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Understanding Embedded - FPGAs (Field Programmable Gate Array)

Embedded - FPGAs, or Field Programmable Gate Arrays, are advanced integrated circuits that offer unparalleled flexibility and performance for digital systems. Unlike traditional fixed-function logic devices, FPGAs can be programmed and reprogrammed to execute a wide array of logical operations, enabling customized functionality tailored to specific applications. This reprogrammability allows developers to iterate designs quickly and implement complex functions without the need for custom hardware.

Applications of Embedded - FPGAs

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

Details	
Product Status	Obsolete
Number of LABs/CLBs	451
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	-
Total RAM Bits	-
Number of I/O	72
Number of Gates	2500
Voltage - Supply	4.5V ~ 5.5V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 70°C (TA)
Package / Case	84-LCC (J-Lead)
Supplier Device Package	84-PLCC (29.31x29.31)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microsemi/a1225a-1plg84c

Ordering Information

A1280 A – 1 PG G 176 C

- Application (Temperature Range)
  - C = Commercial (0 to +70°C)
  - I = Industrial (–40 to +85°C)
  - M = Military (–55 to +125°C)
  - B = MIL-STD-883
- Package Lead Count
- Lead-Free Packaging
  - Blank = Standard Packaging
  - G = RoHS Compliant Packaging
- Package Type
  - PL = Plastic J-Leaded Chip Carrier
  - PQ = Plastic Quad Flat Pack
  - CQ = Ceramic Quad Flat Pack
  - PG = Ceramic Pin Grid Array
  - TQ = Thin (1.4 mm) Quad Flat Pack
  - VQ = Very Thin (1.0 mm) Quad Flat Pack
- Speed Grade
  - Blank = Standard Speed
  - –1 = Approximately 15% faster than Standard
  - –2 = Approximately 25% faster than Standard
- Die Revision
  - A = 1.0 µm CMOS Process
- Part Number
  - A1225 = 2,500 Gates
  - A1240 = 4,000 Gates
  - A1280 = 8,000 Gates

1 – ACT 2 Family Overview

General Description

The ACT 2 family represents Actel's second generation of field programmable gate arrays (FPGAs). The ACT 2 family presents a two-module architecture, consisting of C-modules and S-modules. These modules are optimized for both combinatorial and sequential designs. Based on Actel's patented channeled array architecture, the ACT 2 family provides significant enhancements to gate density and performance while maintaining downward compatibility with the ACT 1 design environment and upward compatibility with the ACT 3 design environment. The devices are implemented in silicon gate, 1.0-µm, two-level metal CMOS, and employ Actel's PLICE® antifuse technology. This revolutionary architecture offers gate array design flexibility, high performance, and fast time-to-production with user programming. The ACT 2 family is supported by the Designer and Designer Advantage Systems, which offers automatic pin assignment, validation of electrical and design rules, automatic placement and routing, timing analysis, user programming, and diagnostic probe capabilities. The systems are supported on the following platforms: 386/486™ PC, Sun™, and HP™ workstations. The systems provide CAE interfaces to the following design environments: Cadence, Viewlogic®, Mentor Graphics®, and OrCAD™.

2 – Detailed Specifications

Operating Conditions

Table 2-1 • **Absolute Maximum Ratings[1]**

Symbol	Parameter	Limits	Units
VCC	DC supply voltage	–0.5 to +7.0	V
VI	Input voltage	–0.5 to VCC + 0.5	V
VO	Output voltage	–0.5 to VCC + 0.5	V
IIO	I/O source sink current[2]	±20	mA
T_{STG}	Storage temperature	–65 to +150	°C

Notes:

1. *Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to absolute maximum rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability. Device should not be operated outside the recommended operating conditions.*
2. *Device inputs are normally high impedance and draw extremely low current. However, when input voltage is greater than VCC + 0.5 V for less than GND –0.5 V, the internal protection diodes will be forward biased and can draw excessive current.*

Table 2-2 • **Recommended Operating Conditions**

Parameter	Commercial	Industrial	Military	Units
Temperature range*	0 to +70	–40 to +85	–55 to +125	°C
Power supply tolerance	±5	±10	±10	%VCC

*Note: *Ambient temperature (T_A) is used for commercial and industrial; case temperature (T_C) is used for military.*

Table 2-3 • **Electrical Specifications**

Symbol	Parameter	Commercial		Industrial		Military		Units
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
VOH[1]	(IOH = –10 mA)[2]	2.4	–	–	–	–	–	V
	(IOH = –6 mA)	3.84	–	–	–	–	–	V
	(IOH = –4 mA)	–	–	3.7	–	3.7	–	V
VOL[1]	(IOL = 10 mA)[2]	–	0.5	–	–	–	–	V
	(IOL = 6 mA)	–	0.33	–	0.40	–	0.40	V
VIL		–0.3	0.8	–0.3	0.8	–0.3	0.8	V
VIH		2.0	VCC + 0.3	2.0	VCC + 0.3	2.0	VCC + 0.3	V
Input Transition Time t_R, t_F[2]		–	500	–	500	–	500	ns
C_{IO} I/O capacitance[2,3]		–	10	–	10	–	10	pF
Standby Current, ICC[4] (typical = 1 mA)		–	2	–	10	–	20	mA
Leakage Current[5]		–10	+10	–10	+10	–10	+10	µA
ICC(D)	Dynamic VCC supply current. See the Power Dissipation section.							

