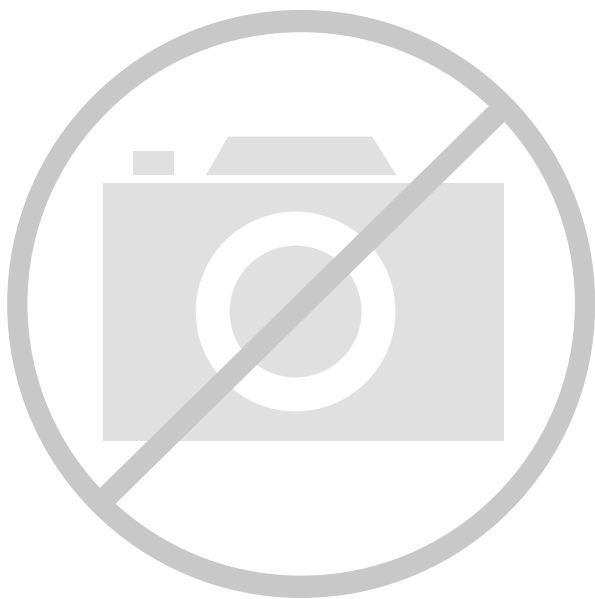




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Understanding [Embedded - FPGAs \(Field Programmable Gate Array\)](#)

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	-
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	-
Total RAM Bits	276480
Number of I/O	444
Number of Gates	1500000
Voltage - Supply	1.425V ~ 1.575V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 85°C (TJ)
Package / Case	676-BGA
Supplier Device Package	676-FBGA (27x27)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/m1a3pe1500-1fg676

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Advanced Architecture

The proprietary ProASIC3E architecture provides granularity comparable to standard-cell ASICs. The ProASIC3E device consists of five distinct and programmable architectural features (Figure 1-1 on page 3):

- FPGA VersaTiles
- Dedicated FlashROM
- Dedicated SRAM/FIFO memory
- Extensive CCCs and PLLs
- Pro I/O structure

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 ProASIC3E 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 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.

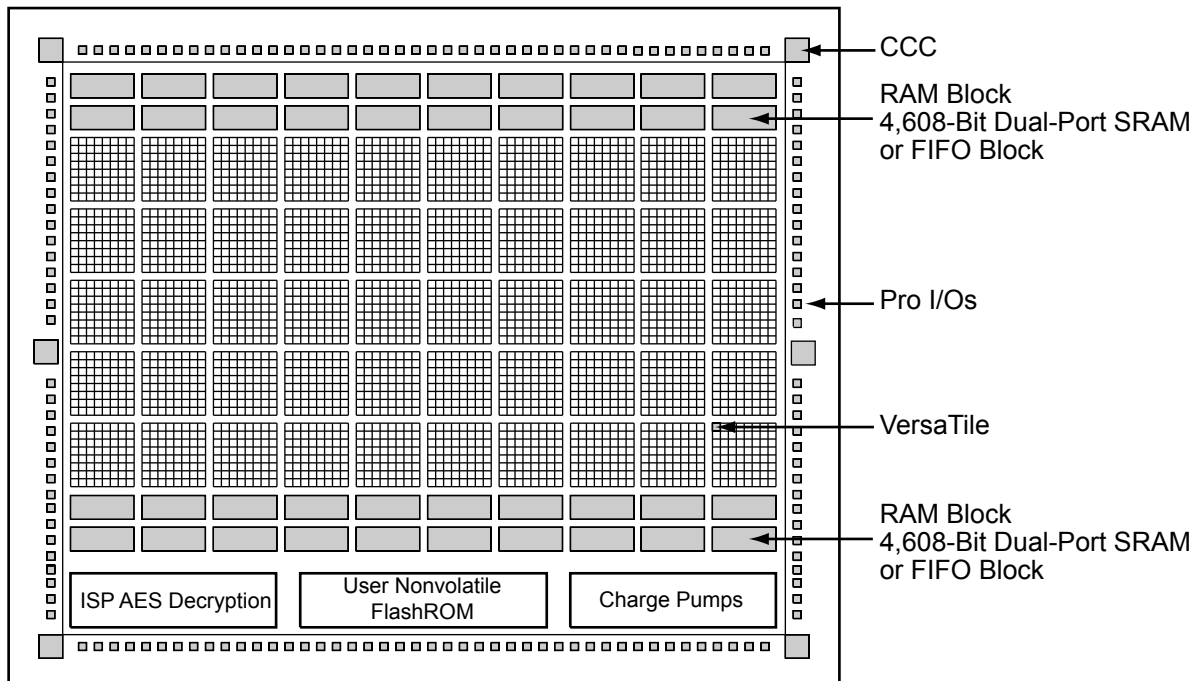


Figure 1-1 • ProASIC3E Device Architecture Overview

Specify I/O States During Programming

Load from file... Save to file... ☐ Show BSR Details

	Port Name	Macro Cell	Pin Number	I/O State (Output Only)
	BIST	ADLIB:INBUF	T2	1
	BYPASS_IO	ADLIB:INBUF	K1	1
	CLK	ADLIB:INBUF	B1	1
	ENOUT	ADLIB:INBUF	J16	1
	LED	ADLIB:OUTBUF	M3	0
	MONITOR[0]	ADLIB:OUTBUF	B5	0
	MONITOR[1]	ADLIB:OUTBUF	C7	Z
	MONITOR[2]	ADLIB:OUTBUF	D9	Z
	MONITOR[3]	ADLIB:OUTBUF	D7	Z
	MONITOR[4]	ADLIB:OUTBUF	A11	Z
	OEa	ADLIB:INBUF	E4	Z
	OEb	ADLIB:INBUF	F1	Z
	OSC_EN	ADLIB:INBUF	K3	Z
	PAD[10]	ADLIB:BIBUF_LVCMOS33U	M8	Z
	PAD[11]	ADLIB:BIBUF_LVCMOS33D	R7	Z
	PAD[12]	ADLIB:BIBUF_LVCMOS33U	D11	Z
	PAD[13]	ADLIB:BIBUF_LVCMOS33D	C12	Z
	PAD[14]	ADLIB:BIBUF_LVCMOS33U	R6	Z

Help OK Cancel

Figure 1-3 • I/O States During Programming Window

- Click OK to return to the FlashPoint – Programming File Generator window.
I/O States during programming are saved to the ADB and resulting programming files after completing programming file generation.

