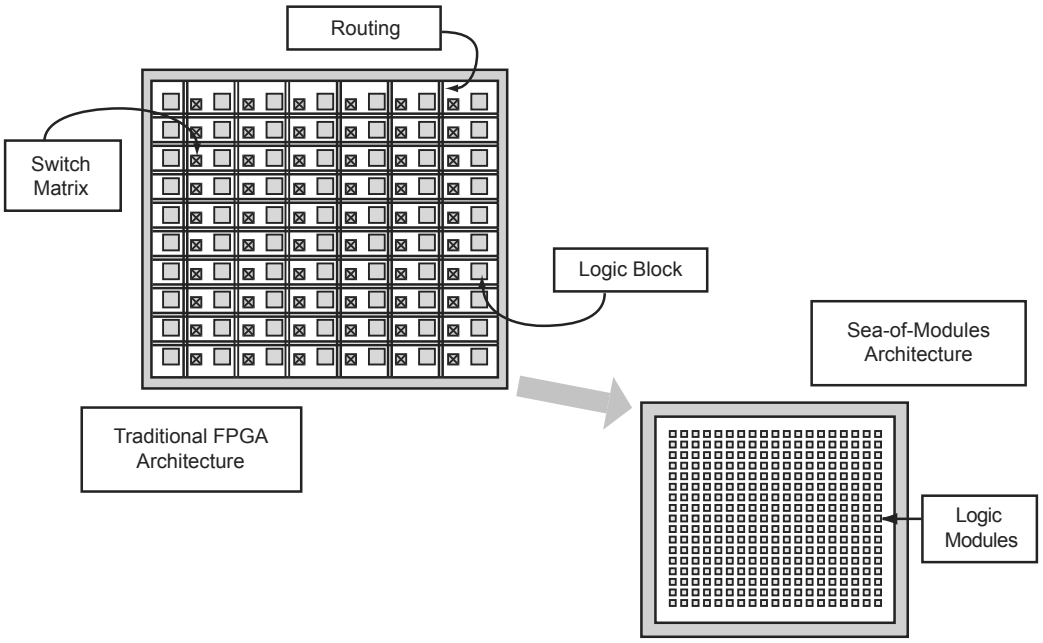


Figure 1-1 • **Sea-of-Modules Comparison**

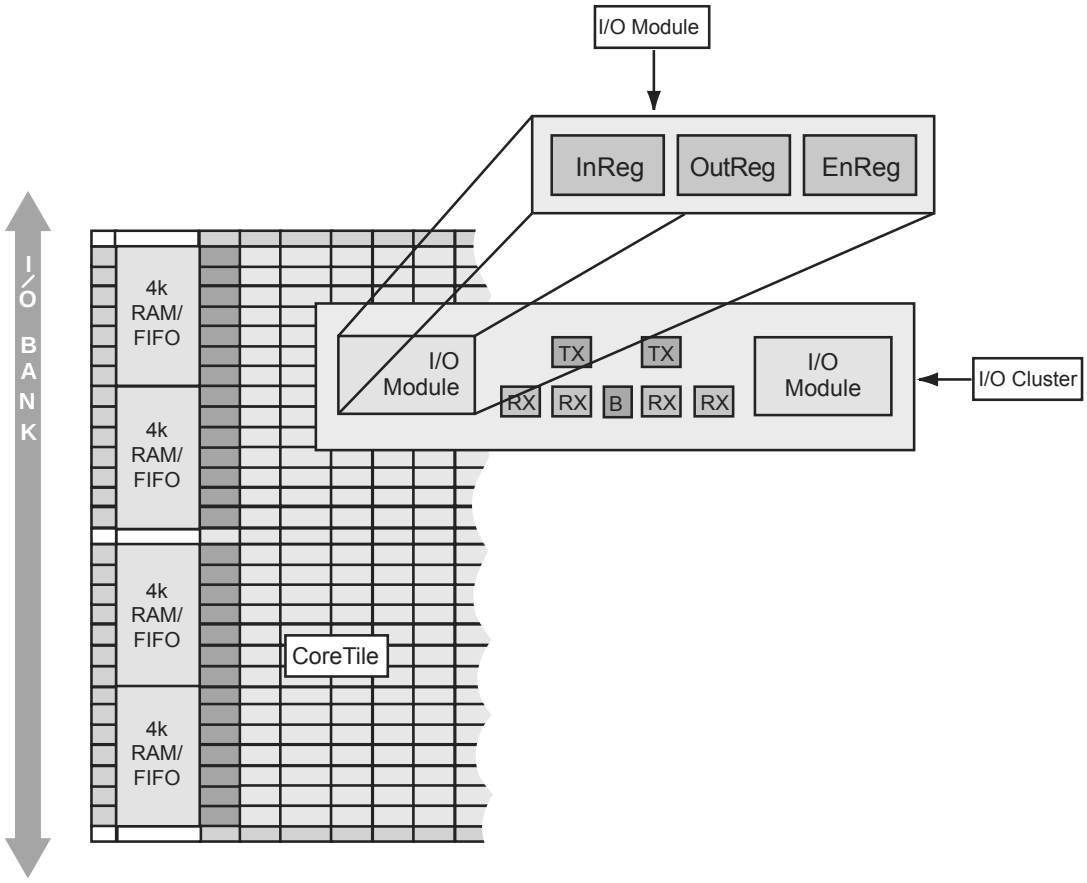


Figure 1-7 • **I/O Cluster Arrangement**

Routing

The AX hierarchical routing structure ties the logic modules, the embedded memory blocks, and the I/O modules together (Figure 1-8 on page 1-6). At the lowest level, in and between SuperClusters, there are three local routing structures: FastConnect, DirectConnect, and CarryConnect routing. DirectConnects provide the highest performance routing inside the SuperClusters by connecting a C-cell to the adjacent R-cell. DirectConnects do not require an antifuse to make the connection and achieve a signal propagation time of less than 0.1 ns.

FastConnects provide high-performance, horizontal routing inside the SuperCluster and vertical routing to the SuperCluster immediately below it. Only one programmable connection is used in a FastConnect path, delivering a maximum routing delay of 0.4 ns.

CarryConnects are used for routing carry logic between adjacent SuperClusters. They connect the FCO output of one two-bit, C-cell carry logic to the FCI input of the two-bit, C-cell carry logic of the SuperCluster below it. CarryConnects do not require an antifuse to make the connection and achieve a signal propagation time of less than 0.1 ns.

The next level contains the core tile routing. Over the SuperClusters within a core tile, both vertical and horizontal tracks run across rows or columns, respectively. At the chip level, vertical and horizontal tracks extend across the full length of the device, both north-to-south and east-to-west. These tracks are composed of highway routing that extend the entire length of the device (segmented at core tile boundaries) as well as segmented routing of varying lengths.