Notes:

1. *Only one output tested at a time. VCC = minimum.*
2. *Not tested, for information only.*
3. *Includes worst-case PG176 package capacitance. VOUT = 0 V, f = 1 MHz*
4. *All outputs unloaded. All inputs = VCC or GND, typical ICC = 1 mA. ICC limit includes IPP and ISV during normal operations.*
5. *VOUT, VIN = VCC or GND.*

Parameter Measurement

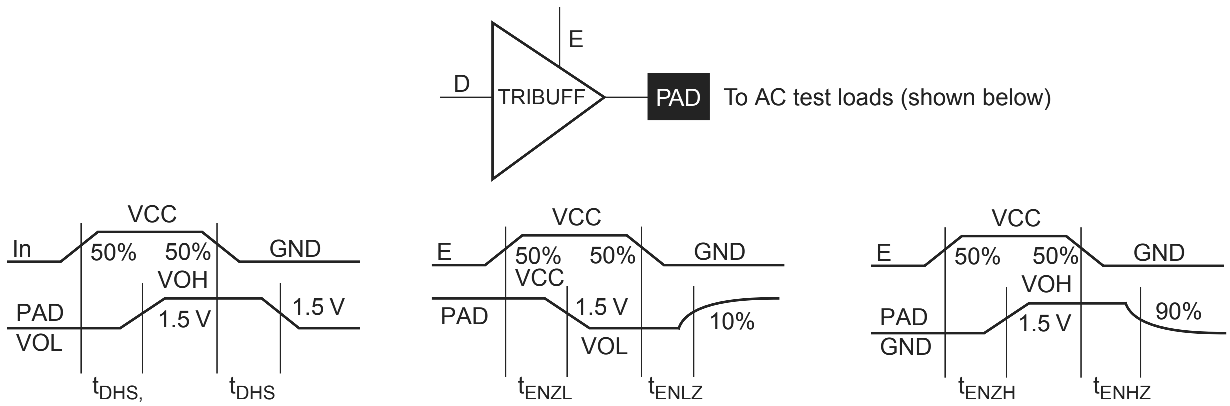