Table 2-4 • Overshoot and Undershoot Limits ¹

VCCI and VMV	Average VCCI–GND Overshoot or Undershoot Duration as a Percentage of Clock Cycle ²	Maximum Overshoot/ Undershoot ²
2.7 V or less	10%	1.4 V
	5%	1.49 V
3 V	10%	1.1 V
	5%	1.19 V
3.3 V	10%	0.79 V
	5%	0.88 V
3.6 V	10%	0.45 V
	5%	0.54 V

Notes:

1. Based on reliability requirements at 85°C.
2. The duration is allowed at one out of six clock cycles. If the overshoot/undershoot occurs at one out of two cycles, the maximum overshoot/undershoot has to be reduced by 0.15 V.
3. This table does not provide PCI overshoot/undershoot limits.

I/O Power-Up and Supply Voltage Thresholds for Power-On Reset (Commercial and Industrial)

Sophisticated power-up management circuitry is designed into every ProASIC[®]3E device. These circuits ensure easy transition from the powered-off state to the powered-up state of the device. The many different supplies can power up in any sequence with minimized current spikes or surges. In addition, the I/O will be in a known state through the power-up sequence. The basic principle is shown in [Figure 2-1 on page 2-4](#).

There are five regions to consider during power-up.

ProASIC3E I/Os are activated only if ALL of the following three conditions are met:

1. VCC and VCCI are above the minimum specified trip points ([Figure 2-1 on page 2-4](#)).
2. VCCI > VCC – 0.75 V (typical)
3. Chip is in the operating mode.

VCCI Trip Point:

Ramping up: 0.6 V < trip_point_up < 1.2 V

Ramping down: 0.5 V < trip_point_down < 1.1 V

VCC Trip Point:

Ramping up: 0.6 V < trip_point_up < 1.1 V

Ramping down: 0.5 V < trip_point_down < 1 V

VCC and VCCI ramp-up trip points are about 100 mV higher than ramp-down trip points. This specifically built-in hysteresis prevents undesirable power-up oscillations and current surges. Note the following:

- During programming, I/Os become tristated and weakly pulled up to VCCI.
- JTAG supply, PLL power supplies, and charge pump VPUMP supply have no influence on I/O behavior.

Table 2-14 • Summary of Maximum and Minimum DC Input Levels
Applicable to Commercial and Industrial Conditions

DC I/O Standards	Commercial ¹		Industrial ²	
	IIL ³	IIH ⁴	IIL ³	IIH ⁴
	μA	μA	μA	μA
3.3 V LVTTTL / 3.3 V LVCMOS	10	10	15	15
3.3 V LVCMOS Wide Range	10	10	15	15
2.5 V LVCMOS	10	10	15	15
1.8 V LVCMOS	10	10	15	15
1.5 V LVCMOS	10	10	15	15
3.3 V PCI	10	10	15	15
3.3 V PCI-X	10	10	15	15
3.3 V GTL	10	10	15	15
2.5 V GTL	10	10	15	15
3.3 V GTL+	10	10	15	15
2.5 V GTL+	10	10	15	15
HSTL (I)	10	10	15	15
HSTL (II)	10	10	15	15
SSTL2 (I)	10	10	15	15
SSTL2 (II)	10	10	15	15
SSTL3 (I)	10	10	15	15
SSTL3 (II)	10	10	15	15

Notes:

1. Commercial range ($0^{\circ}\text{C} < T_A < 70^{\circ}\text{C}$)
2. Industrial range ($-40^{\circ}\text{C} < T_A < 85^{\circ}\text{C}$)
3. IIL is the input leakage current per I/O pin over recommended operation conditions where $-0.3\text{ V} < V_{IN} < V_{IL}$.
4. 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.

1.8 V LVCMOS

Low-Voltage CMOS for 1.8 V is an extension of the LVCMOS standard (JESD8-5) used for general-purpose 1.8 V applications. It uses a 1.8 V input buffer and a push-pull output buffer.

Table 2-37 • Minimum and Maximum DC Input and Output Levels

1.8 V LVCMOS	VIL		VIH		VOL	VOH	IOL	IOH	IOSL	IOSH	IIL ¹	IIH ²
Drive Strength	Min. V	Max. V	Min. V	Max. V	Max. V	Min. V	mA	mA	Max. mA ³	Max. mA ³	μA ⁴	μA ⁴
2 mA	−0.3	0.35 * VCCI	0.65 * VCCI	3.6	0.45	VCCI − 0.45	2	2	11	9	10	10
4 mA	−0.3	0.35 * VCCI	0.65 * VCCI	3.6	0.45	VCCI − 0.45	4	4	22	17	10	10
6 mA	−0.3	0.35 * VCCI	0.65 * VCCI	3.6	0.45	VCCI − 0.45	6	6	44	35	10	10
8 mA	−0.3	0.35 * VCCI	0.65 * VCCI	3.6	0.45	VCCI − 0.45	8	8	51	45	10	10
12 mA	−0.3	0.35 * VCCI	0.65 * VCCI	3.6	0.45	VCCI − 0.45	12	12	74	91	10	10
16 mA	−0.3	0.35 * VCCI	0.65 * VCCI	3.6	0.45	VCCI − 0.45	16	16	74	91	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.

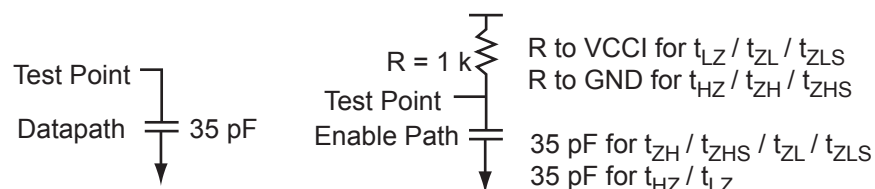


Figure 2-9 • AC Loading

Table 2-38 • AC Waveforms, Measuring Points, and Capacitive Loads

Input Low (V)	Input High (V)	Measuring Point* (V)	VREF (typ.) (V)	C _{LOAD} (pF)
0	1.8	0.9	–	35

Note: *Measuring point = V_{trip} . See Table 2-15 on page 2-18 for a complete table of trip points.

