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Understanding Embedded - FPGAs (Field Programmable Gate Array)

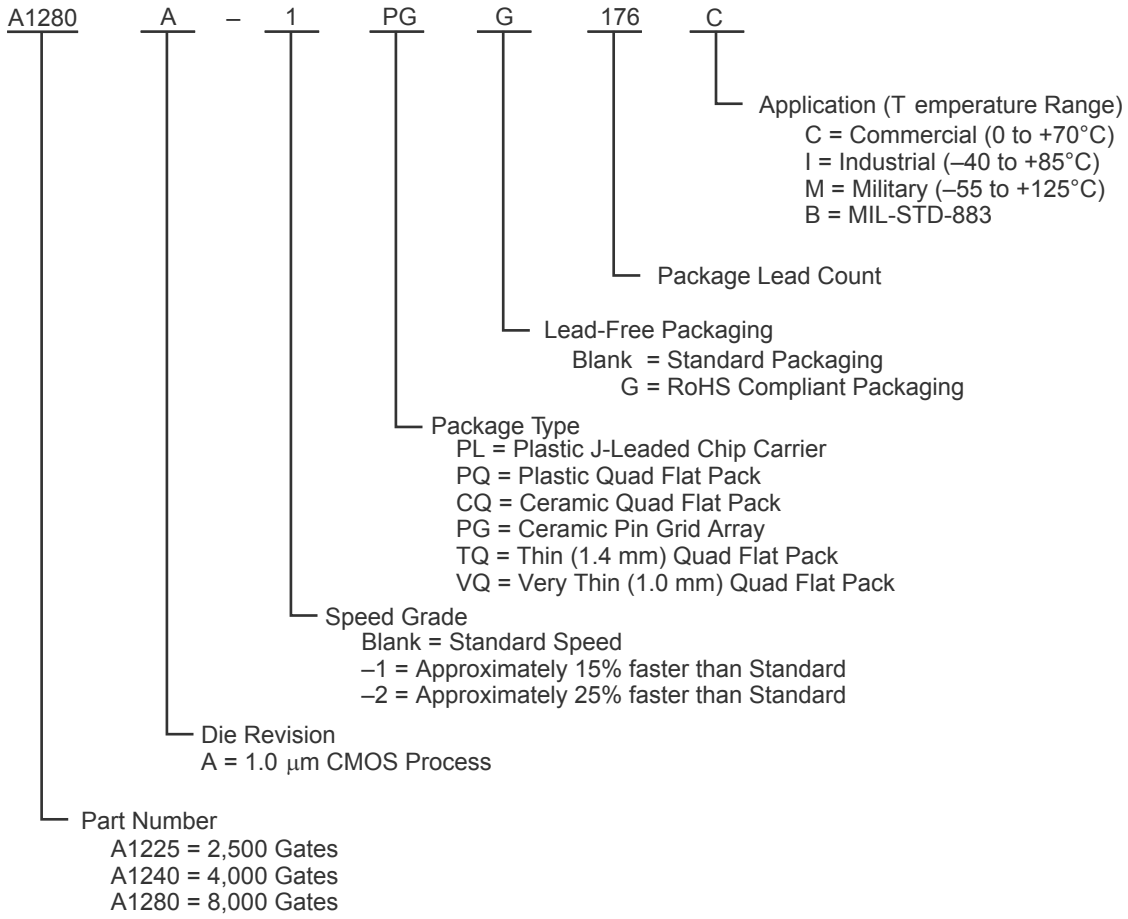
Embedded - FPGAs, or Field Programmable Gate Arrays, are advanced integrated circuits that offer unparalleled flexibility and performance for digital systems. Unlike traditional fixed-function logic devices, FPGAs can be programmed and reprogrammed to execute a wide array of logical operations, enabling 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	684
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	-
Total RAM Bits	-
Number of I/O	72
Number of Gates	4000
Voltage - Supply	4.5V ~ 5.5V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°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/a1240a-1pl84i