***Table 2-22* • 3.3 V LVTTL I/O Module**
Worst-Case Commercial Conditions VCCA = 1.425 V, VCCI = 3.0 V, T_J = 70°C (continued)

		–2 Speed		–1 Speed		Std Speed		
Parameter	**Description**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Units**
LVTTL Output Drive Strength = 2 (12 mA) / High Slew Rate								
t_{DP}	Input Buffer		1.68		1.92		2.26	ns
t_{PY}	Output Buffer		3.30		3.76		4.42	ns
t_{ENZL}	Enable to Pad Delay through the Output Buffer—Z to Low		3.74		4.26		5.00	ns
t_{ENZH}	Enable to Pad Delay through the Output Buffer—Z to High		3.06		3.49		4.10	ns
t_{ENLZ}	Enable to Pad Delay through the Output Buffer—Low to Z		1.89		1.91		1.91	ns
t_{ENHZ}	Enable to Pad Delay through the Output Buffer—High to Z		2.29		2.30		2.31	ns
t_{IOCLKQ}	Sequential Clock-to-Q for the I/O Input Register		0.67		0.77		0.90	ns
t_{IOCLKY}	Clock-to-output Y for the I/O Output Register and the I/O Enable Register		0.67		0.77		0.90	ns
t_{SUD}	Data Input Set-Up		0.23		0.27		0.31	ns
t_{SUE}	Enable Input Set-Up		0.26		0.30		0.35	ns
t_{HD}	Data Input Hold		0.00		0.00		0.00	ns
t_{HE}	Enable Input Hold		0.00		0.00		0.00	ns
t_{CPWHL}	Clock Pulse Width High to Low	0.39		0.39		0.39		ns
t_{CPWLH}	Clock Pulse Width Low to High	0.39		0.39		0.39		ns
t_{WASYN}	Asynchronous Pulse Width	0.37		0.37		0.37		ns
t_{REASYN}	Asynchronous Recovery Time		0.13		0.15		0.17	ns
t_{HASYN}	Asynchronous Removal Time		0.00		0.00		0.00	ns
t_{CLR}	Asynchronous Clear-to-Q		0.23		0.27		0.31	ns
t_{PRESET}	Asynchronous Preset-to-Q		0.23		0.27		0.31	ns

Differential Standards

Physical Implementation

Implementing differential I/O standards requires the configuration of a pair of external I/O pads, resulting in a single internal signal. To facilitate construction of the differential pair, a single I/O Cluster contains the resources for a pair of I/Os. Configuration of the I/O Cluster as a differential pair is handled by Designer software when the user instantiates a differential I/O macro in the design.

Differential I/Os can also be used in conjunction with the embedded Input Register (InReg), Output Register (OutReg), Enable Register (EnReg), and Double Data Rate (DDR). However, there is no support for bidirectional I/Os or tristates with these standards.

LVDS

Low-Voltage Differential Signal (ANSI/TIA/EIA-644) is a high-speed, differential I/O standard. It requires that one data bit is carried through two signal lines, so two pins are needed. It also requires an external resistor termination. The voltage swing between these two signal lines is approximately 350 mV.

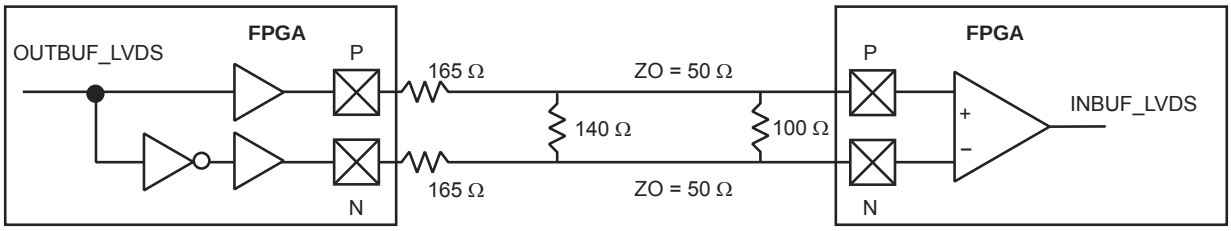


Figure 2-25 • **LVDS Board-Level Implementation**

The LVDS circuit consists of a differential driver connected to a terminated receiver through a constant-impedance transmission line. The receiver is a wide-common-mode-range differential amplifier. The common-mode range is from 0.2 V to 2.2 V for a differential input with 400 mV swing.

To implement the driver for the LVDS circuit, drivers from two adjacent I/O cells are used to generate the differential signals (note that the driver is not a current-mode driver). This driver provides a nominal constant current of 3.5 mA. When this current flows through a 100 Ω termination resistor on the receiver side, a voltage swing of 350 mV is developed across the resistor. The direction of the current flow is controlled by the data fed to the driver.

An external-resistor network (three resistors) is needed to reduce the voltage swing to about 350 mV. Therefore, four external resistors are required, three for the driver and one for the receiver.

Table 2-56 • **DC Input and Output Levels**

DC Parameter	Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
VCCI[1]	Supply Voltage	2.375	2.5	2.625	V
VOH	Output High Voltage	1.25	1.425	1.6	V
VOL	Output Low Voltage	0.9	1.075	1.25	V
VODIFF	Differential Output Voltage	250	350	450	mV
VOCM	Output Common Mode Voltage	1.125	1.25	1.375	V
VICM2	Input Common Mode Voltage	0.2	1.25	2.2	V

Notes:

1. *±5%*
2. *Differential input voltage = ±350 mV.*

Module Specifications

C-Cell

Introduction

The C-cell is one of the two logic module types in the AX architecture. It is the combinatorial logic resource in the Axcelerator device. The AX architecture implements a new combinatorial cell that is an extension of the C-cell implemented in the SX-A family. The main enhancement of the new C-cell is the addition of carry-chain logic.

The C-cell can be used in a carry-chain mode to construct arithmetic functions. If carry-chain logic is not required, it can be disabled.

The C-cell features the following (Figure 2-27):

- Eight-input MUX (data: D0-D3, select: A0, A1, B0, B1). User signals can be routed to any one of these inputs. Any of the C-cell inputs (D0-D3, A0, A1, B0, B1) can be tied to one of the four routed clocks (CLKE/F/G/H).
- Inverter (DB input) can be used to drive a complement signal of any of the inputs to the C-cell.
- A carry input and a carry output. The carry input signal of the C-cell is the carry output from the C-cell directly to the north.
- Carry connect for carry-chain logic with a signal propagation time of less than 0.1 ns.
- A hardwired connection (direct connect) to the adjacent R-cell (Register Cell) for all C-cells on the east side of a SuperCluster with a signal propagation time of less than 0.1 ns.

This layout of the C-cell (and the C-cell Cluster) enables the implementation of over 4,000 functions of up to five bits. For example, two C-cells can be used together to implement a four-input XOR function in a single cell delay.

The carry-chain configuration is handled automatically for the user with Microsemi's extensive macro library (please see the *Antifuse Macro Library Guide* for a complete listing of available Axcelerator macros).