Timing Characteristics

Table 2-39 • 1.8 V LVCMOS High Slew

Commercial-Case Conditions: $T_J = 70^{\circ}\text{C}$, Worst-Case $V_{CC} = 1.425\text{ V}$, Worst-Case $V_{CCI} = 1.7\text{ V}$

Drive Strength	Speed Grade	t_{DOUT}	t_{DP}	t_{DIN}	t_{PY}	t_{PYS}	t_{EOUT}	t_{ZL}	t_{ZH}	t_{LZ}	t_{HZ}	t_{ZLS}	t_{ZHS}	Units
2 mA	Std.	0.66	12.10	0.04	1.45	1.91	0.43	9.59	12.10	2.78	1.64	11.83	14.34	ns
	–1	0.56	10.30	0.04	1.23	1.62	0.36	8.16	10.30	2.37	1.39	10.06	12.20	ns
	–2	0.49	9.04	0.03	1.08	1.42	0.32	7.16	9.04	2.08	1.22	8.83	10.71	ns
4 mA	Std.	0.66	7.05	0.04	1.45	1.91	0.43	6.20	7.05	3.25	2.86	8.44	9.29	ns
	–1	0.56	6.00	0.04	1.23	1.62	0.36	5.28	6.00	2.76	2.44	7.18	7.90	ns
	–2	0.49	5.27	0.03	1.08	1.42	0.32	4.63	5.27	2.43	2.14	6.30	6.94	ns
6 mA	Std.	0.66	4.52	0.04	1.45	1.91	0.43	4.47	4.52	3.57	3.47	6.70	6.76	ns
	–1	0.56	3.85	0.04	1.23	1.62	0.36	3.80	3.85	3.04	2.95	5.70	5.75	ns
	–2	0.49	3.38	0.03	1.08	1.42	0.32	3.33	3.38	2.66	2.59	5.00	5.05	ns
8 mA	Std.	0.66	4.12	0.04	1.45	1.91	0.43	4.20	3.99	3.63	3.62	6.43	6.23	ns
	–1	0.56	3.51	0.04	1.23	1.62	0.36	3.57	3.40	3.09	3.08	5.47	5.30	ns
	–2	0.49	3.08	0.03	1.08	1.42	0.32	3.14	2.98	2.71	2.71	4.81	4.65	ns
12 mA	Std.	0.66	3.80	0.04	1.45	1.91	0.43	3.87	3.09	3.73	4.24	6.10	5.32	ns
	–1	0.56	3.23	0.04	1.23	1.62	0.36	3.29	2.63	3.18	3.60	5.19	4.53	ns
	–2	0.49	2.83	0.03	1.08	1.42	0.32	2.89	2.31	2.79	3.16	4.56	3.98	ns
16 mA	Std.	0.66	3.80	0.04	1.45	1.91	0.43	3.87	3.09	3.73	4.24	6.10	5.32	ns
	–1	0.56	3.23	0.04	1.23	1.62	0.36	3.29	2.63	3.18	3.60	5.19	4.53	ns
	–2	0.49	2.83	0.03	1.08	1.42	0.32	2.89	2.31	2.79	3.16	4.56	3.98	ns

Notes:

1. Software default selection highlighted in gray.
2. For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to [Table 2-6 on page 2-5](#) for derating values.

Table 2-78 • 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 ¹	Output Lower Current	0.65	0.91	1.16	mA
IOH ¹	Output High Current	0.65	0.91	1.16	mA
VI	Input Voltage	0		2.925	V
IIH ²	Input High Leakage Current			10	μA
IIL ²	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 ²	100	350		mV

Notes:

1. IOL/IOH defined by VODIFF/(Resistor Network).
2. Currents are measured at 85°C junction temperature.

Table 2-79 • AC Waveforms, Measuring Points, and Capacitive Loads

Input Low (V)	Input High (V)	Measuring Point* (V)	VREF (typ.) (V)
1.075	1.325	Cross point	–

Note: *Measuring point = Vtrip. See [Table 2-15 on page 2-18](#) for a complete table of trip points.

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 2-24](#). 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.

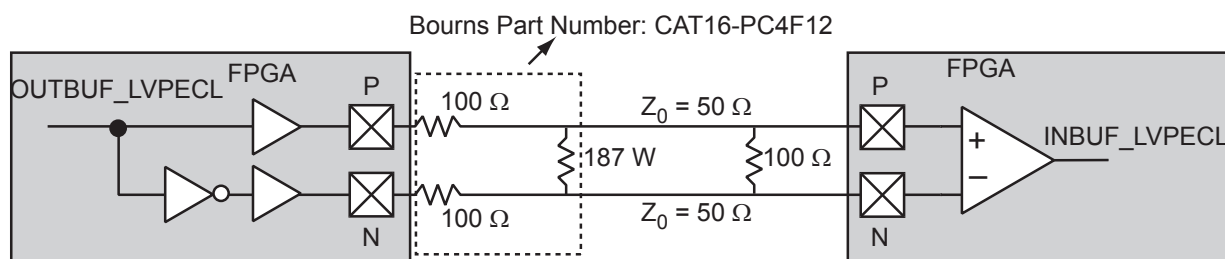


Figure 2-24 • LVPECL Circuit Diagram and Board-Level Implementation

Table 2-81 • Minimum and Maximum DC Input and Output Levels

DC Parameter	Description	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Units
VCCI	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 2-82 • AC Waveforms, Measuring Points, and Capacitive Loads

Input Low (V)	Input High (V)	Measuring Point* (V)	VREF (typ.) (V)
1.64	1.94	Cross point	–

Note: *Measuring point = V_{trip} . See [Table 2-15 on page 2-18](#) for a complete table of trip points.

Timing Characteristics

Table 2-83 • LVPECL

Commercial-Case Conditions: $T_J = 70^\circ\text{C}$, Worst-Case VCC = 1.425 V, Worst-Case VCCI = 3.0 V

Speed Grade	t_{DOUT}	t_{DP}	t_{DIN}	t_{PY}	Units
Std.	0.66	1.83	0.04	1.63	ns
–1	0.56	1.55	0.04	1.39	ns
–2	0.49	1.36	0.03	1.22	ns

Note: For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to [Table 2-6 on page 2-5](#) for derating values.

Table 2-84 • Parameter Definition and Measuring Nodes

Parameter Name	Parameter Definition	Measuring Nodes (from, to)*
t_{OCLKQ}	Clock-to-Q of the Output Data Register	H, DOUT
t_{OSUD}	Data Setup Time for the Output Data Register	F, H
t_{OHD}	Data Hold Time for the Output Data Register	F, H
t_{OSUE}	Enable Setup Time for the Output Data Register	G, H
t_{OHE}	Enable Hold Time for the Output Data Register	G, H
t_{OPRE2Q}	Asynchronous Preset-to-Q of the Output Data Register	L, DOUT
$t_{OREMPRE}$	Asynchronous Preset Removal Time for the Output Data Register	L, H
$t_{ORECPRE}$	Asynchronous Preset Recovery Time for the Output Data Register	L, H
t_{OECLKQ}	Clock-to-Q of the Output Enable Register	H, EOUT
t_{OESUD}	Data Setup Time for the Output Enable Register	J, H
t_{OEHD}	Data Hold Time for the Output Enable Register	J, H
t_{OESUE}	Enable Setup Time for the Output Enable Register	K, H
t_{OEHE}	Enable Hold Time for the Output Enable Register	K, H
$t_{OEPRE2Q}$	Asynchronous Preset-to-Q of the Output Enable Register	I, EOUT
$t_{OEREMPRE}$	Asynchronous Preset Removal Time for the Output Enable Register	I, H
$t_{OERECPRE}$	Asynchronous Preset Recovery Time for the Output Enable Register	I, H
t_{iCLKQ}	Clock-to-Q of the Input Data Register	A, E
t_{iSUD}	Data Setup Time for the Input Data Register	C, A
t_{iHD}	Data Hold Time for the Input Data Register	C, A
t_{iSUE}	Enable Setup Time for the Input Data Register	B, A
t_{iHE}	Enable Hold Time for the Input Data Register	B, A
t_{iPRE2Q}	Asynchronous Preset-to-Q of the Input Data Register	D, E
$t_{iREMPRE}$	Asynchronous Preset Removal Time for the Input Data Register	D, A
$t_{iRECPRE}$	Asynchronous Preset Recovery Time for the Input Data Register	D, A

