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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	1232
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	-
Total RAM Bits	-
Number of I/O	125
Number of Gates	8000
Voltage - Supply	4.5V ~ 5.5V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-55°C ~ 125°C (TC)
Package / Case	160-BQFP
Supplier Device Package	160-PQFP (28x28)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microsemi/a1280a-1pq160m

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.

To calculate the active power dissipated from the complete design, the switching frequency of each part of the logic must be known. EQ 4 shows a piece-wise linear summation over all components.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Power} = & VCC^2 * [(m * C_{EQM} * f_m)_{\text{modules}} + (n * C_{EQI} * f_n)_{\text{inputs}} \\
 & + (p * (C_{EQO} + C_L) * f_p)_{\text{outputs}} \\
 & + 0.5 * (q1 * C_{EQCR} * f_{q1})_{\text{routed_Clk1}} + (r1 * f_{q1})_{\text{routed_Clk1}} \\
 & + 0.5 * (q2 * C_{EQCR} * f_{q2})_{\text{routed_Clk2}} + (r2 * f_{q2})_{\text{routed_Clk2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

EQ 4

Where:

m = Number of logic modules switching at f_m

n = Number of input buffers switching at f_n

p = Number of output buffers switching at f_p

q1 = Number of clock loads on the first routed array clock

q2 = Number of clock loads on the second routed array clock

r_1 = Fixed capacitance due to first routed array clock

r_2 = Fixed capacitance due to second routed array clock

C_{EQM} = Equivalent capacitance of logic modules in pF

C_{EQI} = Equivalent capacitance of input buffers in pF

C_{EQO} = Equivalent capacitance of output buffers in pF

C_{EQCR} = Equivalent capacitance of routed array clock in pF

C_L = Output lead capacitance in pF

f_m = Average logic module switching rate in MHz

f_n = Average input buffer switching rate in MHz

f_p = Average output buffer switching rate in MHz

f_{q1} = Average first routed array clock rate in MHz

f_{q2} = Average second routed array clock rate in MHz

Table 2-7 • Fixed Capacitance Values for Microsemi FPGAs

Device Type	r_1 , routed_Clk1	r_2 , routed_Clk2
A1225A	106	106.0
A1240A	134	134.2
A1280A	168	167.8