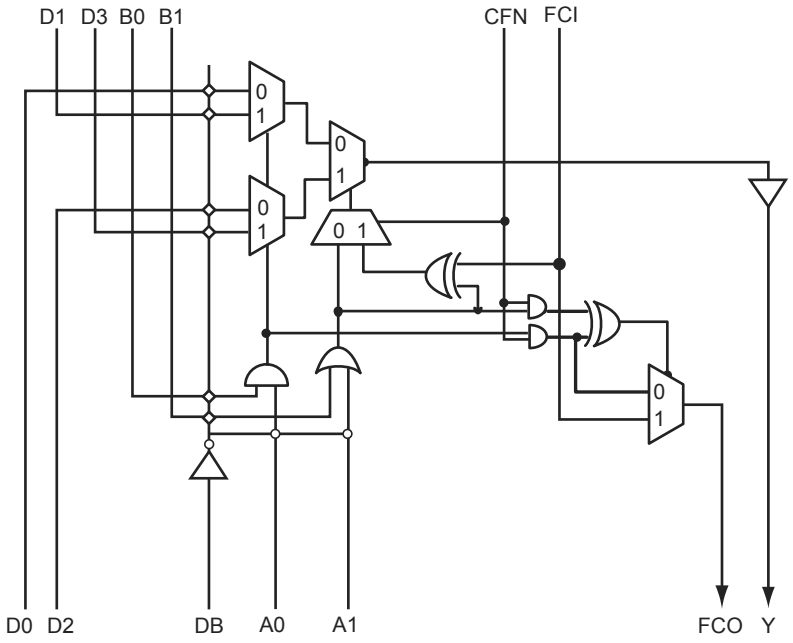


Figure 2-27 • **C-Cell**

Routing Specifications

Routing Resources

The routing structure found in Axcelerator devices enables any logic module to be connected to any other logic module while retaining high performance. There are multiple paths and routing resources that can be used to route one logic module to another, both within a SuperCluster and elsewhere on the chip.

There are four primary types of routing within the AX architecture: DirectConnect, CarryConnect, FastConnect, and Vertical and Horizontal Routing.

DirectConnect

DirectConnects provide a high-speed connection between an R-cell and its adjacent C-cell (Figure 2-35). This connection can be made from DCOUT of the C-cell to DCIN of the R-cell by configuring of the S1 line of the R-cell. This provides a connection that does not require an antifuse and has a delay of less than 0.1 ns.

Figure 2-35 • **DirectConnect and CarryConnect**

CarryConnect

CarryConnects are used to build carry chains for arithmetic functions (Figure 2-35). The FCO output of the right C-cell of a two-C-cell Cluster drives the FCI input of the left C-cell in the two-C-cell Cluster immediately below it. This pattern continues down both sides of each SuperCluster column.

Similar to the DirectConnects, CarryConnects can be built without an antifuse connection. This connection has a delay of less than 0.1 ns from the FCO of one two-C-cell cluster to the FCI of the two-C-cell cluster immediately below it (see the "Carry-Chain Logic" section on page 2-56 for more information).

FastConnect

For high-speed routing of logic signals, FastConnects can be used to build a short distance connection using a single antifuse (Figure 2-36 on page 2-62). FastConnects provide a maximum delay of 0.3 ns. The outputs of each logic module connect directly to the Output Tracks within a SuperCluster. Signals on the Output Tracks can then be routed through a single antifuse connection to drive the inputs of logic modules either within one SuperCluster or in the SuperCluster immediately below it.

Timing Characteristics

Table 2-65 • AX125 Predicted Routing Delays
Worst-Case Commercial Conditions VCCA = 1.425 V, T_J = 70°C

		–2 Speed	–1 Speed	Std Speed	
Parameter	**Description**	**Typical**	**Typical**	**Typical**	**Units**
Predicted Routing Delays					
t_{DC}	DirectConnect Routing Delay, FO1	0.11	0.12	0.15	ns
t_{FC}	FastConnect Routing Delay, FO1	0.35	0.39	0.46	ns
t_{RD1}	Routing delay for FO1	0.35	0.40	0.47	ns
t_{RD2}	Routing delay for FO2	0.38	0.43	0.51	ns
t_{RD3}	Routing delay for FO3	0.43	0.48	0.57	ns
t_{RD4}	Routing delay for FO4	0.48	0.55	0.64	ns
t_{RD5}	Routing delay for FO5	0.55	0.62	0.73	ns
t_{RD6}	Routing delay for FO6	0.64	0.72	0.85	ns
t_{RD7}	Routing delay for FO7	0.79	0.89	1.05	ns
t_{RD8}	Routing delay for FO8	0.88	0.99	1.17	ns
t_{RD16}	Routing delay for FO16	1.49	1.69	1.99	ns
t_{RD32}	Routing delay for FO32	2.32	2.63	3.10	ns

Table 2-66 • AX250 Predicted Routing Delays
Worst-Case Commercial Conditions VCCA = 1.425 V, T_J = 70°C

		–2 Speed	–1 Speed	Std Speed	
Parameter	**Description**	**Typical**	**Typical**	**Typical**	**Units**
Predicted Routing Delays					
t_{DC}	DirectConnect Routing Delay, FO1	0.11	0.12	0.15	ns
t_{FC}	FastConnect Routing Delay, FO1	0.35	0.39	0.46	ns
t_{RD1}	Routing delay for FO1	0.39	0.45	0.53	ns
t_{RD2}	Routing delay for FO2	0.41	0.46	0.54	ns
t_{RD3}	Routing delay for FO3	0.48	0.55	0.64	ns
t_{RD4}	Routing delay for FO4	0.56	0.63	0.75	ns
t_{RD5}	Routing delay for FO5	0.60	0.68	0.80	ns
t_{RD6}	Routing delay for FO6	0.84	0.96	1.13	ns
t_{RD7}	Routing delay for FO7	0.90	1.02	1.20	ns
t_{RD8}	Routing delay for FO8	1.00	1.13	1.33	ns
t_{RD16}	Routing delay for FO16	2.17	2.46	2.89	ns
t_{RD32}	Routing delay for FO32	3.55	4.03	4.74	ns

single-ended, or voltage-referenced standard. The [H]CLKxN pad can only be used as a differential pair with [H]CLKxP.

The block marked “/i Delay Match” is a fixed delay equal to that of the i divider. The “/j Delay Match” block has the same function as its j divider counterpart.