Note: *See Figure 2-25 on page 2-53 for more information.

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

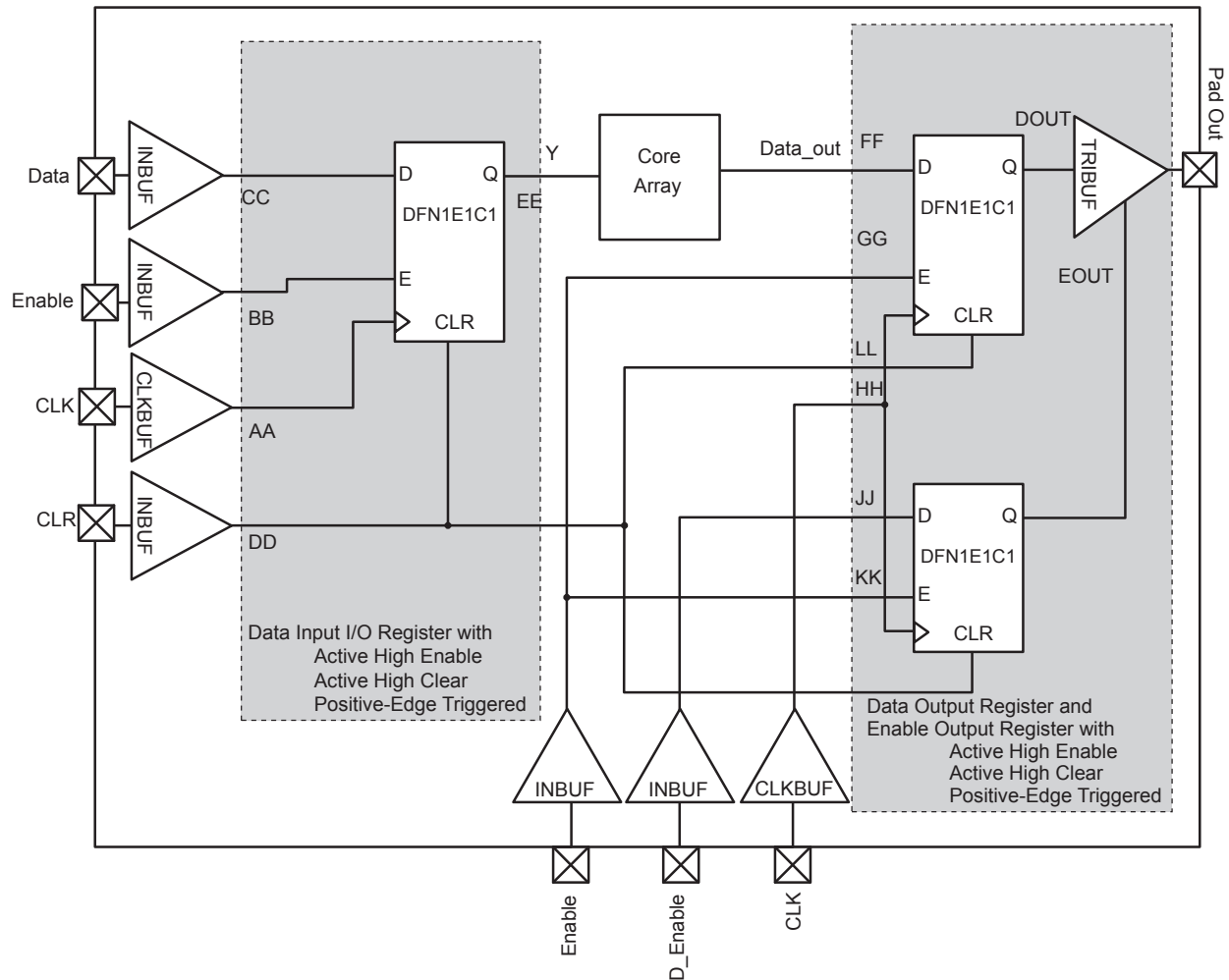


Figure 2-26 • Timing Model of the Registered I/O Buffers with Synchronous Enable and Asynchronous Clear

