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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	-
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	384
Total RAM Bits	-
Number of I/O	49
Number of Gates	15000
Voltage - Supply	1.14V ~ 1.575V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Package / Case	68-VFQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	68-QFN (8x8)
Purchase URL	<a href="https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microsemi/agl015v2-qng68i">https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microsemi/agl015v2-qng68i</a>

**Table 2-2 • Recommended Operating Conditions**<sup>1</sup>

Symbol	Parameter		Commercial	Industrial	Units
T <sub>J</sub>	Junction Temperature <sup>2</sup>		0 to +85	–40 to +100	°C
VCC <sup>3</sup>	1.5 V DC core supply voltage <sup>5</sup>		1.425 to 1.575	1.425 to 1.575	V
	1.2 V–1.5 V wide range DC core supply voltage <sup>4,6</sup>		1.14 to 1.575	1.14 to 1.575	V
VJTAG	JTAG DC voltage		1.4 to 3.6	1.4 to 3.6	V
VPUMP	Programming voltage	Programming Mode	3.15 to 3.45	3.15 to 3.45	V
		Operation <sup>7</sup>	0 to 3.6	0 to 3.6	V
VCCPLL <sup>8</sup>	Analog power supply (PLL)	1.5 V DC core supply voltage <sup>5</sup>	1.425 to 1.575	1.425 to 1.575	V
		1.2 V – 1.5 V DC core supply voltage <sup>4,6</sup>	1.14 to 1.575	1.14 to 1.575	V
VCCI and VMV <sup>9</sup>	1.2 V DC core supply voltage <sup>6</sup>		1.14 to 1.26	1.14 to 1.26	V
	1.2 V DC wide range DC supply voltage <sup>6</sup>		1.14 to 1.575	1.14 to 1.575	V
	1.5 V DC supply voltage		1.425 to 1.575	1.425 to 1.575	V
	1.8 V DC supply voltage		1.7 to 1.9	1.7 to 1.9	V
	2.5 V DC supply voltage		2.3 to 2.7	2.3 to 2.7	V
	3.0 V DC supply voltage <sup>10</sup>		2.7 to 3.6	2.7 to 3.6	V
	3.3 V DC supply voltage		3.0 to 3.6	3.0 to 3.6	V
	LVDS differential I/O		2.375 to 2.625	2.375 to 2.625	V
	LVPECL differential I/O		3.0 to 3.6	3.0 to 3.6	V

Notes:

1. All parameters representing voltages are measured with respect to GND unless otherwise specified.
2. Software Default Junction Temperature Range in the Libero SoC software is set to 0°C to +70°C for commercial, and –40°C to +85°C for industrial. To ensure targeted reliability standards are met across the full range of junction temperatures, Microsemi recommends using custom settings for temperature range before running timing and power analysis tools. For more information on custom settings, refer to the New Project Dialog Box in the Libero SoC Online Help.
3. The ranges given here are for power supplies only. The recommended input voltage ranges specific to each I/O standard are given in Table 2-25 on page 2-24. VCCI should be at the same voltage within a given I/O bank.
4. All IGLOO devices (V5 and V2) must be programmed with the VCC core voltage at 1.5 V. Applications using the V2 devices powered by 1.2 V supply must switch the core supply to 1.5 V for in-system programming.
5. For IGLOO® V5 devices
6. For IGLOO V2 devices only, operating at VCCI ≥ VCC.
7. VPUMP can be left floating during operation (not programming mode).
8. VCCPLL pins should be tied to VCC pins. See the "Pin Descriptions" chapter of the IGLOO FPGA Fabric User Guide for further information.
9. VMV and VCCI must be at the same voltage within a given I/O bank. VMV pins must be connected to the corresponding VCCI pins. See the "VMVx I/O Supply Voltage (quiet)" on page 3-1 for further information.
10. 3.3 V wide range is compliant to the JESD-8B specification and supports 3.0 V VCCI operation.

**Table 2-10 • Quiescent Supply Current (IDD) Characteristics, IGLOO Sleep Mode\***

	Core Voltage	AGL015	AGL030	AGL060	AGL125	AGL250	AGL400	AGL600	AGL1000	Units
VCCI/VJTAG = 1.2 V (per bank) Typical (25°C)	1.2 V	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	μA
VCCI/VJTAG = 1.5 V (per bank) Typical (25°C)	1.2 V / 1.5 V	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	μA
VCCI/VJTAG = 1.8 V (per bank) Typical (25°C)	1.2 V / 1.5 V	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	μA
VCCI/VJTAG = 2.5 V (per bank) Typical (25°C)	1.2 V / 1.5 V	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	μA
VCCI/VJTAG = 3.3 V (per bank) Typical (25°C)	1.2 V / 1.5 V	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	μA

Note:  $IDD = N_{BANKS} \times ICCI$ . Values do not include I/O static contribution, which is shown in Table 2-13 on page 2-10 through Table 2-15 on page 2-11 and Table 2-16 on page 2-11 through Table 2-18 on page 2-12 (PDC6 and PDC7).