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

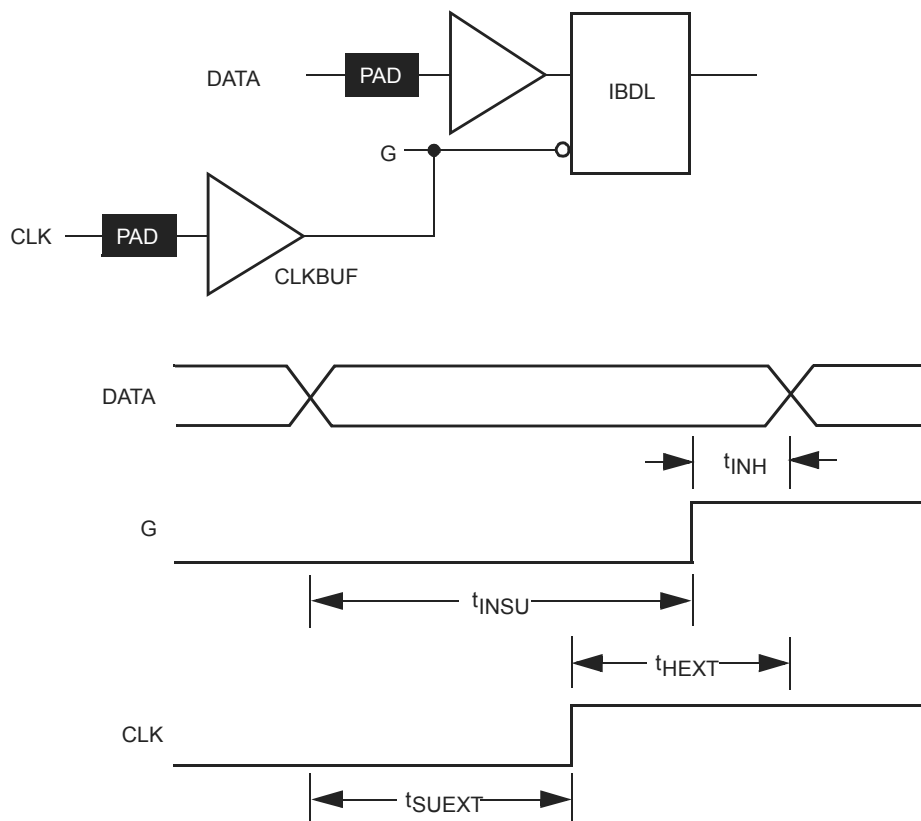


Figure 2-7 • Input Buffer Latches

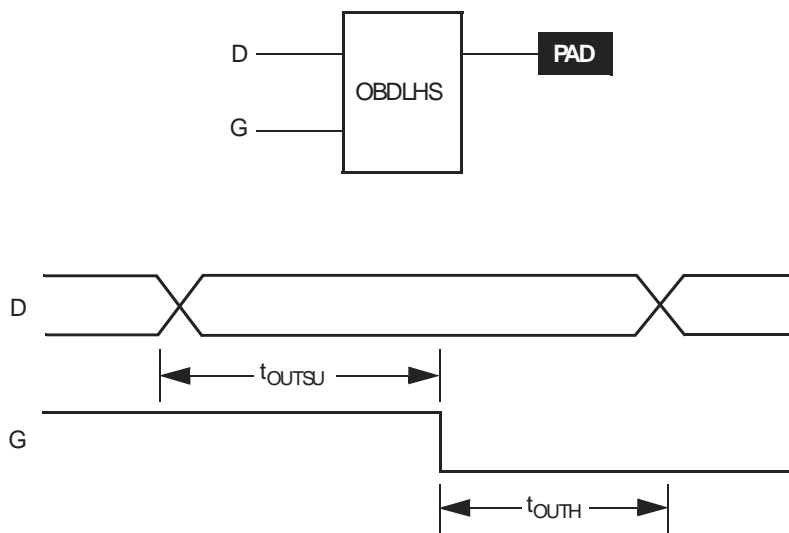


Figure 2-8 • Output Buffer Latches

Timing Derating Factor (Temperature and Voltage)

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

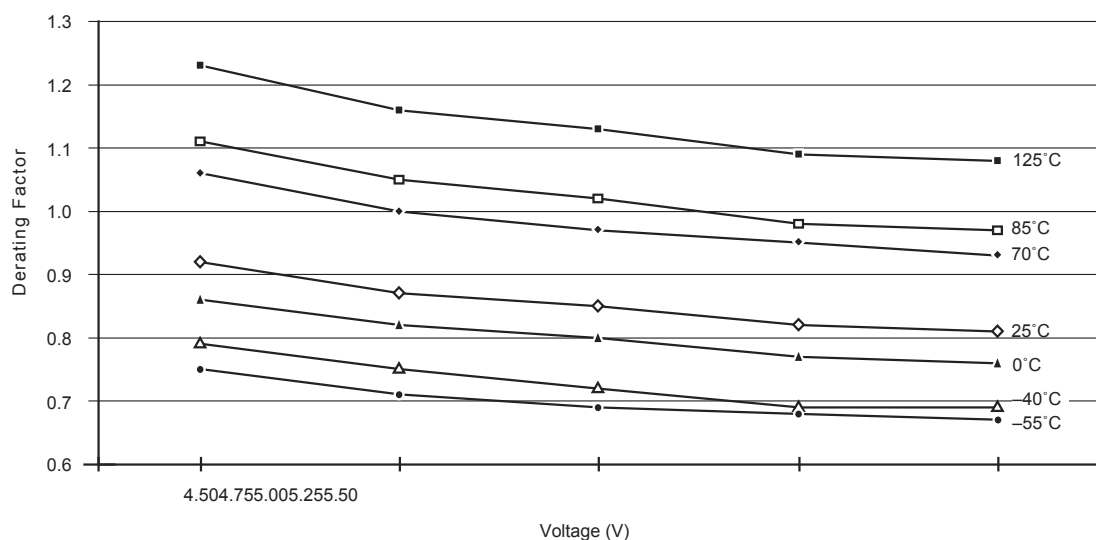
(Commercial Minimum/Maximum Specification) x	Industrial		Military	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
	0.69	1.11	0.67	1.23