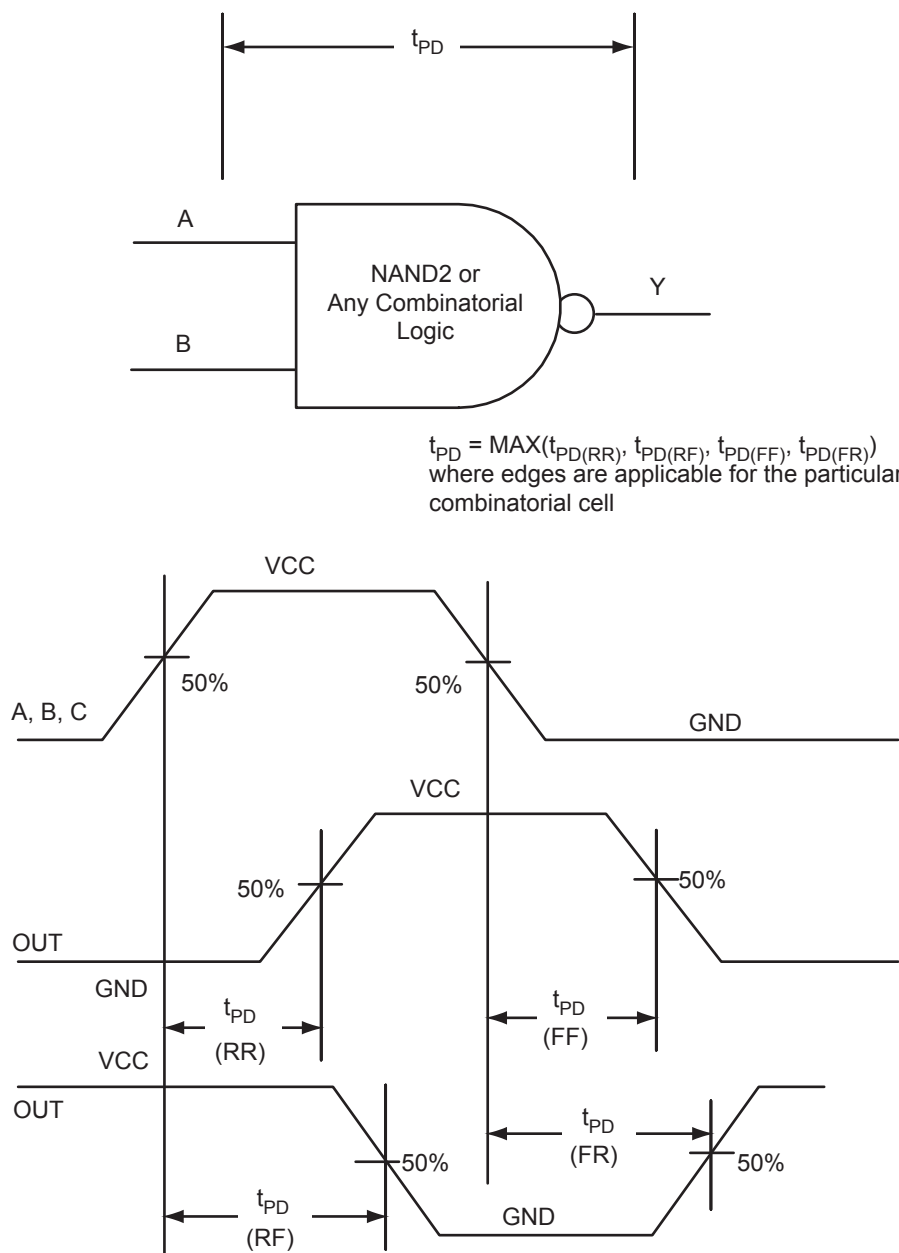


Figure 2-35 • Timing Model and Waveforms

3 – Pin Descriptions and Packaging

Supply Pins

GND**Ground**

Ground supply voltage to the core, I/O outputs, and I/O logic.

GNDQ**Ground (quiet)**

Quiet ground supply voltage to input buffers of I/O banks. Within the package, the GNDQ plane is decoupled from the simultaneous switching noise originated from the output buffer ground domain. This minimizes the noise transfer within the package and improves input signal integrity. GNDQ must always be connected to GND on the board.

VCC**Core Supply Voltage**

Supply voltage to the FPGA core, nominally 1.5 V. VCC is required for powering the JTAG state machine in addition to VJTAG. Even when a device is in bypass mode in a JTAG chain of interconnected devices, both VCC and VJTAG must remain powered to allow JTAG signals to pass through the device.

VCCIBx**I/O Supply Voltage**

Supply voltage to the bank's I/O output buffers and I/O logic. Bx is the I/O bank number. There are up to eight I/O banks on low power flash devices plus a dedicated VJTAG bank. Each bank can have a separate VCCI connection. All I/Os in a bank will run off the same VCCIBx supply. VCCI can be 1.5 V, 1.8 V, 2.5 V, or 3.3 V, nominal voltage. In general, unused I/O banks should have their corresponding VCCIX pins tied to GND. If an output pad is terminated to ground through any resistor and if the corresponding VCCIX is left floating, then the leakage current to ground is ~ 0uA. However, if an output pad is terminated to ground through any resistor and the corresponding VCCIX grounded, then the leakage current to ground is ~ 3 uA. For unused banks the aforementioned behavior is to be taken into account while deciding if it's better to float VCCIX of unused bank or tie it to GND.

VMVx**I/O Supply Voltage (quiet)**

Quiet supply voltage to the input buffers of each I/O bank. x is the bank number. Within the package, the VMV plane biases the input stage of the I/Os in the I/O banks. This minimizes the noise transfer within the package and improves input signal integrity. Each bank must have at least one VMV connection, and no VMV should be left unconnected. All I/Os in a bank run off the same VMVx supply. VMV is used to provide a quiet supply voltage to the input buffers of each I/O bank. VMVx can be 1.5 V, 1.8 V, 2.5 V, or 3.3 V, nominal voltage. Unused I/O banks should have their corresponding VMV pins tied to GND. VMV and VCCI should be at the same voltage within a given I/O bank. Used VMV pins must be connected to the corresponding VCCI pins of the same bank (i.e., VMV0 to VCCIB0, VMV1 to VCCIB1, etc.).

VCCPLA/B/C/D/E/F**PLL Supply Voltage**

Supply voltage to analog PLL, nominally 1.5 V.

When the PLLs are not used, the place-and-route tool automatically disables the unused PLLs to lower power consumption. The user should tie unused VCCPLx and VCOMPLx pins to ground. Microsemi recommends tying VCCPLx to VCC and using proper filtering circuits to decouple VCC noise from the PLLs. Refer to the PLL Power Supply Decoupling section of the "Clock Conditioning Circuits in Low Power Flash Devices and Mixed Signal FPGAs" chapter of the [ProASIC3E FPGA Fabric User's Guide](#) for a complete board solution for the PLL analog power supply and ground.

There are six VCCPLX pins on ProASIC3E devices.

VCOMPLA/B/C/D/E/F**PLL Ground**

Ground to analog PLL power supplies. When the PLLs are not used, the place-and-route tool automatically disables the unused PLLs to lower power consumption. The user should tie unused VCCPLx and VCOMPLx pins to ground.

There are six VCOMPL pins (PLL ground) on ProASIC3E devices.

Special Function Pins

NC

This pin is not connected to circuitry within the device. These pins can be driven to any voltage or can be left floating with no effect on the operation of the device.

No Connect

DC

This pin should not be connected to any signals on the PCB. These pins should be left unconnected.

Do Not Connect

Packaging

Semiconductor technology is constantly shrinking in size while growing in capability and functional integration. To enable next-generation silicon technologies, semiconductor packages have also evolved to provide improved performance and flexibility.

Microsemi consistently delivers packages that provide the necessary mechanical and environmental protection to ensure consistent reliability and performance. Microsemi IC packaging technology efficiently supports high-density FPGAs with large-pin-count Ball Grid Arrays (BGAs), but is also flexible enough to accommodate stringent form factor requirements for Chip Scale Packaging (CSP). In addition, Microsemi offers a variety of packages designed to meet your most demanding application and economic requirements for today's embedded and mobile systems.