Ordering Information



Product Plan

Device/Package	Speed Grade[1]			Application[1]			
	Std.	–1	–2	C	I	M	B
A1225A Device							
84-Pin Plastic Leaded Chip Carrier (PL)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	–
100-Pin Plastic Quad Flatpack (PQ)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	–
100-Pin Very Thin Quad Flatpack (VQ)	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	–	–
100-Pin Ceramic Pin Grid Array (PG)	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	–	–
A1240A Device							
84-Pin Plastic Leaded Chip Carrier (PL)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	–
132-Pin Ceramic Pin Grid Array (PG)	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	✓	✓
144-Pin Plastic Quad Flat Pack (PQ)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	–
176-Pin Thin (1.4 mm) Quad Flat Pack (TQ)	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	–	–
A1280A Device							
160-Pin Plastic Quad Flatpack (PQ)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	–
172-Pin Ceramic Quad Flatpack (CQ)	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	✓	✓
176-Pin Ceramic Pin Grid Array (PG)	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	✓	✓
176-Pin Thin (1.4 mm) Quad Flat Pack (TQ)	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	–	–

Notes:

1. *Applications:*
   C = Commercial
   I = Industrial
   M = Military
   B = MIL-STD-883

   Availability:
   ✓ = Available
   P = Planned
   – = Not planned

   Speed Grade:
   –1 = Approx. 15% faster than Std.
   –2 = Approx. 25% faster than Std.

2. *Contact your Microsemi SoC Products Group sales representative for product availability.*

Device Resources

Device Series	Logic Modules	Gates	User I/Os									
			PG176	PG132	PG100	PQ160	PQ144	PQ100	PL84	CQ172	TQ176	VQ100
A1225A	451	2,500	–	–	83	–	–	83	72	–	–	83
A1240A	684	4,000	–	104	–	–	104	–	72	–	104	–
A1280A	1,232	8,000	140	–	–	125	–	–	72	140	140	–

Contact your local Microsemi SoC Products Group representative for device availability:
http://www.microsemi.com/soc/contact/default.aspx.

Static Power Component

Microsemi FPGAs have small static power components that result in lower power dissipation than PALs or PLDs. By integrating multiple PALs/PLDs into one FPGA, an even greater reduction in board-level power dissipation can be achieved.

The power due to standby current is typically a small component of the overall power. Standby power is calculated in Table 2-5 for commercial, worst case conditions.

Table 2-5 • **Standby Power Calculation**

ICC	VCC	Power
2 mA	5.25 V	10.5 mW

The static power dissipated by TTL loads depends on the number of outputs driving high or low and the DC load current. Again, this value is typically small. For instance, a 32-bit bus sinking 4 mA at 0.33 V will generate 42 mW with all outputs driving low, and 140 mW with all outputs driving high. The actual dissipation will average somewhere between as I/Os switch states with time.

Active Power Component

Power dissipation in CMOS devices is usually dominated by the active (dynamic) power dissipation. This component is frequency dependent, a function of the logic and the external I/O. Active power dissipation results from charging internal chip capacitances of the interconnect, unprogrammed antifuses, module inputs, and module outputs, plus external capacitance due to PC board traces and load device inputs.

An additional component of the active power dissipation is the totem-pole current in CMOS transistor pairs. The net effect can be associated with an equivalent capacitance that can be combined with frequency and voltage to represent active power dissipation.

Equivalent Capacitance

The power dissipated by a CMOS circuit can be expressed by EQ 3.

$$\text{Power } (\mu W) = C_{EQ} * VCC^2 * F \qquad \textit{EQ 3}$$

Where:

C_{EQ} is the equivalent capacitance expressed in pF.

VCC is the power supply in volts.

F is the switching frequency in MHz.