Functional Description

Figure 2-48 on page 2-75 illustrates a block diagram of the PLL. The PLL contains two dividers, i and j, that allow frequency scaling of the clock signal:

- The i divider in the feedback path allows multiplication of the input clock by integer factors ranging from 1 to 64, and the resultant frequency is available at the output of the PLL block.
- The j divider divides the PLL output by integer factors ranging from 1 to 64, and the divided clock is available at CLK1.
- The two dividers together can implement any combination of multiplication and division up to a maximum frequency of 1 GHz on CLK1. Both the CLK1 and CLK2 outputs have a fixed 50/50 duty cycle.
- The output frequencies of the two clocks are given by the following formulas (f_{REF} is the reference clock frequency):

$$f_{CLK1} = f_{REF} * (DividerI) / (DividerJ)$$

EQ 4

$$f_{CLK2} = f_{REF} * (DividerI)$$

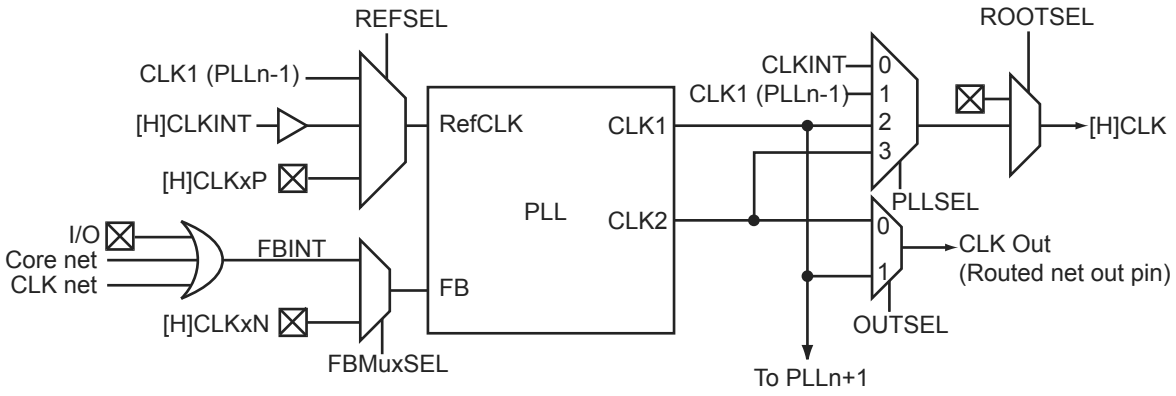
EQ 5

- CLK2 provides the PLL output directly—without division

The input and output frequency ranges are selected by LowFreq and Osc(2:0), respectively. These functions and their possible values are detailed in Table 2-80 on page 2-77.

The delay lines shown in Figure 2-48 on page 2-75 are programmable. The feedback clock path can be delayed (using the five DelayLine bits) relative to the reference clock (or vice versa) by up to 3.75 ns in increments of 250 ps. Table 2-80 on page 2-77 describes the usage of these bits. The delay increments are independent of frequency, so this results in phase changes that vary with frequency. The delay value is highly dependent on V_{CC} and the speed grade.

Figure 2-49 is a logical diagram of the various control signals to the PLL and shows how the PLL interfaces with the global and routing networks of the FPGA. Note that not all signals are user-accessible. These non-user-accessible signals are used by the place-and-route tool to control the configuration of the PLL. The user gains access to these control signals either based upon the connections built in the user's design or through the special macros (Table 2-84 on page 2-81) inserted into the design. For example, connecting the macro PLLOUT to CLK2 will control the OUTSEL signal.



Note: Not all signals are available to the user.