Related Documents

User's Guides

ProASIC3E FPGA Fabric User's Guide

http://www.microsemi.com/document-portal/doc_download/130883-proasic3e-fpga-fabric-user-s-guide

Packaging

The following documents provide packaging information and device selection for low power flash devices.

Product Catalog

http://www.microsemi.com/soc/documents/ProdCat_PIB.pdf

Lists devices currently recommended for new designs and the packages available for each member of the family. Use this document or the datasheet tables to determine the best package for your design, and which package drawing to use.

Package Mechanical Drawings

http://www.microsemi.com/document-portal/doc_download/131095-package-mechanical-drawings

This document contains the package mechanical drawings for all packages currently or previously supplied by Microsemi. Use the bookmarks to navigate to the package mechanical drawings.

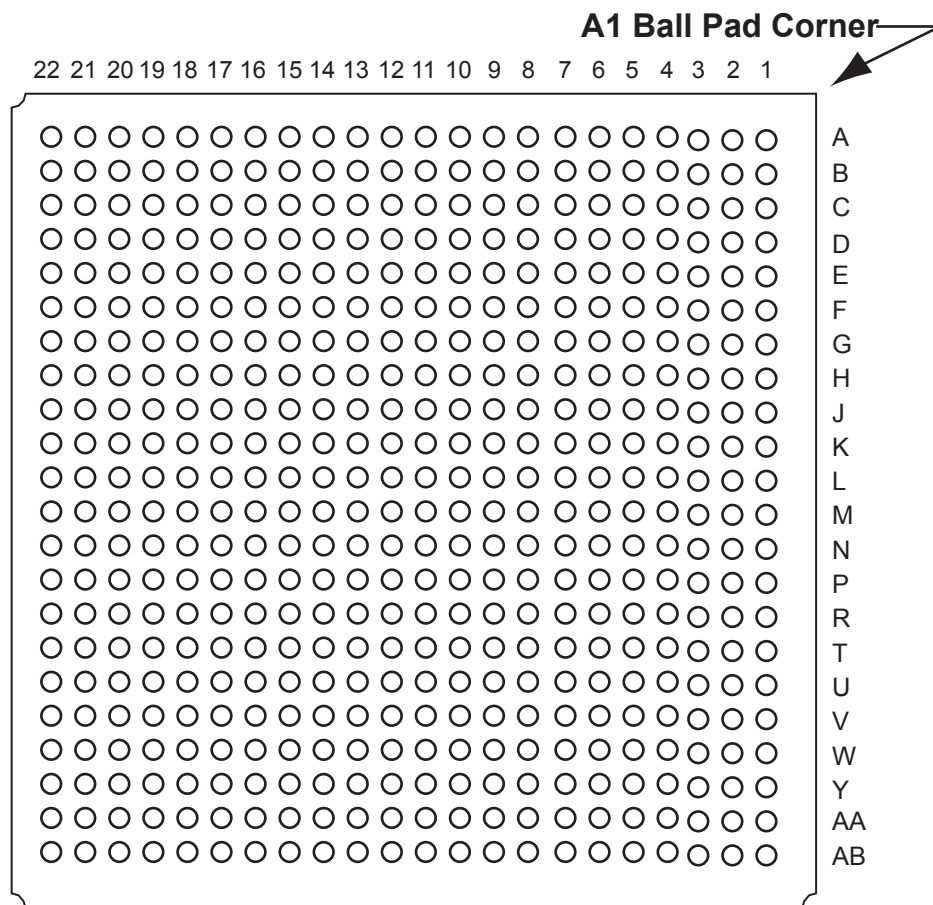
Additional packaging materials: <http://www.microsemi.com/products/fpga-soc/solutions>.

FG324	
Pin Number	A3PE3000 FBGA
N1	IO247NDB6V1
N2	IO247PDB6V1
N3	IO251NPB6V2
N4	GEC0/IO236NDB6V0
N5	VCOMPLE
N6	IO212NDB5V2
N7	IO212PDB5V2
N8	IO192NPB4V4
N9	IO174PDB4V2
N10	IO170PDB4V2
N11	GDA2/IO154PPB4V0
N12	GDB2/IO155PPB4V0
N13	GDA1/IO153PPB3V4
N14	VCOMPLD
N15	GDB0/IO152NDB3V4
N16	GDB1/IO152PDB3V4
N17	IO138NDB3V3
N18	IO138PDB3V3
P1	IO245PDB6V1
P2	GNDQ
P3	VMV6
P4	GEC1/IO236PDB6V0
P5	VCCPLE
P6	IO214PDB5V2
P7	VCCIB5
P8	GND
P9	IO174NDB4V2
P10	IO170NDB4V2
P11	GND
P12	VCCIB4
P13	IO155NPB4V0
P14	VCCPLD
P15	VJTAG
P16	GDC0/IO151NDB3V4
P17	GDC1/IO151PDB3V4
P18	IO142PDB3V3

FG324	
Pin Number	A3PE3000 FBGA
R1	IO245NDB6V1
R2	VCCIB6
R3	GEA1/IO234PPB6V0
R4	IO232NDB5V4
R5	GEB2/IO232PDB5V4
R6	IO214NDB5V2
R7	IO202PDB5V1
R8	IO194PDB5V0
R9	IO186PDB4V4
R10	IO178PDB4V3
R11	IO168NSB4V1
R12	IO164PDB4V1
R13	GDC2/IO156PDB4V0
R14	TCK
R15	VPUMP
R16	TRST
R17	VCCIB3
R18	IO142NDB3V3
T1	IO241PDB6V0
T2	GEA0/IO234NPB6V0
T3	IO233NPB5V4
T4	IO231NPB5V4
T5	VMV5
T6	IO208NDB5V1
T7	IO202NDB5V1
T8	IO194NDB5V0
T9	IO186NDB4V4
T10	IO178NDB4V3
T11	IO166NPB4V1
T12	IO164NDB4V1
T13	IO156NDB4V0
T14	VMV4
T15	TDI
T16	GNDQ
T17	TDO
T18	IO146PDB3V4

FG324	
Pin Number	A3PE3000 FBGA
U1	IO241NDB6V0
U2	GEA2/IO233PPB5V4
U3	GEC2/IO231PPB5V4
U4	VCCIB5
U5	GNDQ
U6	IO208PDB5V1
U7	IO198PPB5V0
U8	VCCIB5
U9	IO182NPB4V3
U10	IO180NPB4V3
U11	VCCIB4
U12	IO166PPB4V1
U13	IO162PDB4V1
U14	GNDQ
U15	VCCIB4
U16	TMS
U17	VMV3
U18	IO146NDB3V4
V1	GND
V2	IO218NDB5V3
V3	IO218PDB5V3
V4	IO206NDB5V1
V5	IO206PDB5V1
V6	IO198NPB5V0
V7	GND
V8	IO190NDB4V4
V9	IO190PDB4V4
V10	IO182PPB4V3
V11	IO180PPB4V3
V12	GND
V13	IO162NDB4V1
V14	IO160NDB4V0
V15	IO160PDB4V0
V16	IO158NDB4V0
V17	IO158PDB4V0
V18	GND

FG484



Note: This is the bottom view of the package.