Equivalent capacitance is calculated by measuring ICC active at a specified frequency and voltage for each circuit component of interest. Measurements have been made over a range of frequencies at a fixed value of VCC. Equivalent capacitance is frequency independent so that the results may be used over a wide range of operating conditions. Equivalent capacitance values are shown in Table 2-6.

Table 2-6 • **CEQ Values for Microsemi FPGAs**

Item	CEQ Value
Modules (C_{EQM})	5.8
Input Buffers (C_{EQI})	12.9
Output Buffers (C_{EQO})	23.8
Routed Array Clock Buffer Loads (C_{EQCR})	3.9

Determining Average Switching Frequency

To determine the switching frequency for a design, you must have a detailed understanding of the data input values to the circuit. The following guidelines are meant to represent worst-case scenarios so that they can be generally used to predict the upper limits of power dissipation. These guidelines are given in Table 2-8.

Table 2-8 • **Guidelines for Predicting Power Dissipation**

Data	Value
Logic Modules (m)	80% of modules
Inputs switching (n)	# inputs/4
Outputs switching (p)	# output/4
First routed array clock loads (q1)	40% of sequential modules
Second routed array clock loads (q2)	40% of sequential modules
Load capacitance (C_L)	35 pF
Average logic module switching rate (f_m)	F/10
Average input switching rate (f_n)	F/5
Average output switching rate (f_p)	F/10
Average first routed array clock rate (f_{q1})	F
Average second routed array clock rate (f_{q2})	F/2

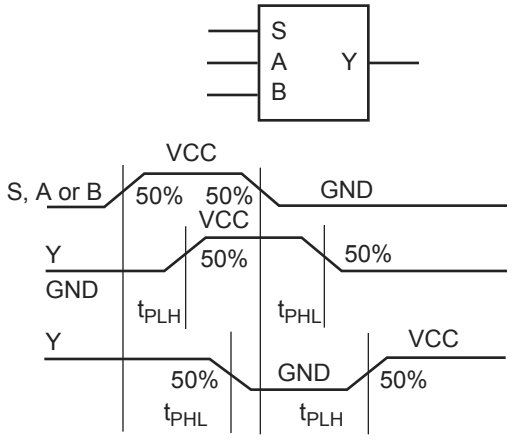
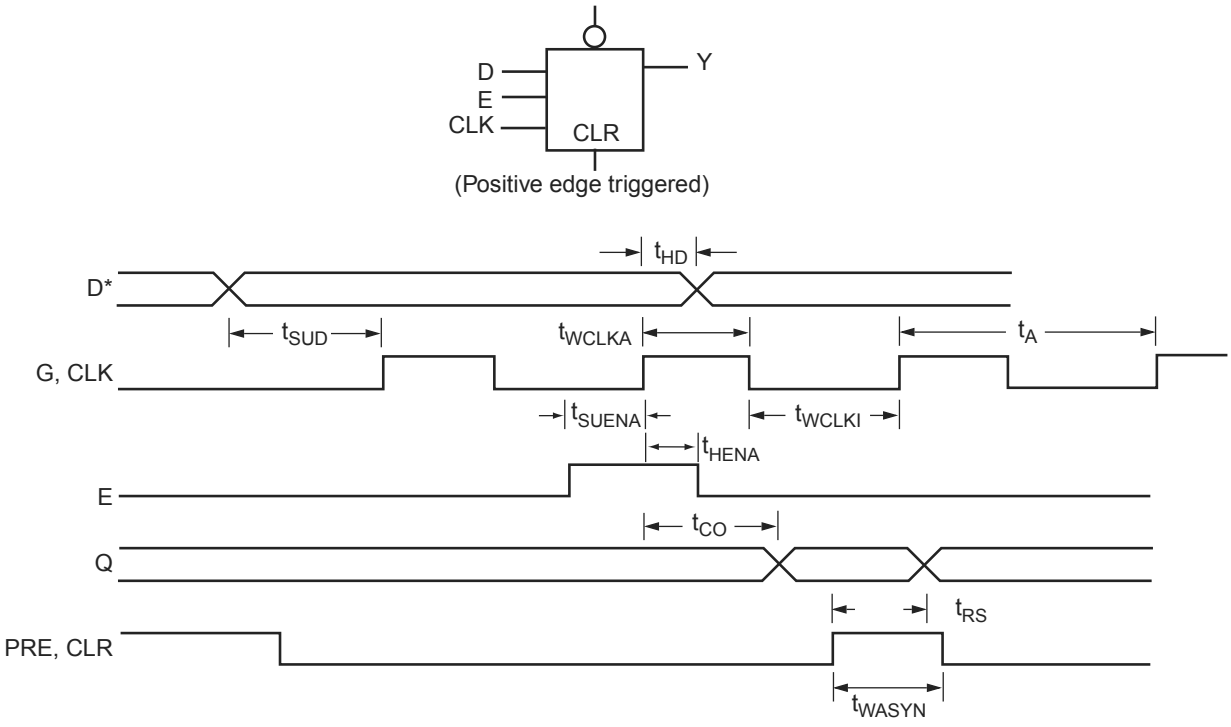