Table 2-10 • Timing Derating Factor for Designs at Typical Temperature ($T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$) and Voltage (5.0 V)

(Commercial Maximum Specification) x	0.85
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**Table 2-11 • Temperature and Voltage Derating Factors
(normalized to Worst-Case Commercial, $T_J = 4.75\text{ V}$, 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, $T_J = 4.75\text{ V}$, 70°C)**

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 Delays²								
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 2-16 • A1240A 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			2.6		3.0		3.5	ns
t _{INGH}	G to Y High			5.0		5.7		6.6	ns
t _{INGL}	G to Y Low			4.7		5.4		6.3	ns
Input Module Predicted Input Routing Delays*									
t _{IRD1}	FO = 1 Routing Delay			4.2		4.8		5.6	ns
t _{IRD2}	FO = 2 Routing Delay			4.8		5.4		6.4	ns
t _{IRD3}	FO = 3 Routing Delay			5.4		6.1		7.2	ns
t _{IRD4}	FO = 4 Routing Delay			5.9		6.7		7.9	ns
t _{IRD8}	FO = 8 Routing Delay			7.9		8.9		10.5	ns
Global Clock Network									
t _{CKH}	Input Low to High	FO = 32		10.2		11.0		12.8	ns
		FO = 256		11.8		13.0		15.7	
t _{CKL}	Input High to Low	FO = 32		10.2		11.0		12.8	ns
		FO = 256		12.0		13.2		15.9	
t _{PWH}	Minimum Pulse Width High	FO = 32	3.8		4.5		5.5		ns
		FO = 256	4.1		5.0		5.8		
t _{PWL}	Minimum Pulse Width Low	FO = 32	3.8		4.5		5.5		ns
		FO = 256	4.1		5.0		5.8		
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	8.1		9.1		11.1		ns
		FO = 256	8.8		10.0		11.7		
f _{MAX}	Maximum Frequency	FO = 32		125.0		110.0		90.0	ns
		FO = 256		115.0		100.0		85.0	

*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.*

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:

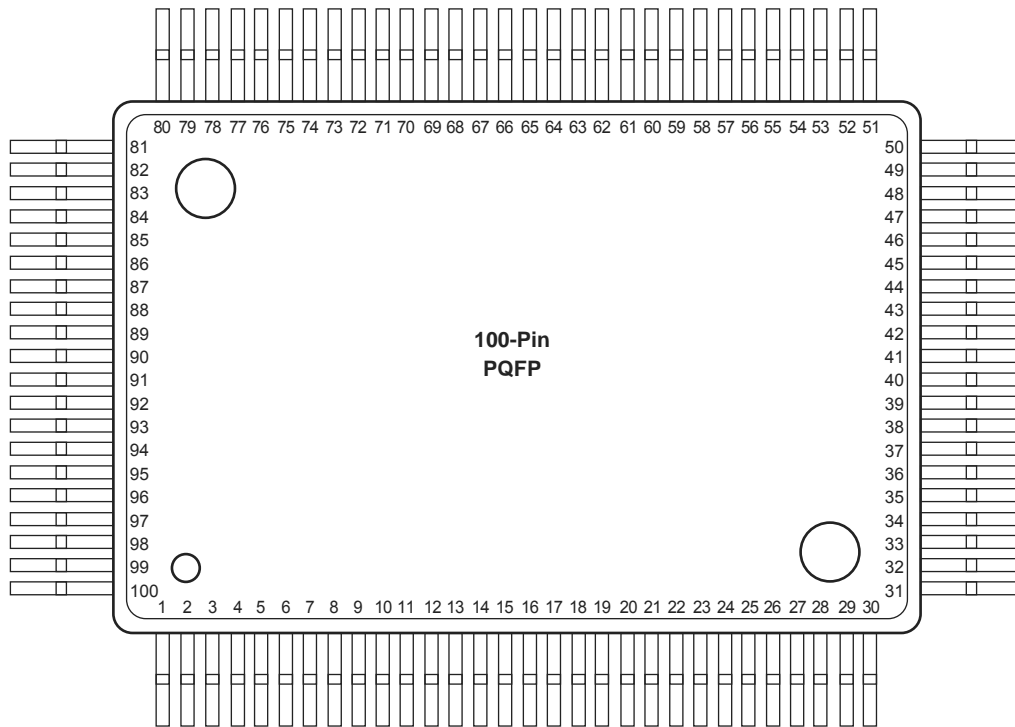
1. Delays based on 50 pF loading.
2. SSO information can be found at www.microsemi.com/soc/techdocs/appnotes/board_consideration.aspx.