Note

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

FG484	
Pin Number	A3PE600 Function
C21	NC
C22	VCCIB2
D1	NC
D2	NC
D3	NC
D4	GND
D5	GAA0/IO00NDB0V0
D6	GAA1/IO00PDB0V0
D7	GAB0/IO01NDB0V0
D8	IO05PDB0V0
D9	IO10PDB0V1
D10	IO12PDB0V2
D11	IO16NDB0V2
D12	IO23NDB1V0
D13	IO23PDB1V0
D14	IO28NDB1V1
D15	IO28PDB1V1
D16	GBB1/IO34PDB1V1
D17	GBA0/IO35NDB1V1
D18	GBA1/IO35PDB1V1
D19	GND
D20	NC
D21	NC
D22	NC
E1	NC
E2	NC
E3	GND
E4	GAB2/IO133PDB7V1
E5	GAA2/IO134PDB7V1
E6	GNDQ
E7	GAB1/IO01PDB0V0
E8	IO05NDB0V0
E9	IO10NDB0V1
E10	IO12NDB0V2
E11	IO16PDB0V2
E12	IO20NDB1V0

FG484	
Pin Number	A3PE600 Function
E13	IO24NDB1V0
E14	IO24PDB1V0
E15	GBC1/IO33PDB1V1
E16	GBB0/IO34NDB1V1
E17	GNDQ
E18	GBA2/IO36PDB2V0
E19	IO42NDB2V0
E20	GND
E21	NC
E22	NC
F1	NC
F2	IO131NDB7V1
F3	IO131PDB7V1
F4	IO133NDB7V1
F5	IO134NDB7V1
F6	VMV7
F7	VCCPLA
F8	GAC0/IO02NDB0V0
F9	GAC1/IO02PDB0V0
F10	IO15NDB0V2
F11	IO15PDB0V2
F12	IO20PDB1V0
F13	IO25NDB1V0
F14	IO27PDB1V0
F15	GBC0/IO33NDB1V1
F16	VCCPLB
F17	VMV2
F18	IO36NDB2V0
F19	IO42PDB2V0
F20	NC
F21	NC
F22	NC
G1	IO127NDB7V1
G2	IO127PDB7V1
G3	NC
G4	IO128PDB7V1

FG484	
Pin Number	A3PE600 Function
G5	IO129PDB7V1
G6	GAC2/IO132PDB7V1
G7	VCOMPLA
G8	GNDQ
G9	IO09NDB0V1
G10	IO09PDB0V1
G11	IO13PDB0V2
G12	IO21PDB1V0
G13	IO25PDB1V0
G14	IO27NDB1V0
G15	GNDQ
G16	VCOMPLB
G17	GBB2/IO37PDB2V0
G18	IO39PDB2V0
G19	IO39NDB2V0
G20	IO43PDB2V0
G21	IO43NDB2V0
G22	NC
H1	NC
H2	NC
H3	VCC
H4	IO128NDB7V1
H5	IO129NDB7V1
H6	IO132NDB7V1
H7	IO130PDB7V1
H8	VMV0
H9	VCCIB0
H10	VCCIB0
H11	IO13NDB0V2
H12	IO21NDB1V0
H13	VCCIB1
H14	VCCIB1
H15	VMV1
H16	GBC2/IO38PDB2V0
H17	IO37NDB2V0
H18	IO41NDB2V0

FG484	
Pin Number	A3PE600 Function
H19	IO41PDB2V0
H20	VCC
H21	NC
H22	NC
J1	IO123NDB7V0
J2	IO123PDB7V0
J3	NC
J4	IO124PDB7V0
J5	IO125PDB7V0
J6	IO126PDB7V0
J7	IO130NDB7V1
J8	VCCIB7
J9	GND
J10	VCC
J11	VCC
J12	VCC
J13	VCC
J14	GND
J15	VCCIB2
J16	IO38NDB2V0
J17	IO40NDB2V0
J18	IO40PDB2V0
J19	IO45PPB2V1
J20	NC
J21	IO48PDB2V1
J22	IO46PDB2V1
K1	IO121NDB7V0
K2	IO121PDB7V0
K3	NC
K4	IO124NDB7V0
K5	IO125NDB7V0
K6	IO126NDB7V0
K7	GFC1/IO120PPB7V0
K8	VCCIB7
K9	VCC
K10	GND

FG484	
Pin Number	A3PE600 Function
K11	GND
K12	GND
K13	GND
K14	VCC
K15	VCCIB2
K16	GCC1/IO50PPB2V1
K17	IO44NDB2V1
K18	IO44PDB2V1
K19	IO49NPB2V1
K20	IO45NPB2V1
K21	IO48NDB2V1
K22	IO46NDB2V1
L1	NC
L2	IO122PDB7V0
L3	IO122NDB7V0
L4	GFB0/IO119NPB7V0
L5	GFA0/IO118NDB6V1
L6	GFB1/IO119PPB7V0
L7	VCOMPLF
L8	GFC0/IO120NPB7V0
L9	VCC
L10	GND
L11	GND
L12	GND
L13	GND
L14	VCC
L15	GCC0/IO50NPB2V1
L16	GCB1/IO51PPB2V1
L17	GCA0/IO52NPB3V0
L18	VCOMPLC
L19	GCB0/IO51NPB2V1
L20	IO49PPB2V1
L21	IO47NDB2V1
L22	IO47PDB2V1
M1	NC
M2	IO114NPB6V1

FG484	
Pin Number	A3PE600 Function
M3	IO117NDB6V1
M4	GFA2/IO117PDB6V1
M5	GFA1/IO118PDB6V1
M6	VCCPLF
M7	IO116NDB6V1
M8	GFB2/IO116PDB6V1
M9	VCC
M10	GND
M11	GND
M12	GND
M13	GND
M14	VCC
M15	GCB2/IO54PPB3V0
M16	GCA1/IO52PPB3V0
M17	GCC2/IO55PPB3V0
M18	VCCPLC
M19	GCA2/IO53PDB3V0
M20	IO53NDB3V0
M21	IO56PDB3V0
M22	NC
N1	IO114PPB6V1
N2	IO111NDB6V1
N3	NC
N4	GFC2/IO115PPB6V1
N5	IO113PPB6V1
N6	IO112PDB6V1
N7	IO112NDB6V1
N8	VCCIB6
N9	VCC
N10	GND
N11	GND
N12	GND
N13	GND
N14	VCC
N15	VCCIB3
N16	IO54NPB3V0