Figure 2-2 • **Output Buffer Delays**

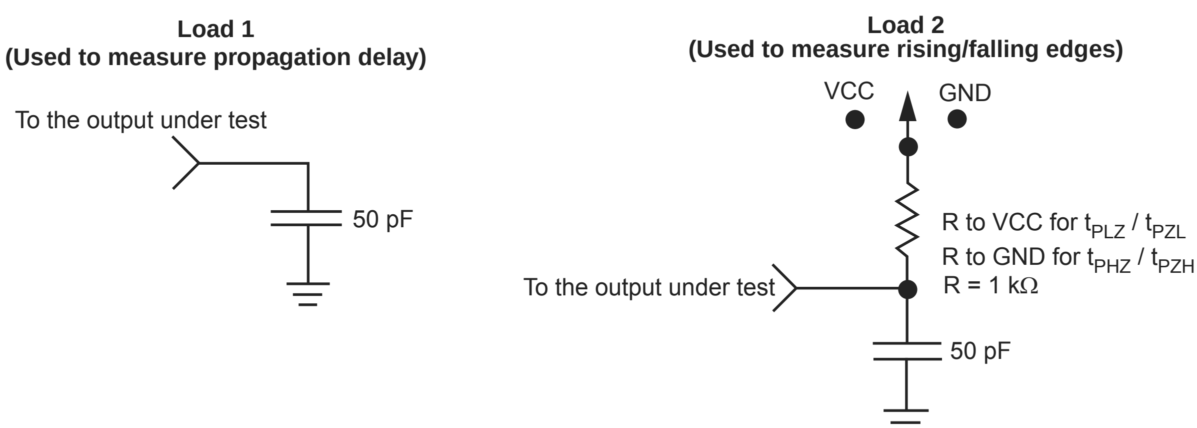


Figure 2-3 • **AC Test Loads**

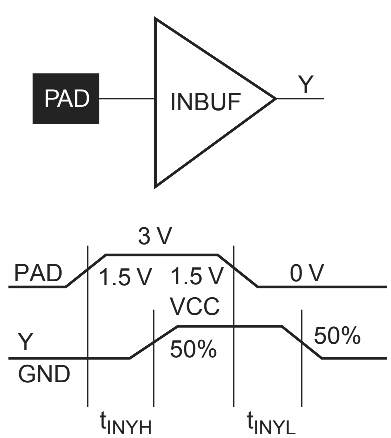


Figure 2-4 • **Input Buffer Delays**

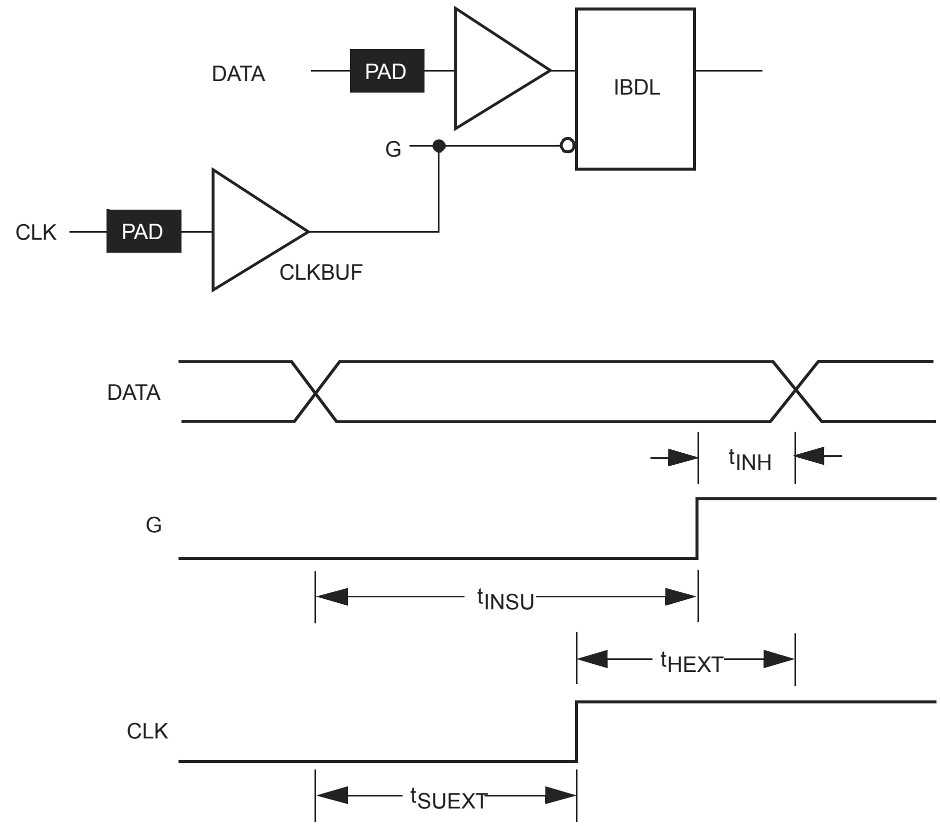


Figure 2-7 • **Input Buffer Latches**

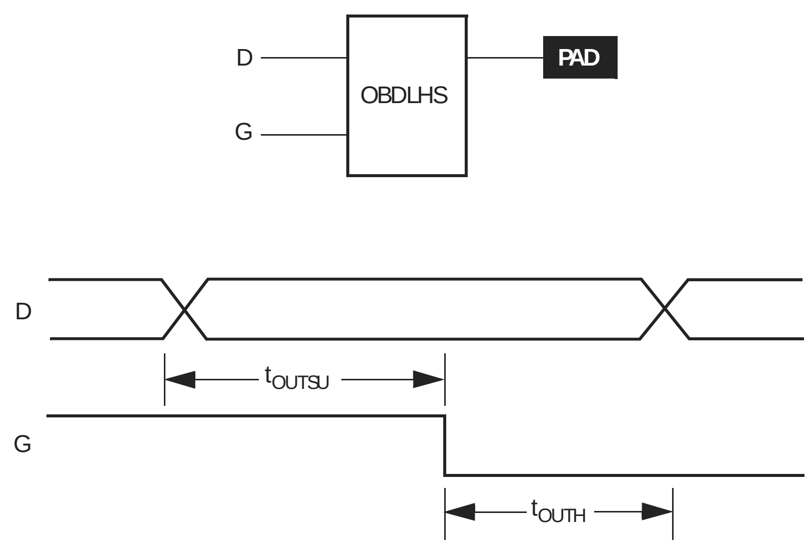


Figure 2-8 • **Output Buffer Latches**

Timing Derating Factor (Temperature and Voltage)