Figure 2-5 • **Module Delays**

Sequential Module Timing Characteristics



Note: D represents all data functions involving A, B, and S for multiplexed flip-flops.

Figure 2-6 • **Flip-Flops and Latches**

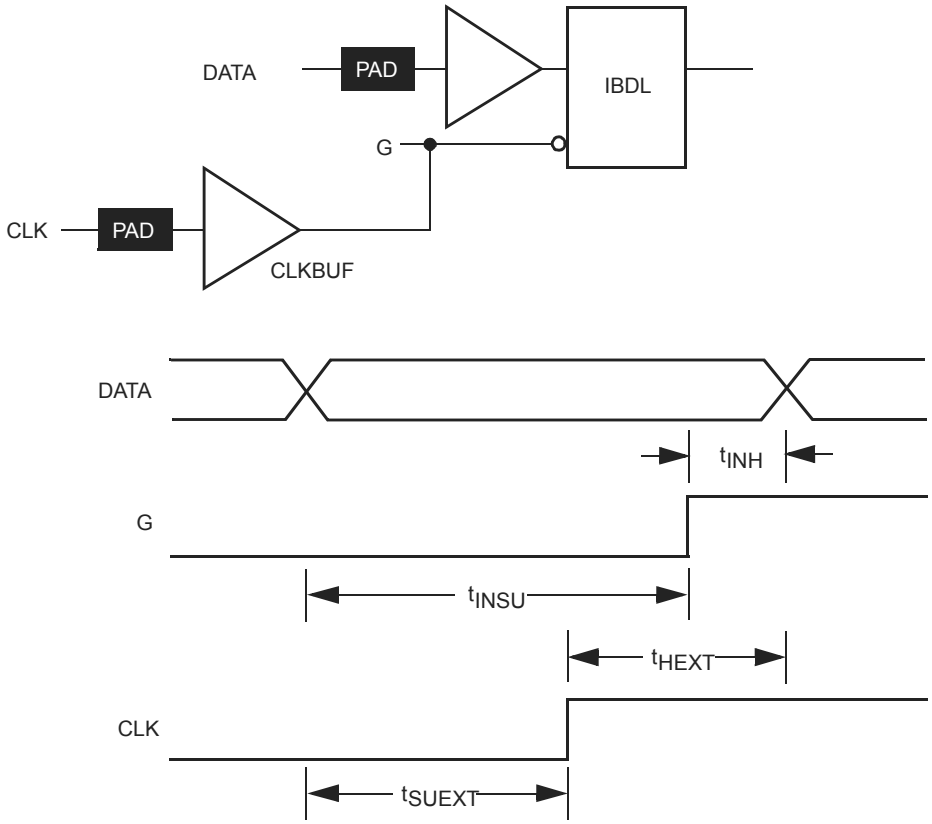


Figure 2-7 • **Input Buffer Latches**

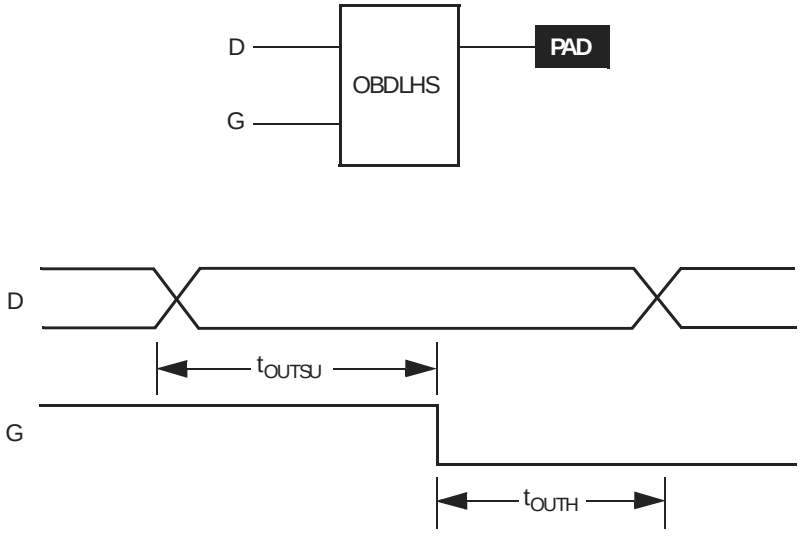