FG676	
Pin Number	A3PE1500 Function
A1	GND
A2	GND
A3	GAA0/IO00NDB0V0
A4	GAA1/IO00PDB0V0
A5	IO06NDB0V0
A6	IO09NDB0V1
A7	IO09PDB0V1
A8	IO14NDB0V1
A9	IO14PDB0V1
A10	IO22NDB0V2
A11	IO22PDB0V2
A12	IO26NDB0V3
A13	IO26PDB0V3
A14	IO30NDB0V3
A15	IO30PDB0V3
A16	IO34NDB1V0
A17	IO34PDB1V0
A18	IO38NDB1V0
A19	IO38PDB1V0
A20	IO41PDB1V1
A21	IO44PDB1V1
A22	IO49PDB1V2
A23	IO50PDB1V2
A24	GBC1/IO55PDB1V3
A25	GND
A26	GND
AA1	IO174PDB6V0
AA2	IO171PDB6V0
AA3	GEA1/IO167PPB6V0
AA4	GEC0/IO169NPB6V0
AA5	VCOMPLE
AA6	GND
AA7	IO165NDB5V3
AA8	GEB2/IO165PDB5V3
AA9	IO163PDB5V3
AA10	IO159NDB5V3

FG676	
Pin Number	A3PE1500 Function
AA11	IO153NDB5V2
AA12	IO147NDB5V1
AA13	IO139NDB5V0
AA14	IO137NDB5V0
AA15	IO123NDB4V1
AA16	IO123PDB4V1
AA17	IO117NDB4V0
AA18	IO117PDB4V0
AA19	GDB2/IO112PDB4V0
AA20	GNDQ
AA21	TDO
AA22	GND
AA23	GND
AA24	IO102NDB3V1
AA25	IO102PDB3V1
AA26	IO98NDB3V1
AB1	IO174NDB6V0
AB2	IO171NDB6V0
AB3	GEB1/IO168PPB6V0
AB4	GEA0/IO167NPB6V0
AB5	VCCPLE
AB6	GND
AB7	GND
AB8	IO156NDB5V2
AB9	IO156PDB5V2
AB10	IO150PDB5V1
AB11	IO155PDB5V2
AB12	IO142PDB5V0
AB13	IO135NDB5V0
AB14	IO135PDB5V0
AB15	IO132PDB4V2
AB16	IO129PDB4V2
AB17	IO121PDB4V1
AB18	IO119NDB4V1
AB19	IO112NDB4V0
AB20	VMV4

FG676	
Pin Number	A3PE1500 Function
AB21	TCK
AB22	TRST
AB23	GDC0/IO108NDB3V2
AB24	GDC1/IO108PDB3V2
AB25	IO104NDB3V2
AB26	IO104PDB3V2
AC1	IO170PDB6V0
AC2	GEB0/IO168NPB6V0
AC3	IO166NPB5V3
AC4	GNDQ
AC5	GND
AC6	IO160PDB5V3
AC7	IO161PDB5V3
AC8	IO154PDB5V2
AC9	GND
AC10	IO150NDB5V1
AC11	IO155NDB5V2
AC12	IO142NDB5V0
AC13	IO138NDB5V0
AC14	IO138PDB5V0
AC15	IO132NDB4V2
AC16	IO129NDB4V2
AC17	IO121NDB4V1
AC18	IO119PDB4V1
AC19	IO118NDB4V0
AC20	IO118PDB4V0
AC21	IO114PPB4V0
AC22	TMS
AC23	VJTAG
AC24	VMV3
AC25	IO106NDB3V2
AC26	IO106PDB3V2
AD1	IO170NDB6V0
AD2	GEA2/IO166PPB5V3
AD3	VMV5
AD4	GEC2/IO164PDB5V3

Revision	Changes	Page
Advance v0.5 (continued)	The "RESET" section was updated.	2-25
	The "RESET" section was updated.	2-27
	The "Introduction" of the "Introduction" section was updated.	2-28
	PCI-X 3.3 V was added to the Compatible Standards for 3.3 V in Table 2-11 • VCCI Voltages and Compatible Standards	2-29
	Table 2-35 • ProASIC3E I/O Features was updated.	2-54
	The "Double Data Rate (DDR) Support" section was updated to include information concerning implementation of the feature.	2-32
	The "Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) Protection" section was updated to include testing information.	2-35
	Level 3 and 4 descriptions were updated in Table 2-43 • I/O Hot-Swap and 5 V Input Tolerance Capabilities in ProASIC3 Devices.	2-64
	The notes in Table 2-45 • I/O Hot-Swap and 5 V Input Tolerance Capabilities in ProASIC3E Devices were updated.	2-64
	The "Simultaneous Switching Outputs (SSOs) and Printed Circuit Board Layout" section is new.	2-41
	A footnote was added to Table 2-37 • Maximum I/O Frequency for Single-Ended and Differential I/Os in All Banks in ProASIC3E Devices (maximum drive strength and high slew selected).	2-55
	Table 2-48 • ProASIC3E I/O Attributes vs. I/O Standard Applications	2-81
	Table 2-55 • ProASIC3 I/O Standards—SLEW and Output Drive (OUT_DRIVE) Settings	2-85
	The "x" was updated in the "Pin Descriptions" section.	2-50
	The "VCC Core Supply Voltage" pin description was updated.	2-50
	The "VMVx I/O Supply Voltage (quiet)" pin description was updated to include information concerning leaving the pin unconnected.	2-50
	EXTFB was removed from Figure 2-24 • ProASIC3E CCC Options.	2-24
	The CCC Output Peak-to-Peak Period Jitter F_{CCC_OUT} was updated in Table 2-13 • ProASIC3E CCC/PLL Specification.	2-30
	EXTFB was removed from Figure 2-27 • CCC/PLL Macro.	2-28
	The LVPECL specification in Table 2-45 • I/O Hot-Swap and 5 V Input Tolerance Capabilities in ProASIC3E Devices was updated.	2-64
	Table 2-15 • Levels of Hot-Swap Support was updated.	2-34
	The "Cold-Sparing Support" section was updated.	2-34
	"Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) Protection" section was updated.	2-35
	The VJTAG and I/O pin descriptions were updated in the "Pin Descriptions" section.	2-50
	The "VJTAG JTAG Supply Voltage" pin description was updated.	2-50
	The "VPUMP Programming Supply Voltage" pin description was updated to include information on what happens when the pin is tied to ground.	2-50