Table 2-9 • **Timing Derating Factor (Temperature and Voltage)**

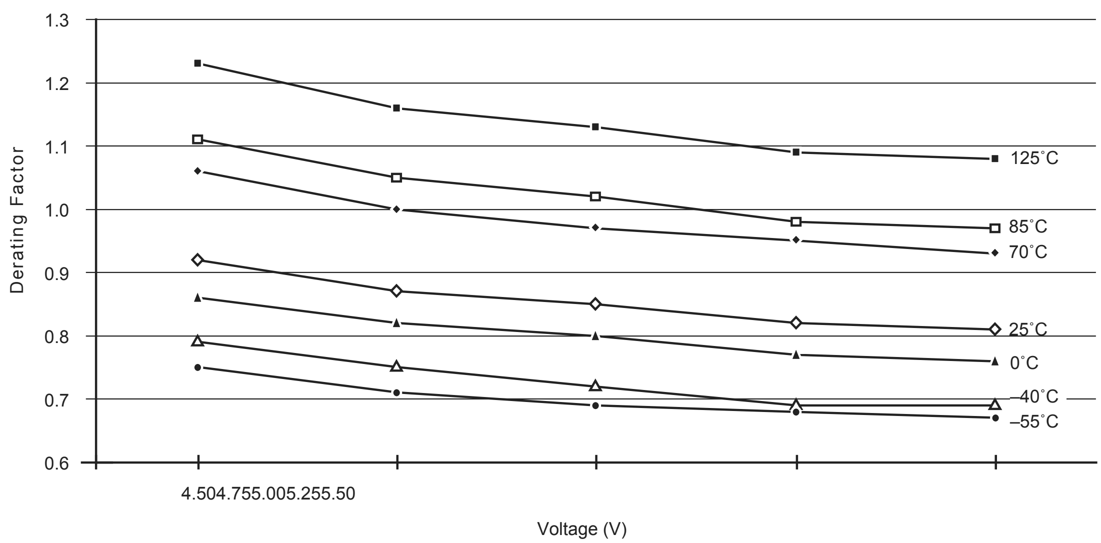
(Commercial Minimum/Maximum Specification) x	Industrial		Military	
	Min.	**Max.**	**Min.**	Max.
	0.69	1.11	0.67	1.23

Table 2-10 **• Timing Derating Factor for Designs at Typical Temperature (T_J = 25°C) and Voltage (5.0 V)**

(Commercial Maximum Specification) x	0.85

Table 2-11 **• Temperature and Voltage Derating Factors (normalized to Worst-Case Commercial, TJ = 4.75 V, 70°C)**

	–55	**–40**	**0**	**25**	**70**	**85**	**125**
4.50	0.75	0.79	0.86	0.92	1.06	1.11	1.23
4.75	0.71	0.75	0.82	0.87	1.00	1.05	1.13
5.00	0.69	0.72	0.80	0.85	0.97	1.02	1.13
5.25	0.68	0.69	0.77	0.82	0.95	0.98	1.09
5.50	0.67	0.69	0.76	0.81	0.93	0.97	1.08



Note: This derating factor applies to all routing and propagation delays.

Figure 2-9 • **Junction Temperature and Voltage Derating Curves (normalized to Worst-Case Commercial, T_J = 4.75 V, 70°C)**

A1225A Timing Characteristics

***Table 2-12* • A1225A Worst-Case Commercial Conditions, VCC = 4.75 V, T_J = 70°C**

Logic Module Propagation Delays[1]		–2 Speed[3]		–1 Speed		Std. Speed		Units
Parameter/Description		**Min.**	**Max.**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Min.**	**Max.**	
t_{PD1}	Single Module		3.8		4.3		5.0	ns
t_{CO}	Sequential Clock to Q		3.8		4.3		5.0	ns
t_{GO}	Latch G to Q		3.8		4.3		5.0	ns
t_{RS}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Reset to Q		3.8		4.3		5.0	ns
Predicted Routing Delays[2]								
t_{RD1}	FO = 1 Routing Delay		1.1		1.2		1.4	ns
t_{RD2}	FO = 2 Routing Delay		1.7		1.9		2.2	ns
t_{RD3}	FO = 3 Routing Delay		2.3		2.6		3.0	ns
t_{RD4}	FO = 4 Routing Delay		2.8		3.1		3.7	ns
t_{RD8}	FO = 8 Routing Delay		4.4		4.9		5.8	ns
Sequential Timing Characteristics[3,4]								
t_{SUD}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Data Input Setup	0.4		0.4		0.5		ns
t_{HD}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Data Input Hold	0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t_{SUENA}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Enable Setup	0.8		0.9		1.0		ns
t_{HENA}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Enable Hold	0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t_{WCLKA}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Clock Active Pulse Width	4.5		5.0		6.0		ns
t_{WASYN}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Clock Asynchronous Pulse Width	4.5		5.0		6.0		ns
t_A	Flip-Flop Clock Input Period	9.4		11.0		13.0		ns
t_{INH}	Input Buffer Latch Hold	0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t_{INSU}	Input Buffer Latch Setup	0.4		0.4		0.5		ns
t_{OUTH}	Output Buffer Latch Hold	0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t_{OUTSU}	Output Buffer Latch Setup	0.4		0.4		0.5		ns
f_{MAX}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Clock Frequency		105.0		90.0		75.0	MHz

Notes:

1. *For dual-module macros, use $t_{PD1} + t_{RD1} + t_{PDn}$, $t_{CO} + t_{RD1} + t_{PDn}$, or $t_{PD1} + t_{RD1} + t_{SUD}$—whichever is appropriate.*
2. *Routing delays are for typical designs across worst-case operating conditions. These parameters should be used for estimating device performance. Post-route timing analysis or simulation is required to determine actual worst-case performance. Post-route timing is based on actual routing delay measurements performed on the device prior to shipment.*
3. *Data applies to macros based on the S-module. Timing parameters for sequential macros constructed from C-modules can be obtained from the DirectTime Analyzer utility.*
4. *Setup and hold timing parameters for the Input Buffer Latch are defined with respect to the PAD and the D input. External setup/hold timing parameters must account for delay from an external PAD signal to the G inputs. Delay from an external PAD signal to the G input subtracts (adds) to the internal setup (hold) time.*

A1240A Timing Characteristics

Table 2-15 **• A1240A Worst-Case Commercial Conditions, VCC = 4.75 V, T_J = 70°C**

Logic Module Propagation Delays[1]		–2 Speed[3]		–1 Speed		Std. Speed		Units
Parameter/Description		**Min.**	**Max.**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Min.**	**Max.**	
t_{PD1}	Single Module		3.8		4.3		5.0	ns
t_{CO}	Sequential Clock to Q		3.8		4.3		5.0	ns
t_{GO}	Latch G to Q		3.8		4.3		5.0	ns
t_{RS}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Reset to Q		3.8		4.3		5.0	ns
Predicted Routing Delays[2]								
t_{RD1}	FO = 1 Routing Delay		1.4		1.5		1.8	ns
t_{RD2}	FO = 2 Routing Delay		1.7		2.0		2.3	ns
t_{RD3}	FO = 3 Routing Delay		2.3		2.6		3.0	ns
t_{RD4}	FO = 4 Routing Delay		3.1		3.5		4.1	ns
t_{RD8}	FO = 8 Routing Delay		4.7		5.4		6.3	ns
Sequential Timing Characteristics[3,4]								
t_{SUD}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Data Input Setup	0.4		0.4		0.5		ns
t_{HD}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Data Input Hold	0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t_{SUENA}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Enable Setup	0.8		0.9		1.0		ns
t_{HENA}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Enable Hold	0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t_{WCLKA}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Clock Active Pulse Width	4.5		6.0		6.5		ns
t_{WASYN}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Clock Asynchronous Pulse Width	4.5		6.0		6.5		ns
t_A	Flip-Flop Clock Input Period	9.8		12.0		15.0		ns
t_{INH}	Input Buffer Latch Hold	0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t_{INSU}	Input Buffer Latch Setup	0.4		0.4		0.5		ns
t_{OUTH}	Output Buffer Latch Hold	0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t_{OUTSU}	Output Buffer Latch Setup	0.4		0.4		0.5		ns
f_{MAX}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Clock Frequency		100.0		80.0		66.0	MHz

Notes:

1. *For dual-module macros, use $t_{PD1} + t_{RD1} + t_{PDn}$, $t_{CO} + t_{RD1} + t_{PDn}$, or $t_{PD1} + t_{RD1} + t_{SUD}$—whichever is appropriate.*
2. *Routing delays are for typical designs across worst-case operating conditions. These parameters should be used for estimating device performance. Post-route timing analysis or simulation is required to determine actual worst-case performance. Post-route timing is based on actual routing delay measurements performed on the device prior to shipment.*
3. *Data applies to macros based on the S-module. Timing parameters for sequential macros constructed from C-modules can be obtained from the DirectTime Analyzer utility.*
4. *Setup and hold timing parameters for the Input Buffer Latch are defined with respect to the PAD and the D input. External setup/hold timing parameters must account for delay from an external PAD signal to the G inputs. Delay from an external PAD signal to the G input subtracts (adds) to the internal setup (hold) time.*

A1240A Timing Characteristics (continued)

Table 2-17 **• A1240A Worst-Case Commercial Conditions, VCC = 4.75 V, T_J = 70°C**

TTL Output Module Timing[1]		–2 Speed		–1 Speed		Std. Speed		Units
Parameter/Description		**Min.**	**Max.**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Min.**	**Max.**	
t_{DLH}	Data to Pad High		8.0		9.0		10.6	ns
t_{DHL}	Data to Pad Low		10.1		11.4		13.4	ns
t_{ENZH}	Enable Pad Z to High		8.9		10.0		11.8	ns
t_{ENZL}	Enable Pad Z to Low		11.7		13.2		15.5	ns
t_{ENHZ}	Enable Pad High to Z		7.1		8.0		9.4	ns
t_{ENLZ}	Enable Pad Low to Z		8.4		9.5		11.1	ns
t_{GLH}	G to Pad High		9.0		10.2		11.9	ns
t_{GHL}	G to Pad Low		11.2		12.7		14.9	ns
d_{TLH}	Delta Low to High		0.07		0.08		0.09	ns/pF
d_{THL}	Delta High to Low		0.12		0.13		0.16	ns/pF
CMOS Output Module Timing[1]								
t_{DLH}	Data to Pad High		10.2		11.5		13.5	ns
t_{DHL}	Data to Pad Low		8.4		9.6		11.2	ns
t_{ENZH}	Enable Pad Z to High		8.9		10.0		11.8	ns
t_{ENZL}	Enable Pad Z to Low		11.7		13.2		15.5	ns
t_{ENHZ}	Enable Pad High to Z		7.1		8.0		9.4	ns
t_{ENLZ}	Enable Pad Low to Z		8.4		9.5		11.1	ns
t_{GLH}	G to Pad High		9.0		10.2		11.9	ns
t_{GHL}	G to Pad Low		11.2		12.7		14.9	ns
d_{TLH}	Delta Low to High		0.12		0.13		0.16	ns/pF
d_{THL}	Delta High to Low		0.09		0.10		0.12	ns/pF