Figure 2-49 • **PLL Logical Interface**

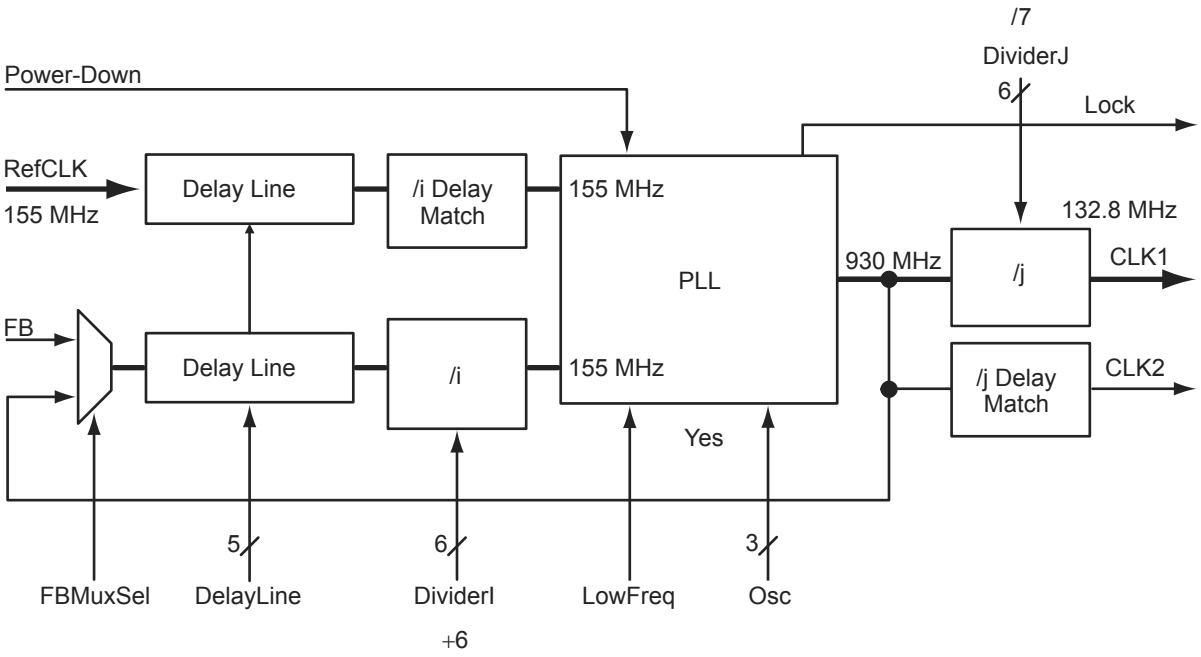


Figure 2-54 • **Using the PLL 155 MHz In, 133 MHz Out**

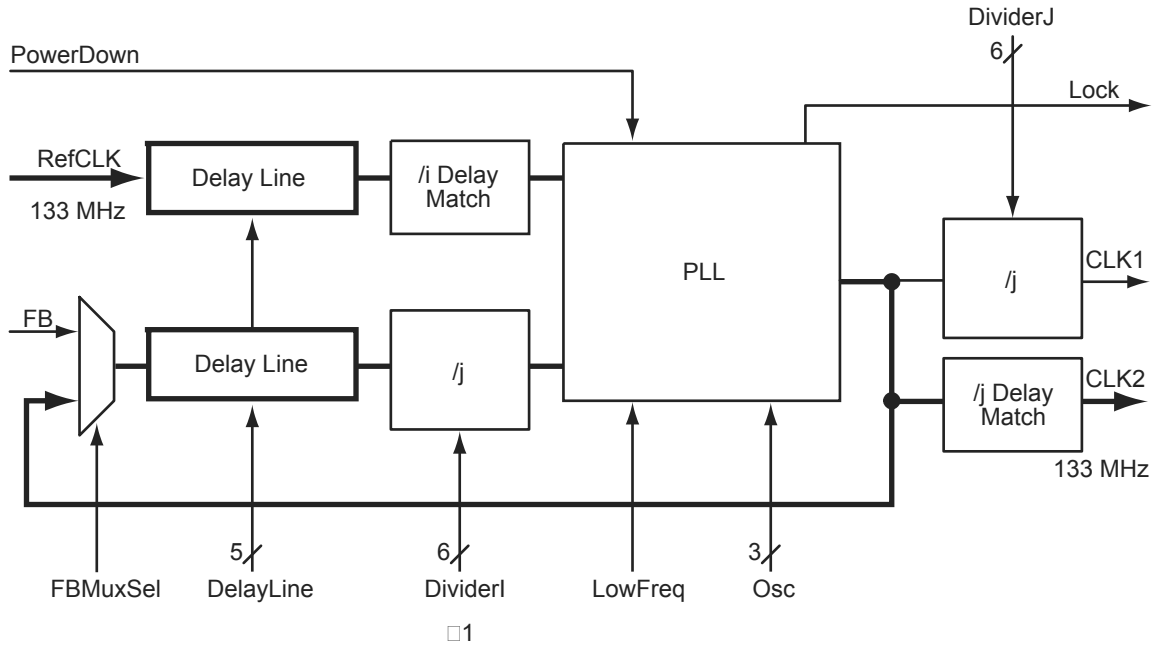


Figure 2-55 • **Using the PLL Delaying the Reference Clock**

Programming

Device programming is supported through the Silicon Sculptor II, a single-site, robust and compact device programmer for the PC. Up to four Silicon Sculptor IIs can be daisy-chained and controlled from a single PC host. With standalone software for the PC, Silicon Sculptor II is designed to allow concurrent programming of multiple units from the same PC when daisy-chained.

Silicon Sculptor II programs devices independently to achieve the fastest programming times possible. Each fuse is verified by Silicon Sculptor II to ensure correct programming. Furthermore, at the end of programming, there are integrity tests that are run to ensure that programming was completed properly. Not only does it test programmed and nonprogrammed fuses, Silicon Sculptor II also provides a self-test to test its own hardware extensively.

Programming an Axcelerator device using Silicon Sculptor II is similar to programming any other antifuse device. The procedure is as follows:

1. Load the *.AFM file.
2. Select the device to be programmed.
3. Begin programming.

When the design is ready to go to production, Microsemi offers device volume-programming services either through distribution partners or via our In-House Programming Center.

In addition, BP Microsystems offers multi-site programmers that provide qualified support for Axcelerator devices.

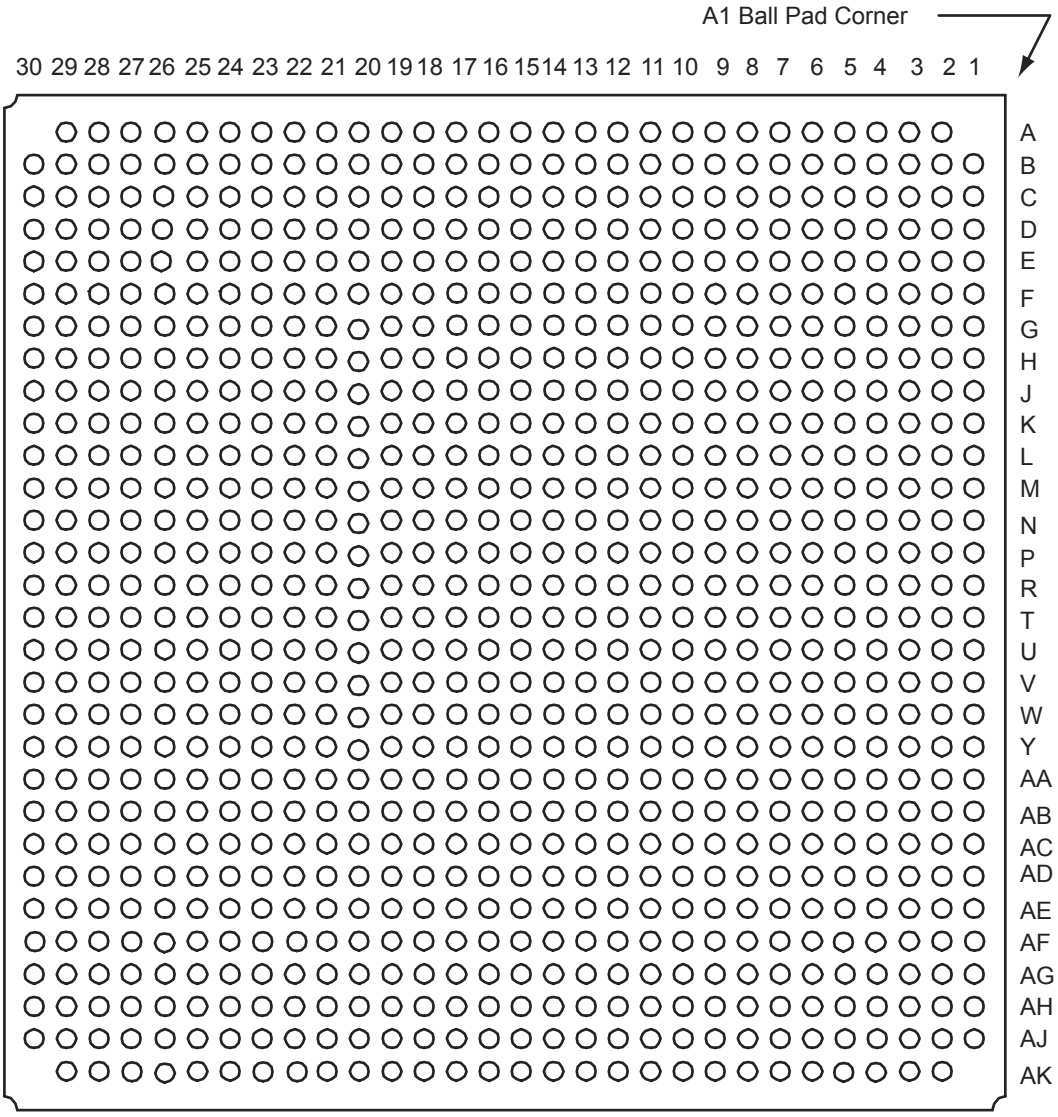
For more details on programming the Axcelerator devices, please refer to the *Silicon Sculptor II User's Guide*.