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.

PQ100



Note

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

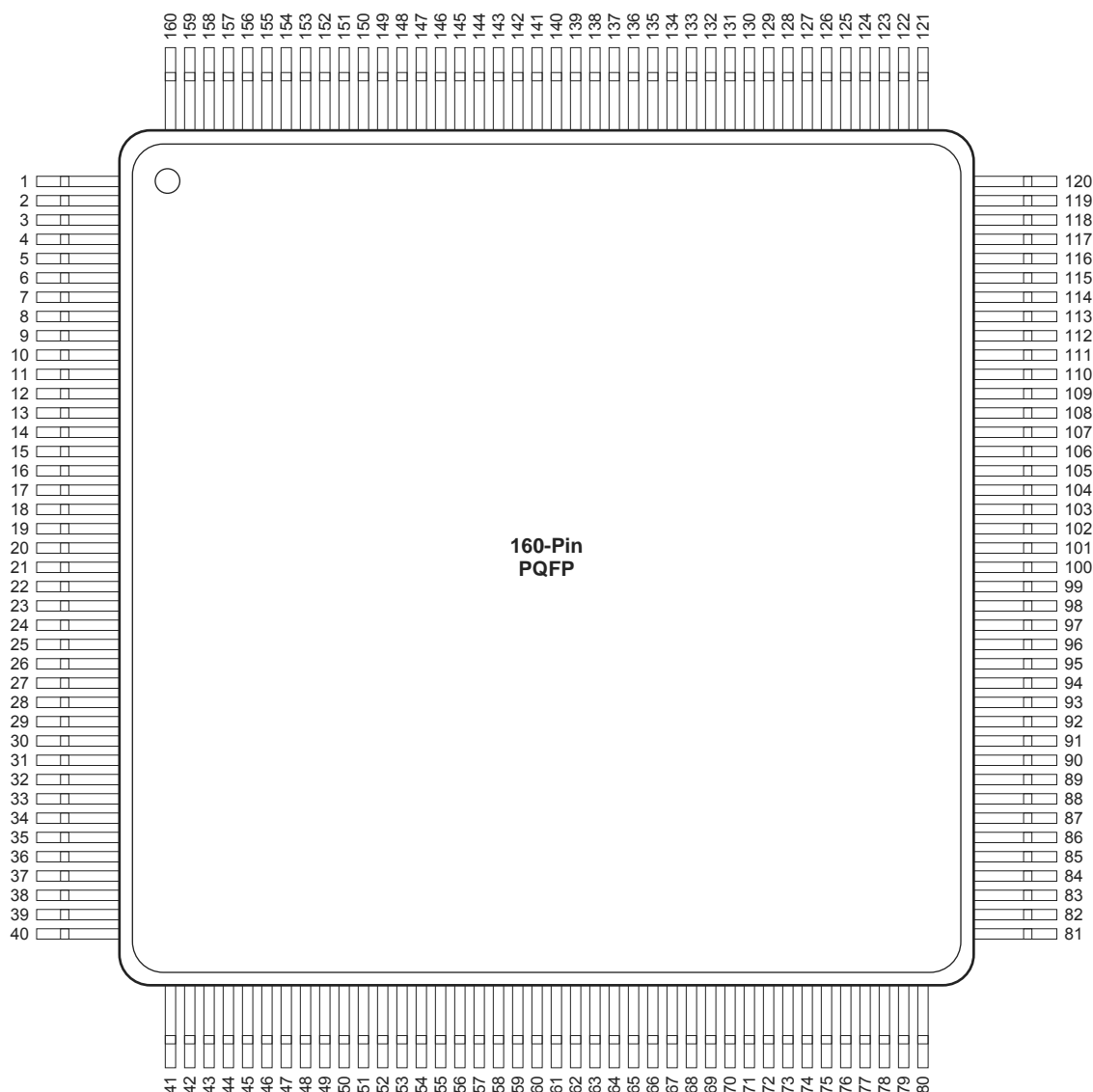
PQ144	
Pin Number	A1240A Function
2	MODE
9	GND
10	GND
11	GND
18	VCC
19	VCC
20	VCC
21	VCC
28	GND
29	GND
30	GND
44	GND
45	GND
46	GND
54	VCC
55	VCC
56	VCC
64	GND
65	GND
71	SDO
79	GND
80	GND
81	GND
88	GND