Figure 2-8 • **Output Buffer Latches**

Timing Derating Factor (Temperature and Voltage)

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

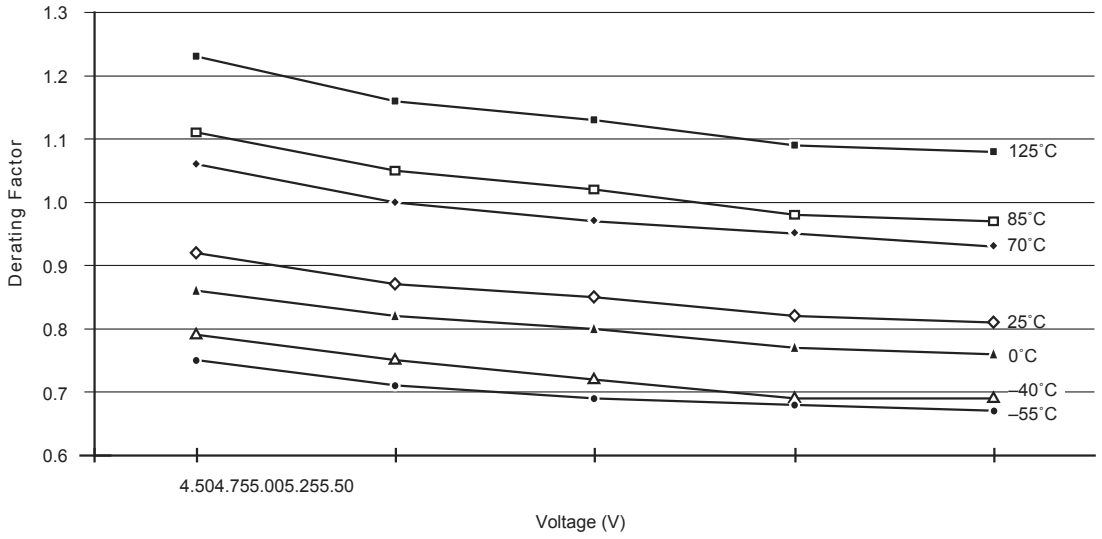
(Commercial Minimum/Maximum Specification) x	Industrial		Military	
	Min.	**Max.**	**Min.**	Max.
	0.69	1.11	0.67	1.23