FG484	
AX1000 Function	**Pin Number**
IO87PB2F8	H20
IO88NB2F8	L18
IO88PB2F8	K18
IO89NB2F8	K19
IO89PB2F8	J19
IO90NB2F8	J21
IO90PB2F8	H21
IO91NB2F8	J22
IO91PB2F8	H22
IO93NB2F8	K21
IO93PB2F8	K22
IO94NB2F8	L20
IO94PB2F8	K20
IO95NB2F8	M21
IO95PB2F8	L21
Bank 3	
IO96NB3F9	N16
IO96PB3F9	M16
IO97NB3F9	M19
IO97PB3F9	L19
IO98NB3F9	P22
IO98PB3F9	N22
IO99NB3F9	N20
IO99PB3F9	M20
IO100NB3F9	N17
IO100PB3F9	M17
IO101NB3F9	P21
IO101PB3F9	N21
IO103NB3F9	R20
IO103PB3F9	P20
IO104NB3F9	N18
IO104PB3F9	N19
IO105NB3F9	T22
IO105PB3F9	R22
IO106NB3F9	R17

FG484	
AX1000 Function	**Pin Number**
IO106PB3F9	P17
IO107NB3F10	T21
IO107PB3F10	R21
IO110NB3F10	V22
IO110PB3F10	U22
IO113NB3F10	V21
IO113PB3F10	U21
IO114NB3F10	P18
IO114PB3F10	P19
IO116PB3F10	R19
IO117NB3F10	U20
IO117PB3F10	T20
IO118NB3F11	T18
IO118PB3F11	R18
IO121NB3F11	U19
IO121PB3F11	T19
IO124NB3F11	R16
IO124PB3F11	P16
IO127NB3F11	W21
IO127PB3F11	W22
Bank 4	
IO129PB4F12	AB17
IO132NB4F12	Y19
IO132PB4F12	W18
IO133NB4F12	W17
IO133PB4F12	V17
IO135NB4F12	T15
IO135PB4F12	T16
IO138NB4F12	Y17
IO138PB4F12	Y18
IO139NB4F13	V15
IO139PB4F13	V16
IO140NB4F13	U18
IO140PB4F13	V19
IO142NB4F13	W20

FG484	
AX1000 Function	**Pin Number**
IO142PB4F13	V20
IO143NB4F13	W15
IO143PB4F13	W16
IO144NB4F13	AA18
IO144PB4F13	AA19
IO145NB4F13	U14
IO145PB4F13	U15
IO146NB4F13	Y15
IO146PB4F13	Y16
IO147NB4F13	AB18
IO147PB4F13	AB19
IO149NB4F13	Y14
IO149PB4F13	W14
IO150NB4F13	AA16
IO150PB4F13	AA17
IO152NB4F14	AA14
IO152PB4F14	AA15
IO154NB4F14	AB14
IO154PB4F14	AB15
IO155NB4F14	AA13
IO155PB4F14	AB13
IO158NB4F14	Y12
IO158PB4F14	Y13
IO159NB4F14/CLKEN	V12
IO159PB4F14/CLKEP	V13
IO160NB4F14/CLKFN	W11
IO160PB4F14/CLKFP	W12
Bank 5	
IO161NB5F15/CLKGN	U10
IO161PB5F15/CLKGP	U11
IO162NB5F15/CLKHN	V9
IO162PB5F15/CLKHP	V10
IO163NB5F15	Y10
IO163PB5F15	Y11
IO167NB5F15	AA11

FG896



Note

For Package Manufacturing and Environmental information, visit Resource center at http://www.microsemi.com/soc/products/rescenter/package/index.html.

FG1152	
AX2000 Function	Pin Number
Bank 0	
IO00NB0F0	D6
IO00PB0F0	C6
IO01NB0F0	H10
IO01PB0F0	H9
IO02NB0F0	F8
IO02PB0F0	G8
IO03NB0F0	A6
IO03PB0F0	B6
IO04NB0F0	C7
IO04PB0F0	D7
IO05NB0F0	K10
IO05PB0F0	J10
IO06NB0F0	F9
IO06PB0F0	G9
IO07NB0F0	F10
IO07PB0F0	G10
IO08NB0F0	E9
IO08PB0F0	E8
IO09NB0F0	J11
IO09PB0F0	K11
IO10NB0F0	C8
IO10PB0F0	D8
IO11NB0F0	K12
IO11PB0F0	J12
IO12NB0F1	G11
IO12PB0F1	H11
IO13NB0F1	G12
IO13PB0F1	H12
IO14NB0F1	A7
IO14PB0F1	B7
IO15NB0F1	H13
IO15PB0F1	J13
IO16NB0F1	C9
IO16PB0F1	D9

FG1152	
AX2000 Function	Pin Number
IO17NB0F1	F12
IO17PB0F1	F11
IO18NB0F1	E11
IO18PB0F1	E10
IO19NB0F1	F13
IO19PB0F1	G13
IO20NB0F1	A10
IO20PB0F1	A9
IO21NB0F1	K14
IO21PB0F1	K13
IO22NB0F2	B11
IO22PB0F2	B10
IO23NB0F2	C12
IO23PB0F2	C11
IO24NB0F2	A12
IO24PB0F2	A11
IO25NB0F2	H14
IO25PB0F2	J14
IO26NB0F2	D13
IO26PB0F2	D12
IO27NB0F2	F14
IO27PB0F2	G14
IO28NB0F2	E14
IO28PB0F2	E13
IO29NB0F2	B13
IO29PB0F2	B12
IO30NB0F2	C14
IO30PB0F2	C13
IO31NB0F2	H15
IO31PB0F2	J15
IO32NB0F2	A14
IO32PB0F2	B14
IO33NB0F2	K15
IO33PB0F2	L15
IO34NB0F3	D15

FG1152	
AX2000 Function	Pin Number
IO34PB0F3	D14
IO35NB0F3	A15
IO35PB0F3	B15
IO36NB0F3	B16
IO36PB0F3	A16
IO37NB0F3	G16
IO37PB0F3	G15
IO38NB0F3	D16
IO38PB0F3	C16
IO39NB0F3	K16
IO39PB0F3	L16
IO40NB0F3	D17
IO40PB0F3	C17
IO41NB0F3/HCLKAN	E16
IO41PB0F3/HCLKAP	F16
IO42NB0F3/HCLKBN	G17
IO42PB0F3/HCLKBP	F17
Bank 1	
IO43NB1F4/HCLKCN	G19
IO43PB1F4/HCLKCP	G18
IO44NB1F4/HCLKDN	E19
IO44PB1F4/HCLKDP	F19
IO45NB1F4	C18
IO45PB1F4	D18
IO46NB1F4	A18
IO46PB1F4	B18
IO47NB1F4	K19
IO47PB1F4	L19
IO48NB1F4	C19
IO48PB1F4	D19
IO49NB1F4	K20
IO49PB1F4	L20
IO50NB1F4	A19
IO50PB1F4	B19
IO51NB1F4	H20