PQ144	
Pin Number	A1240A Function
89	VCC
90	VCC
91	VCC
92	VCC
93	VCC
100	GND
101	GND
102	GND
110	SDI, I/O
116	GND
117	GND
118	GND
123	PRA, I/O
125	CLKA, I/O
126	VCC
127	VCC
128	VCC
130	CLKB, I/O
132	PRB, I/O
136	GND
137	GND
138	GND
144	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.

PQ160

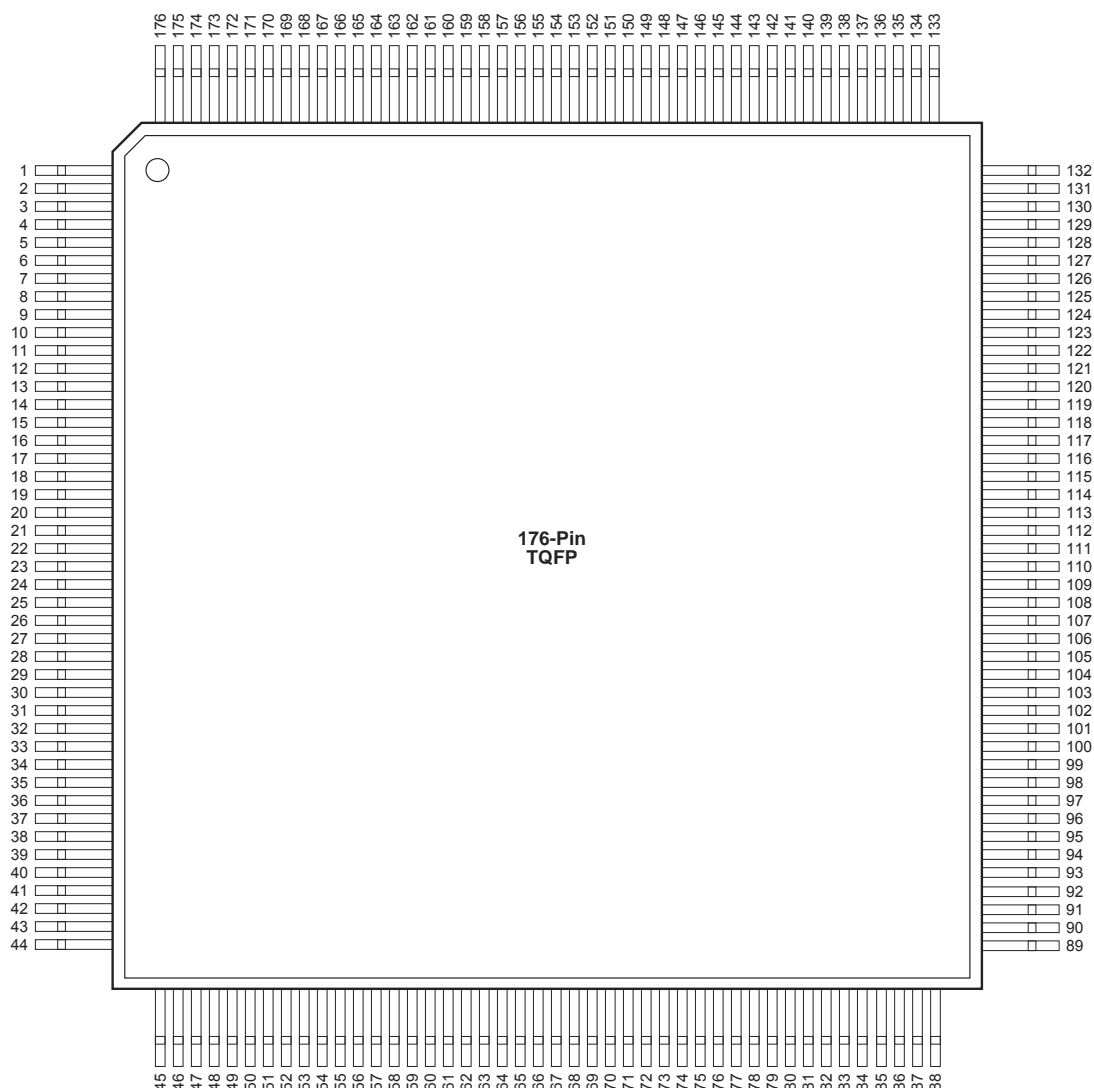


Note: This is the top view of the package

Note

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

TQ176



Note

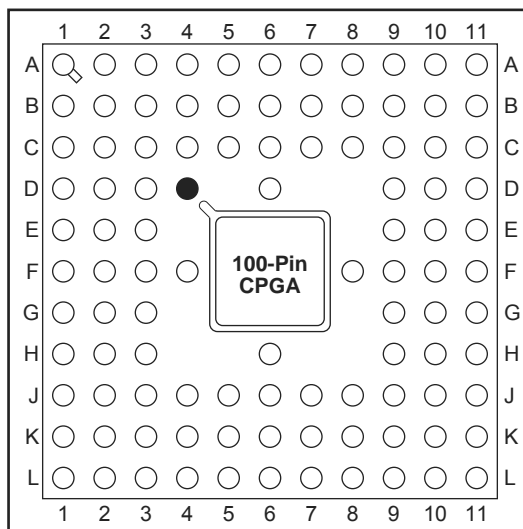
For Package Manufacturing and Environmental information, visit the Resource Center at <http://www.microsemi.com/soc/products/solutions/package/docs.aspx>

TQ176		
Pin Number	A1240A Function	A1280A Function
155	VCC	VCC
156	GND	GND
158	CLKB, I/O	CLKB, I/O
160	PRB, I/O	PRB, I/O
161	NC	I/O
165	NC	NC
166	NC	I/O
168	NC	I/O
170	NC	VCC
173	NC	I/O