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)**

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.*

A1280A Timing Characteristics (continued)

***Table 2-19* • A1280A Worst-Case Commercial Conditions, VCC = 4.75 V, T_J = 70°C**

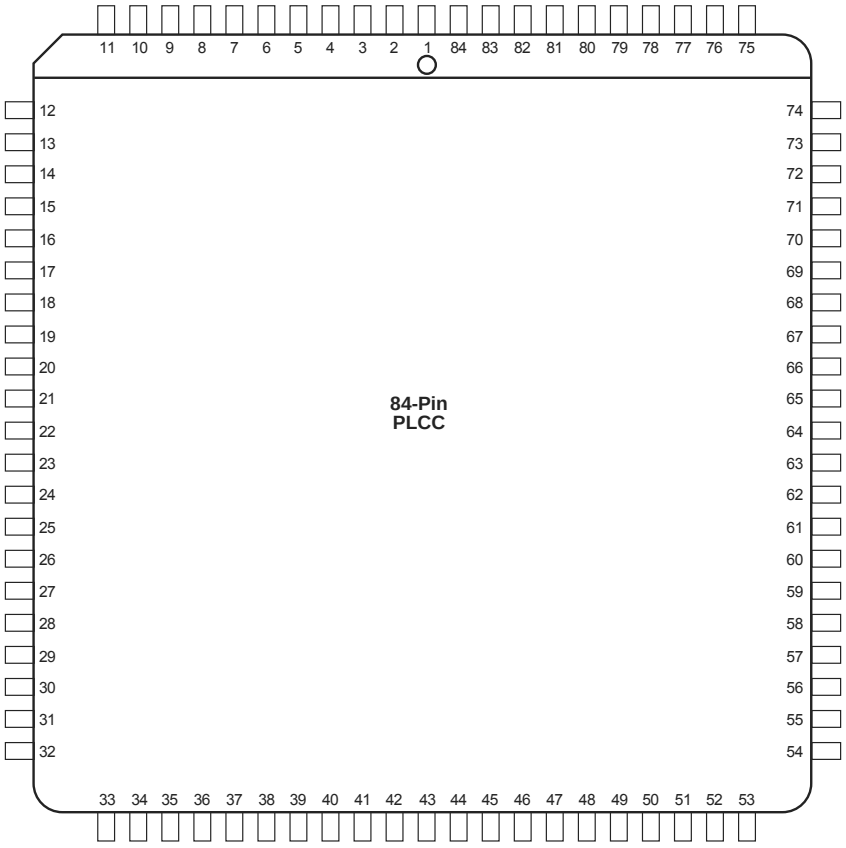
I/O Module Input Propagation Delays			–2 Speed		–1 Speed		Std. Speed		Units
Parameter/Description			**Min.**	**Max.**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Min.**	**Max.**	
t_{INYH}	Pad to Y High			2.9		3.3		3.8	ns
t_{INYL}	Pad to Y Low			2.7		3.0		3.5	ns
t_{INGH}	G to Y High			5.0		5.7		6.6	ns
t_{INGL}	G to Y Low			4.8		5.4		6.3	ns
Input Module Predicted Input Routing Delays*									
t_{IRD1}	FO = 1 Routing Delay			4.6		5.1		6.0	ns
t_{IRD2}	FO = 2 Routing Delay			5.2		5.9		6.9	ns
t_{IRD3}	FO = 3 Routing Delay			5.6		6.3		7.4	ns
t_{IRD4}	FO = 4 Routing Delay			6.5		7.3		8.6	ns
t_{IRD8}	FO = 8 Routing Delay			9.4		10.5		12.4	ns
Global Clock Network									
t_{CKH}	Input Low to High	FO = 32		10.2		11.0		12.8	ns
		FO = 256		13.1		14.6		17.2	
t_{CKL}	Input High to Low	FO = 32		10.2		11.0		12.8	ns
		FO = 256		13.3		14.9		17.5	
t_{PWH}	Minimum Pulse Width High	FO = 32	5.0		5.5		6.6		ns
		FO = 256	5.8		6.4		7.6		
t_{PWL}	Minimum Pulse Width Low	FO = 32	5.0		5.5		6.6		ns
		FO = 256	5.8		6.4		7.6		
t_{CKSW}	Maximum Skew	FO = 32		0.5		0.5		0.5	ns
		FO = 256		2.5		2.5		2.5	
t_{SUEXT}	Input Latch External Setup	FO = 32	0.0		0.0		0.0		ns
		FO = 256	0.0		0.0		0.0		
t_{HEXT}	Input Latch External Hold	FO = 32	7.0		7.0		7.0		ns
		FO = 256	11.2		11.2		11.2		
t_P	Minimum Period	FO = 32	9.6		11.2		13.3		ns
		FO = 256	10.6		12.6		15.3		
f_{MAX}	Maximum Frequency	FO = 32		105.0		90.0		75.0	ns
		FO = 256		95.0		80.0		65.0	