PQ208	
AX500 Function	Pin Number
Bank 0	
IO03NB0F0	198
IO03PB0F0	199
IO04NB0F0	197
IO19NB0F1/HCLKAN	191
IO19PB0F1/HCLKAP	192
IO20NB0F1/HCLKBN	185
IO20PB0F1/HCLKBP	186
Bank 1	
IO21NB1F2/HCLKCN	180
IO21PB1F2/HCLKCP	181
IO22NB1F2/HCLKDN	174
IO22PB1F2/HCLKDP	175
IO23NB1F2	170
IO23PB1F2	171
IO37NB1F3	165
IO37PB1F3	166
IO39NB1F3	161
IO39PB1F3	162
IO41NB1F3	159
IO41PB1F3	160
Bank 2	
IO43NB2F4	151
IO43PB2F4	153
IO44NB2F4	152
IO44PB2F4	154
IO45PB2F4	148
IO46NB2F4	146
IO46PB2F4	147
IO48NB2F4	144
IO48PB2F4	145
IO57NB2F5	139
IO57PB2F5	140
IO58PB2F5	141
IO59NB2F5	137
IO59PB2F5	138
IO61NB2F5	132

PQ208	
AX500 Function	Pin Number
IO61PB2F5	134
IO62NB2F5	131
IO62PB2F5	133
Bank 3	
IO63NB3F6	127
IO63PB3F6	129
IO64NB3F6	126
IO64PB3F6	128
IO66NB3F6	122
IO66PB3F6	123
IO68NB3F6	120
IO68PB3F6	121
IO77NB3F7	116
IO77PB3F7	117
IO79NB3F7	114
IO79PB3F7	115
IO81NB3F7	110
IO81PB3F7	111
IO82NB3F7	108
IO82PB3F7	109
IO83NB3F7	106
IO83PB3F7	107
Bank 4	
IO84PB4F8	103
IO85NB4F8	100
IO86NB4F8	101
IO86PB4F8	102
IO87NB4F8	96
IO87PB4F8	97
IO101NB4F9	91
IO101PB4F9	92
IO103NB4F9/CLKEN	87
IO103PB4F9/CLKEP	88
IO104NB4F9/CLKFN	81
IO104PB4F9/CLKFP	82
Bank 5	
IO105NB5F10/CLKGN	76

PQ208	
AX500 Function	Pin Number
IO105PB5F10/CLKGP	77
IO106NB5F10/CLKHN	70
IO106PB5F10/CLKHP	71
IO107NB5F10	66
IO107PB5F10	67
IO119NB5F11	62
IO121NB5F11	60
IO121PB5F11	61
IO123NB5F11	56
IO123PB5F11	57
IO125NB5F11	54
IO125PB5F11	55
Bank 6	
IO127NB6F12	47
IO127PB6F12	49
IO128NB6F12	48
IO128PB6F12	50
IO129NB6F12	42
IO129PB6F12	43
IO130PB6F12	44
IO132NB6F12	40
IO132PB6F12	41
IO141NB6F13	35
IO141PB6F13	36
IO142PB6F13	37
IO143NB6F13	33
IO143PB6F13	34
IO145NB6F13	28
IO145PB6F13	30
IO146NB6F13	27
IO146PB6F13	29
Bank 7	
IO147NB7F14	23
IO147PB7F14	25
IO148NB7F14	22
IO148PB7F14	24
IO150NB7F14	18

CQ352	
AX250 Function	Pin Number
IO64PB4F4	167
IO65NB4F4	170
IO65PB4F4	171
IO66NB4F4	164
IO66PB4F4	165
IO67NB4F4	160
IO67PB4F4	161
IO68NB4F4	158
IO68PB4F4	159
IO70NB4F4	154
IO70PB4F4	155
IO72NB4F4	152
IO72PB4F4	153
IO73NB4F4	146
IO73PB4F4	147
IO74NB4F4/CLKEN	142
IO74PB4F4/CLKEP	143
IO75NB4F4/CLKFN	136
IO75PB4F4/CLKFP	137
Bank 5	
IO76NB5F5/CLKGN	128
IO76PB5F5/CLKGP	129
IO77NB5F5/CLKHN	122
IO77PB5F5/CLKHP	123
IO78NB5F5	112
IO78PB5F5	113
IO79NB5F5	118
IO79PB5F5	119
IO80NB5F5	110
IO80PB5F5	111
IO82NB5F5	106
IO82PB5F5	107
IO84NB5F5	100
IO84PB5F5	101
IO85NB5F5	104

CQ352	
AX250 Function	Pin Number
IO85PB5F5	105
IO86NB5F5	98
IO86PB5F5	99
IO87NB5F5	94
IO87PB5F5	95
IO89NB5F5	92
IO89PB5F5	93
Bank 6	
IO90PB6F6	86
IO91NB6F6	84
IO91PB6F6	85
IO92NB6F6	78
IO92PB6F6	79
IO93NB6F6	82
IO93PB6F6	83
IO95NB6F6	76
IO95PB6F6	77
IO96NB6F6	72
IO96PB6F6	73
IO97NB6F6	70
IO97PB6F6	71
IO98NB6F6	66
IO98PB6F6	67
IO99NB6F6	64
IO99PB6F6	65
IO100NB6F6	60
IO100PB6F6	61
IO101NB6F6	58
IO101PB6F6	59
IO103NB6F6	54
IO103PB6F6	55
IO104NB6F6	52
IO104PB6F6	53
IO105NB6F6	48
IO105PB6F6	49

CQ352	
AX250 Function	Pin Number
IO106NB6F6	46
IO106PB6F6	47
Bank 7	
IO107NB7F7	40
IO107PB7F7	41
IO108NB7F7	42
IO108PB7F7	43
IO109NB7F7	36
IO109PB7F7	37
IO110NB7F7	34
IO110PB7F7	35
IO111NB7F7	30
IO111PB7F7	31
IO113NB7F7	28
IO113PB7F7	29
IO114NB7F7	24
IO114PB7F7	25
IO115NB7F7	22
IO115PB7F7	23
IO116NB7F7	18
IO116PB7F7	19
IO117NB7F7	16
IO117PB7F7	17
IO118NB7F7	12
IO118PB7F7	13
IO119NB7F7	10
IO119PB7F7	11
IO121NB7F7	6
IO121PB7F7	7
IO123NB7F7	4
IO123PB7F7	5
Dedicated I/O	
GND	1
GND	9
GND	15

CQ352	
AX500 Function	Pin Number
VCCDA	346
VCCIB0	321
VCCIB0	333
VCCIB0	344
VCCIB1	273
VCCIB1	285
VCCIB1	297
VCCIB2	227
VCCIB2	239
VCCIB2	245
VCCIB2	257
VCCIB3	185
VCCIB3	197
VCCIB3	203
VCCIB3	215
VCCIB4	144
VCCIB4	156
VCCIB4	168
VCCIB5	96
VCCIB5	108
VCCIB5	120
VCCIB6	50
VCCIB6	62
VCCIB6	68
VCCIB6	80
VCCIB7	8
VCCIB7	20
VCCIB7	26
VCCIB7	38
VCCPLA	317
VCCPLB	315
VCCPLC	303
VCCPLD	301
VCCPLE	140
VCCPLF	138