175	DCLK, I/O	DCLK, I/O

Notes:

1. NC denotes no connection.
2. All unlisted pin numbers are user I/Os.
3. MODE pin should be terminated to GND through a 10K resistor to enable Actionprobe usage; otherwise it can be terminated directly to GND.

PG100



● Orientation Pin

Note

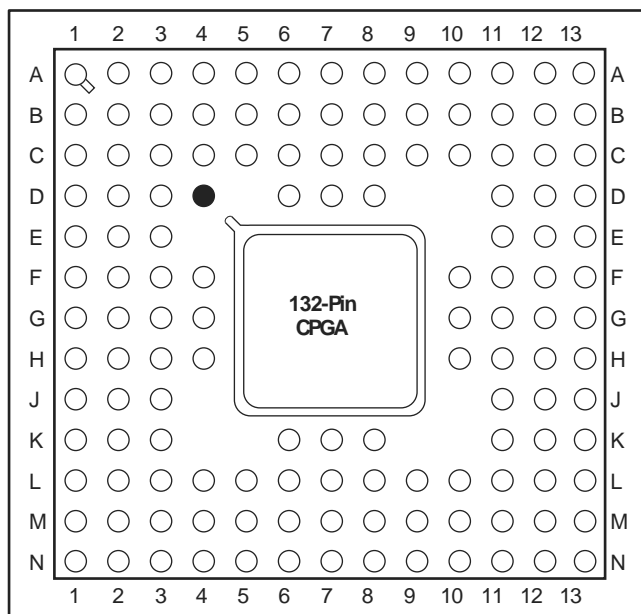
For Package Manufacturing and Environmental information, visit the Resource Center at <http://www.microsemi.com/soc/products/solutions/package/docs.aspx>

PG100		PG100	
Pin Number	A1225A Function	Pin Number	A1225A Function
A4	PRB, I/O	E11	VCC
A7	PRA, I/O	F3	VCC
B6	VCC	F9	VCC
C2	MODE	F10	VCC
C3	DCLK, I/O	F11	GND
C5	GND	G1	VCC
C6	CLKA, I/O	G3	GND
C7	GND	G9	GND
C8	SDI, I/O	J5	GND
D6	CLKB, I/O	J7	GND
D10	GND	J9	SDO
E3	GND	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>



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