Notes:

1. *Delays based on 50 pF loading.*
2. *SSO information can be found at www.microsemi.com/soc/techdocs/appnotes/board_consideration.aspx.*

A1280A Timing Characteristics

***Table 2-18* • A1280A Worst-Case Commercial Conditions, VCC = 4.75 V, T_J = 70°C**

Logic Module Propagation Delays[1]		–2 Speed[3]		–1 Speed		Std. Speed		Units
Parameter/Description		**Min.**	**Max.**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Min.**	**Max.**	
t_{PD1}	Single Module		3.8		4.3		5.0	ns
t_{CO}	Sequential Clock to Q		3.8		4.3		5.0	ns
t_{GO}	Latch G to Q		3.8		4.3		5.0	ns
t_{RS}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Reset to Q		3.8		4.3		5.0	ns
Predicted Routing Delays[2]								
t_{RD1}	FO = 1 Routing Delay		1.7		2.0		2.3	ns
t_{RD2}	FO = 2 Routing Delay		2.5		2.8		3.3	ns
t_{RD3}	FO = 3 Routing Delay		3.0		3.4		4.0	ns
t_{RD4}	FO = 4 Routing Delay		3.7		4.2		4.9	ns
t_{RD8}	FO = 8 Routing Delay		6.7		7.5		8.8	ns
Sequential Timing Characteristics[3,4]								
t_{SUD}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Data Input Setup	0.4		0.4		0.5		ns
t_{HD}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Data Input Hold	0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t_{SUENA}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Enable Setup	0.8		0.9		1.0		ns
t_{HENA}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Enable Hold	0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t_{WCLKA}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Clock Active Pulse Width	5.5		6.0		7.0		ns
t_{WASYN}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Clock Asynchronous Pulse Width	5.5		6.0		7.0		ns
t_A	Flip-Flop Clock Input Period	11.7		13.3		18.0		ns
t_{INH}	Input Buffer Latch Hold	0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t_{INSU}	Input Buffer Latch Setup	0.4		0.4		0.5		ns
t_{OUTH}	Output Buffer Latch Hold	0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
t_{OUTSU}	Output Buffer Latch Setup	0.4		0.4		0.5		ns
f_{MAX}	Flip-Flop (Latch) Clock Frequency		85.0		75.0		50.0	MHz

Notes:

1. *For dual-module macros, use $t_{PD1} + t_{RD1} + t_{PDn}$, $t_{CO} + t_{RD1} + t_{PDn}$, or $t_{PD1} + t_{RD1} + t_{SUD}$—whichever is appropriate.*
2. *Routing delays are for typical designs across worst-case operating conditions. These parameters should be used for estimating device performance. Post-route timing analysis or simulation is required to determine actual worst-case performance. Post-route timing is based on actual routing delay measurements performed on the device prior to shipment.*
3. *Data applies to macros based on the S-module. Timing parameters for sequential macros constructed from C-modules can be obtained from the DirectTime Analyzer utility.*
4. *Setup and hold timing parameters for the Input Buffer Latch are defined with respect to the PAD and the D input. External setup/hold timing parameters must account for delay from an external PAD signal to the G inputs. Delay from an external PAD signal to the G input subtracts (adds) to the internal setup (hold) time.*

Pin Descriptions

CLKA Clock A (Input)

TTL Clock input for clock distribution networks. The Clock input is buffered prior to clocking the logic modules. This pin can also be used as an I/O.

CLKB Clock B (Input)

TTL Clock input for clock distribution networks. The Clock input is buffered prior to clocking the logic modules. This pin can also be used as an I/O.

DCLK Diagnostic Clock (Input)

TTL Clock input for diagnostic probe and device programming. DCLK is active when the MODE pin is High. This pin functions as an I/O when the MODE pin is Low.

GND Ground

Low supply voltage.

I/O Input/Output (Input, Output)

The I/O pin functions as an input, output, three-state, or bidirectional buffer. Input and output levels are compatible with standard TTL and CMOS specifications. Unused I/O pins are automatically driven Low by the ALS software.