CQ352	
AX500 Function	Pin Number
VCCPLG	126
VCCPLH	124
VCOMPLA	318
VCOMPLB	316
VCOMPLC	304
VCOMPLD	302
VCOMPLE	141
VCOMPLF	139
VCOMPLG	127
VCOMPLH	125
VPUMP	267

CQ352	
AX2000 Function	Pin Number
Bank 0	
IO01NB0F0	341
IO01PB0F0	342
IO02PB0F0	343
IO04NB0F0	337
IO04PB0F0	338
IO05NB0F0	335
IO05PB0F0	336
IO08NB0F0	331
IO08PB0F0	332
IO37NB0F3	325
IO37PB0F3	326
IO38NB0F3	323
IO38PB0F3	324
IO41NB0F3/HCLKAN	319
IO41PB0F3/HCLKAP	320
IO42NB0F3/HCLKBN	313
IO42PB0F3/HCLKBP	314
Bank 1	
IO43NB1F4/HCLKCN	305
IO43PB1F4/HCLKCP	306
IO44NB1F4/HCLKDN	299
IO44PB1F4/HCLKDP	300
IO48NB1F4	295
IO48PB1F4	296
IO65NB1F6	283
IO65PB1F6	284
IO66NB1F6	289
IO66PB1F6	290
IO68NB1F6	287
IO68PB1F6	288
IO69NB1F6	275
IO69PB1F6	276
IO70NB1F6	281
IO70PB1F6	282

CQ352	
AX2000 Function	Pin Number
IO71NB1F6	277
IO71PB1F6	278
IO73NB1F6	269
IO73PB1F6	270
IO74NB1F6	271
IO74PB1F6	272
Bank 2	
IO87NB2F8	261
IO87PB2F8	262
IO88NB2F8	255
IO88PB2F8	256
IO89NB2F8	259
IO89PB2F8	260
IO91NB2F8	253
IO91PB2F8	254
IO99NB2F9	249
IO99PB2F9	250
IO100NB2F9	247
IO100PB2F9	248
IO107NB2F10	243
IO107PB2F10	244
IO110NB2F10	241
IO110PB2F10	242
IO111NB2F10	237
IO111PB2F10	238
IO112NB2F10	235
IO112PB2F10	236
IO113NB2F10	231
IO113PB2F10	232
IO114NB2F10	229
IO114PB2F10	230
IO115NB2F10	225
IO115PB2F10	226
IO117NB2F10	223
IO117PB2F10	224

CQ352	
AX2000 Function	Pin Number
Bank 3	
IO129NB3F12	219
IO129PB3F12	220
IO132NB3F12	217
IO132PB3F12	218
IO137NB3F12	213
IO137PB3F12	214
IO139NB3F13	211
IO139PB3F13	212
IO141NB3F13	205
IO141PB3F13	206
IO142NB3F13	207
IO142PB3F13	208
IO145NB3F13	199
IO145PB3F13	200
IO146NB3F13	201
IO146PB3F13	202
IO147NB3F13	193
IO147PB3F13	194
IO148NB3F13	195
IO148PB3F13	196
IO149NB3F13	189
IO149PB3F13	190
IO161NB3F15	183
IO161PB3F15	184
IO163NB3F15	187
IO163PB3F15	188
IO165NB3F15	181
IO165PB3F15	182
IO167NB3F15	179
IO167PB3F15	180
Bank 4	
IO181NB4F17	172
IO181PB4F17	173
IO182NB4F17	170

CG624	
AX1000 Function	Pin Number
IO194NB6F18	Y3
IO194PB6F18	AA3
IO195NB6F18	V6
IO195PB6F18	W4
IO197NB6F18	R5
IO197PB6F18	U3
IO198NB6F18	P6
IO199NB6F18	Y5
IO199PB6F18	W5
IO200NB6F18	V3
IO200PB6F18	W3
IO201NB6F18	T7
IO201PB6F18	U7
IO202NB6F18	V2
IO203NB6F19	W2
IO203PB6F19	Y2
IO204NB6F19	AA1
IO204PB6F19	AB1
IO205NB6F19	R6
IO205PB6F19	T6
IO206NB6F19	W1
IO206PB6F19	Y1
IO207NB6F19	T2
IO207PB6F19	U2
IO208NB6F19	T1
IO208PB6F19	U1
IO209NB6F19	AA2
IO209PB6F19	AB2
IO210NB6F19	P5
IO211NB6F19	M1
IO211PB6F19	N1
IO212NB6F19	P1
IO212PB6F19	R1
IO213NB6F19	R8
IO213PB6F19	T8
IO215NB6F20	U4

CG624	
AX1000 Function	Pin Number
IO215PB6F20	V4
IO216NB6F20	P8
IO216PB6F20	R3
IO217NB6F20	P7
IO217PB6F20	R7
IO219NB6F20	R4
IO219PB6F20	T4
IO220NB6F20	P2
IO220PB6F20	R2
IO221NB6F20	N4
IO221PB6F20	P4
IO223NB6F20	M2
IO223PB6F20	N2
IO224NB6F20	N3
IO224PB6F20	P3
Bank 7	
IO225NB7F21	J2
IO225PB7F21	J1
IO226PB7F21	G2
IO227NB7F21	H3
IO227PB7F21	H2
IO229NB7F21	K2
IO229PB7F21	L2
IO230NB7F21	K1
IO230PB7F21	L1
IO231NB7F21	E2
IO231PB7F21	F2
IO232NB7F21	F1
IO232PB7F21	G1
IO233NB7F21	L3
IO233PB7F21	M3
IO234NB7F21	D1
IO234PB7F21	E1
IO235NB7F21	K4
IO235PB7F21	L4
IO236NB7F22	M6

CG624	
AX1000 Function	Pin Number
IO237NB7F22	N8
IO237PB7F22	N7
IO238NB7F22	M5
IO239NB7F22	L6
IO239PB7F22	L5
IO240NB7F22	M4
IO241NB7F22	L7
IO241PB7F22	M7
IO242NB7F22	J3
IO243NB7F22	M9
IO243PB7F22	M8
IO244NB7F22	P9
IO244PB7F22	N6
IO245NB7F22	K8
IO245PB7F22	L8
IO246NB7F22	F3
IO246PB7F22	E3
IO247NB7F23	K7
IO247PB7F23	K6
IO248NB7F23	D2
IO249NB7F23	G4
IO249PB7F23	G3
IO251NB7F23	N10
IO251PB7F23	N9
IO253NB7F23	H4
IO253PB7F23	J4
IO255NB7F23	J6
IO255PB7F23	J5
IO257NB7F23	H5
IO257PB7F23	H6
Dedicated I/O	
GND	K5
GND	A18
GND	A2
GND	A24
GND	A25