*Note: *These parameters should be used for estimating device performance. Optimization techniques may further reduce delays by 0 to 4 ns. Routing delays are for typical designs across worst-case operating conditions. 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.*

A1280A Timing Characteristics (continued)

3 – Package Pin Assignments

PL84



Note

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

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.

PQ160	
Pin Number	**A1280A Function**
2	DCLK, I/O
6	VCC
11	GND
16	PRB, I/O
18	CLKB, I/O
20	VCC
21	CLKA, I/O
23	PRA, I/O
30	GND
35	VCC
38	SDI, I/O
40	GND
44	GND
49	GND
54	VCC
57	VCC
58	VCC
59	GND
60	VCC
61	GND
64	GND

PQ160	
Pin Number	**A1280A Function**
69	GND
80	GND
82	SDO
86	VCC
89	GN
98	GND
99	GND
109	GND
114	VCC
120	GND
125	GND
130	GND
135	VCC
138	VCC
139	VCC
140	GND
145	GND
150	VCC
155	GND
159	MODE
160	GND

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.

VQ100	
Pin Number	**A1225A Function**
2	MODE
7	GND
14	VCC
15	VCC
20	GND
32	GND
38	VCC
44	GND
50	SDO
55	GND
62	GND
63	VCC

VQ100	
Pin Number	**A1225A Function**
64	VCC
65	VCC
70	GND
77	SDI, I/O
82	GND
85	PRA, I/O
87	CLKA, I/O
88	VCC
90	CLKB, I/O
92	PRB, I/O
94	GND
100	DCLK, I/O

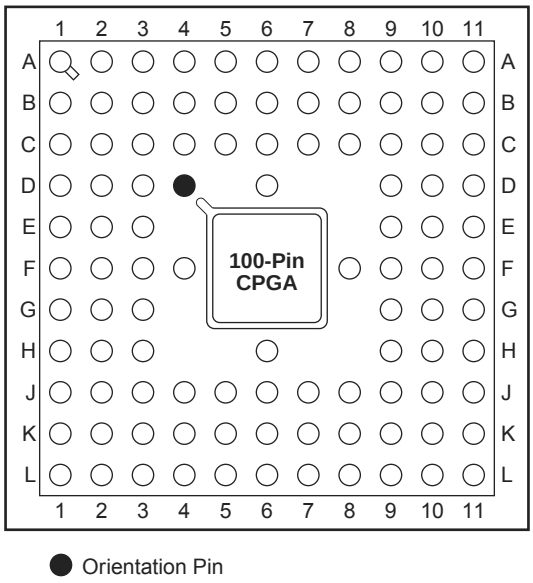
Notes:

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

PG100



Note

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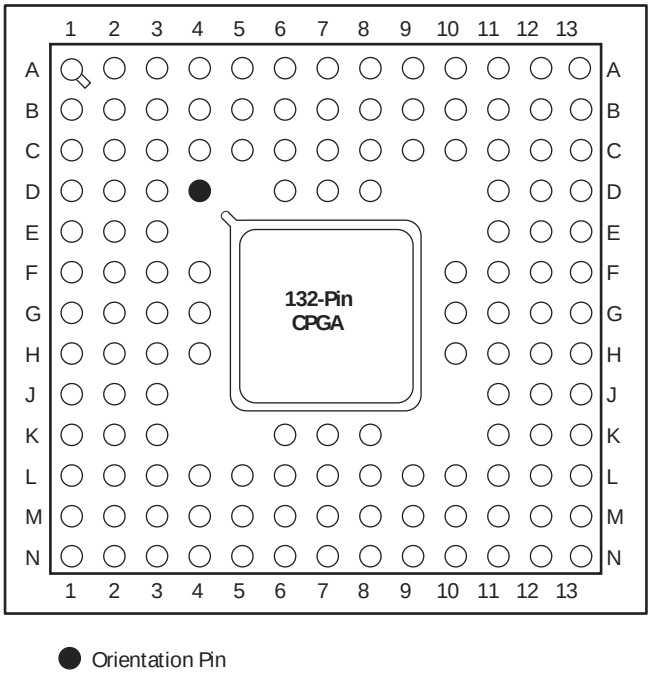
PG100	
Pin Number	**A1225A Function**
A4	PRB, I/O
A7	PRA, I/O
B6	VCC
C2	MODE
C3	DCLK, I/O
C5	GND
C6	CLKA, I/O
C7	GND
C8	SDI, I/O
D6	CLKB, I/O
D10	GND
E3	GND

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



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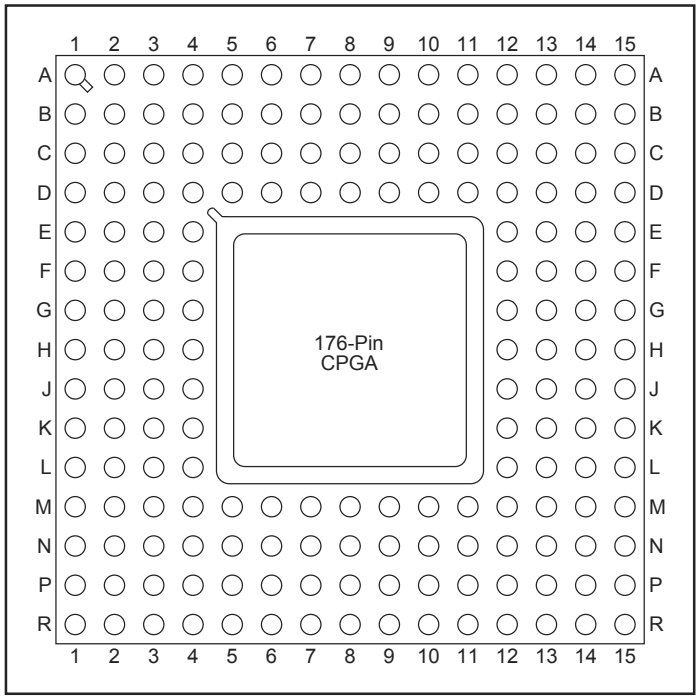
PG176



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Microsemi

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Microsemi Corporation (NASDAQ: MSCC) offers a comprehensive portfolio of semiconductor solutions for: aerospace, defense and security; enterprise and communications; and industrial and alternative energy markets. Products include high-performance, high-reliability analog and RF devices, mixed signal and RF integrated circuits, customizable SoCs, FPGAs, and complete subsystems. Microsemi is headquartered in Aliso Viejo, Calif. Learn more at **www.microsemi.com**.

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