MODE Mode (Input)

The MODE pin controls the use of multifunction pins (DCLK, PRA, PRB, SDI). When the MODE pin is High, the special functions are active. When the MODE pin is Low, the pins function as I/Os. To provide Actionprobe capability, the MODE pin should be terminated to GND through a 10K resistor so that the MODE pin can be pulled High when required.

NC No Connection

This pin is not connected to circuitry within the device.

PRA Probe A (Output)

The Probe A pin is used to output data from any user-defined design node within the device. This independent diagnostic pin can be used in conjunction with the Probe B pin to allow real-time diagnostic output of any signal path within the device. The Probe A pin can be used as a user-defined I/O when debugging has been completed. The pin’s probe capabilities can be permanently disabled to protect programmed design confidentiality. PRA is active when the MODE pin is High. This pin functions as an I/O when the MODE pin is Low.

PRB Probe B (Output)

The Probe B pin is used to output data from any user-defined design node within the device. This independent diagnostic pin can be used in conjunction with the Probe A pin to allow real-time diagnostic output of any signal path within the device. The Probe B pin can be used as a user-defined I/O when debugging has been completed. The pin’s probe capabilities can be permanently disabled to protect programmed design confidentiality. PRB is active when the MODE pin is High. This pin functions as an I/O when the MODE pin is Low.

SDI Serial Data Input (Input)

Serial data input for diagnostic probe and device programming. SDI is active when the MODE pin is High. This pin functions as an I/O when the MODE pin is Low.

SDO Serial Data Output (Output)

Serial data output for diagnostic probe. SDO is active when the MODE pin is High. This pin functions as an I/O when the MODE pin is Low.

VCC 5.0 V Supply Voltage

High supply voltage.

PL84			
Pin Number	**A1225A Function**	**A1240A Function**	**A1280A Function**
2	CLKB, I/O	CLKB, I/O	CLKB, I/O
4	PRB, I/O	PRB, I/O	PRB, I/O
6	GND	GND	GND
10	DCLK, I/O	DCLK, I/O	DCLK, I/O
12	MODE	MODE	MODE
22	VCC	VCC	VCC
23	VCC	VCC	VCC
28	GND	GND	GND
43	VCC	VCC	VCC
49	GND	GND	GND
52	SDO	SDO	SDO
63	GND	GND	GND
64	VCC	VCC	VCC
65	VCC	VCC	VCC
70	GND	GND	GND
76	SDI, I/O	SDI, I/O	SDI, I/O
81	PRA, I/O	PRA, I/O	PRA, I/O
83	CLKA, I/O	CLKA, I/O	CLKA, I/O
84	VCC	VCC	VCC

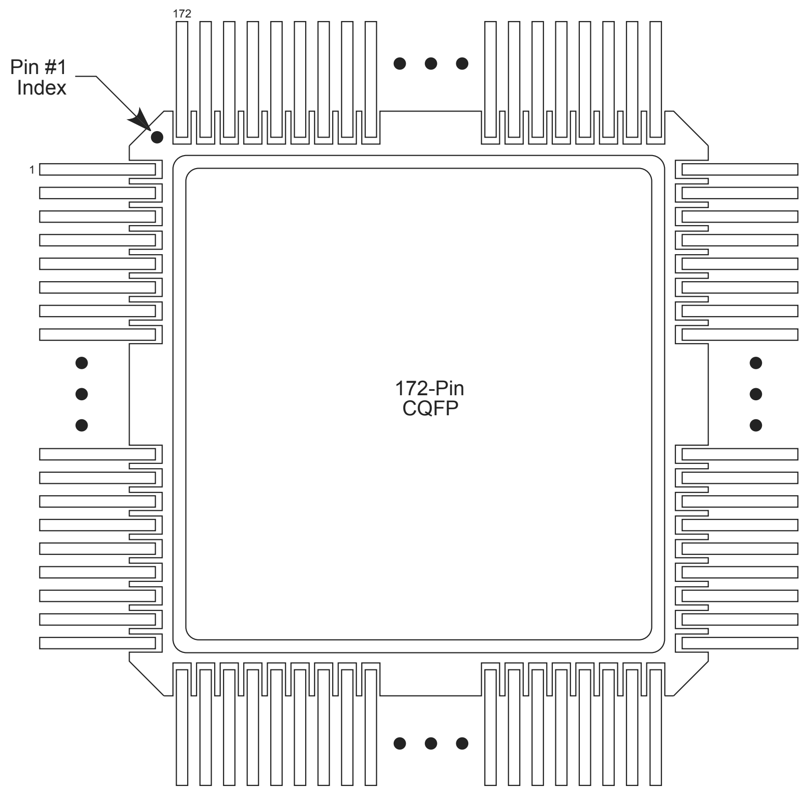
Notes:

1. All unlisted pin numbers are user I/Os.
2. MODE pin should be terminated to GND through a 10K resistor to enable Actionprobe usage; otherwise it can be terminated directly to GND.

TQ176		
Pin Number	A1240A Function	A1280A Function
1	GND	GND
2	MODE	MODE
8	NC	NC
10	NC	I/O
11	NC	I/O
13	NC	VCC
18	GND	GND
19	NC	I/O
20	NC	I/O
22	NC	I/O
23	GND	GND
24	NC	VCC
25	VCC	VCC
26	NC	I/O
27	NC	I/O
28	VCC	VCC
29	NC	I/O
33	NC	NC
37	NC	I/O
38	NC	NC
45	GND	GND
52	NC	VCC
54	NC	I/O
55	NC	I/O
57	NC	NC
61	NC	I/O
64	NC	I/O
66	NC	I/O
67	GND	GND
68	VCC	VCC
74	NC	I/O
77	NC	NC
78	NC	I/O
80	NC	I/O

TQ176		
Pin Number	A1240A Function	A1280A Function
82	NC	VCC
86	NC	I/O
87	SDO	SDO
89	GND	GND
96	NC	I/O
97	NC	I/O
101	NC	NC
103	NC	I/O
106	GND	GND
107	NC	I/O
108	NC	I/O
109	GND	GND
110	VCC	VCC
111	GND	GND
112	VCC	VCC
113	VCC	VCC
114	NC	I/O
115	NC	I/O
116	NC	VCC
121	NC	NC
124	NC	I/O
125	NC	I/O
126	NC	NC
133	GND	GND
135	SDI, I/O	SDI, I/O
136	NC	I/O
140	NC	VCC
143	NC	I/O
144	NC	I/O
145	NC	NC
147	NC	I/O
151	NC	I/O
152	PRA, I/O	PRA, I/O
154	CLKA, I/O	CLKA, I/O

CQ172



Note

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

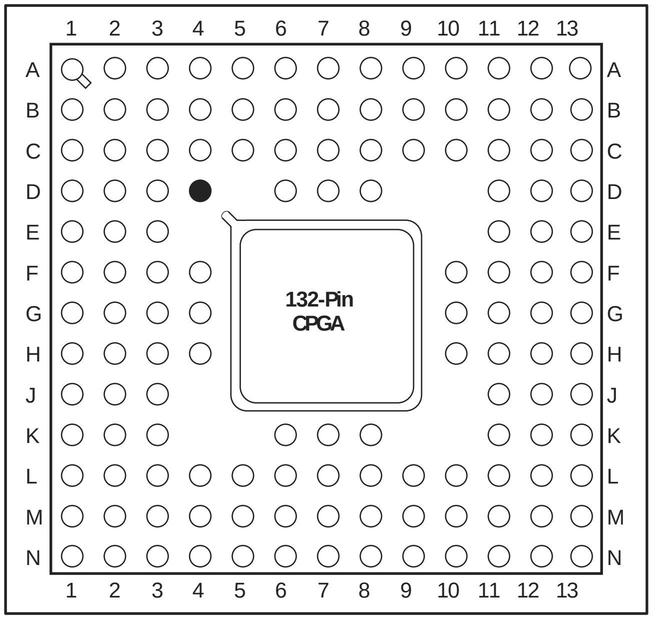
PG100	
Pin Number	**A1225A Function**
A4	PRB, I/O
A7	PRA, I/O
B6	VCC
C2	MODE
C3	DCLK, I/O
C5	GND
C6	CLKA, I/O
C7	GND
C8	SDI, I/O
D6	CLKB, I/O
D10	GND
E3	GND

PG100	
Pin Number	**A1225A Function**
E11	VCC
F3	VCC
F9	VCC
F10	VCC
F11	GND
G1	VCC
G3	GND
G9	GND
J5	GND
J7	GND
J9	SDO
K6	VCC

Notes:

1. All unlisted pin numbers are user I/Os.
2. MODE pin should be terminated to GND through a 10K resistor to enable Actionprobe usage; otherwise it can be terminated directly to GND.

PG132



Orientation Pin

Note

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

4 – Datasheet Information

List of Changes

The following table lists critical changes that were made in each version of the datasheet.

Revision	Changes	Page
Revision 8 (January 2012)	The ACT 2 datasheet was formatted newly in the style used for current datasheets. The same information is present (other than noted in the list of changes for this revision) but divided into chapters.	N/A
	Package names used in Table 1 • ACT 2 Product Family Profile and throughout the document were revised to match standards given in *Package Mechanical Drawings* (SAR 27395).	I
	The description for SDO pins had earlier been removed from the datasheet and has now been included again, in the "Pin Descriptions" section (SAR 35819).	2-21
	SDO pin numbers had earlier been removed from package pin assignment tables in the datasheet, and have now been restored to the pin tables (SAR 35819).	3-2
Revision 7 (June 2006)	The "Ordering Information" section was revised to include RoHS information.	II
Revision 6 (December 2000)	In the "PG176" package, pin A3 was incorrectly assigned as CLKA, I/O. A3 is a user I/O. Pin A9 is CLKA, I/O.	3-21

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