**Table 2-11 • Quiescent Supply Current (IDD) Characteristics, IGLOO Shutdown Mode**

	Core Voltage	AGL015	AGL030	Units
Typical (25°C)	1.2 V / 1.5 V	0	0	μA

**Table 2-12 • Quiescent Supply Current (IDD), No IGLOO Flash\*Freeze Mode<sup>1</sup>**

	Core Voltage	AGL015	AGL030	AGL060	AGL125	AGL250	AGL400	AGL600	AGL1000	Units
<b>ICCA Current<sup>2</sup></b>										
Typical (25°C)	1.2 V	5	6	10	13	18	25	28	42	μA
	1.5 V	14	16	20	28	44	66	82	137	μA
<b>ICCI or IJTAG Current<sup>3</sup></b>										
VCCI/VJTAG = 1.2 V (per bank) Typical (25°C)	1.2 V	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	μA
VCCI/VJTAG = 1.5 V (per bank) Typical (25°C)	1.2 V / 1.5 V	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	μA
VCCI/VJTAG = 1.8 V (per bank) Typical (25°C)	1.2 V / 1.5 V	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	μA
VCCI/VJTAG = 2.5 V (per bank) Typical (25°C)	1.2 V / 1.5 V	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	μA
VCCI/VJTAG = 3.3 V (per bank) Typical (25°C)	1.2 V / 1.5 V	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	μA

Notes:

- $IDD = N_{BANKS} \times ICCI + ICCA$ . JTAG counts as one bank when powered.
- Includes VCC, VPUMP, and VCCPLL currents.
- Values do not include I/O static contribution (PDC6 and PDC7).

## Power per I/O Pin

**Table 2-13 • Summary of I/O Input Buffer Power (per pin) – Default I/O Software Settings**  
Applicable to Advanced I/O Banks

	VCCI (V)	Static Power PDC6 (mW) <sup>1</sup>	Dynamic Power PAC9 (μW/MHz) <sup>2</sup>
<b>Single-Ended</b>			
3.3 V LVTTTL / 3.3 V LVCMOS	3.3	–	16.27
3.3 V LVCMOS Wide Range <sup>3</sup>	3.3	–	16.27
2.5 V LVCMOS	2.5	–	4.65
1.8 V LVCMOS	1.8	–	1.61
1.5 V LVCMOS (JESD8-11)	1.5	–	0.96
1.2 V LVCMOS <sup>4</sup>	1.2	–	0.58
1.2 V LVCMOS Wide Range <sup>4</sup>	1.2	–	0.58
3.3 V PCI	3.3	–	17.67
3.3 V PCI-X	3.3	–	17.67
<b>Differential</b>			
LVDS	2.5	2.26	23.39
LVPECL	3.3	5.72	59.05

Notes:

1.  $P_{DC6}$  is the static power (where applicable) measured on VCCI.
2.  $P_{AC9}$  is the total dynamic power measured on VCCI.
3. All LVCMOS 3.3 V software macros support LVCMOS 3.3 V wide range as specified in the JESD-8B specification.
4. Applicable for IGLOO V2 devices only

**Table 2-14 • Summary of I/O Input Buffer Power (per pin) – Default I/O Software Settings**  
Applicable to Standard Plus I/O Banks

	VCCI (V)	Static Power PDC6 (mW) <sup>1</sup>	Dynamic Power PAC9 (μW/MHz) <sup>2</sup>
<b>Single-Ended</b>			
3.3 V LVTTTL / 3.3 V LVCMOS	3.3	–	16.41
3.3 V LVCMOS Wide Range <sup>3</sup>	3.3	–	16.41
2.5 V LVCMOS	2.5	–	4.75
1.8 V LVCMOS	1.8	–	1.66
1.5 V LVCMOS (JESD8-11)	1.5	–	1.00
1.2 V LVCMOS <sup>4</sup>	1.2	–	0.61
1.2 V LVCMOS Wide Range <sup>4</sup>	1.2	–	0.61
3.3 V PCI	3.3	–	17.78
3.3 V PCI-X	3.3	–	17.78

Notes:

1.  $P_{DC6}$  is the static power (where applicable) measured on VCCI.
2.  $P_{AC9}$  is the total dynamic power measured on VCCI.
3. Applicable for IGLOO V2 devices only.
4. All LVCMOS 3.3 V software macros support LVCMOS 3.3 V wide range as specified in the JESD-8B specification.

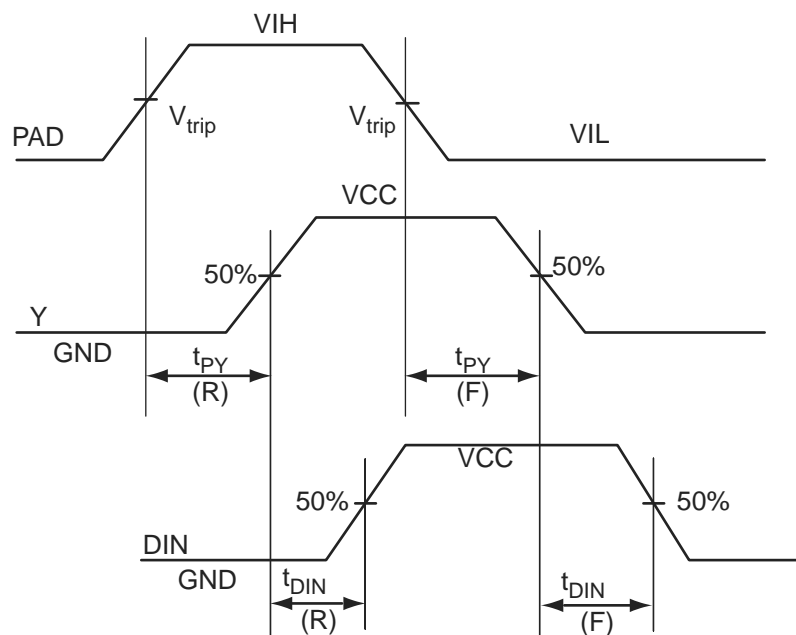
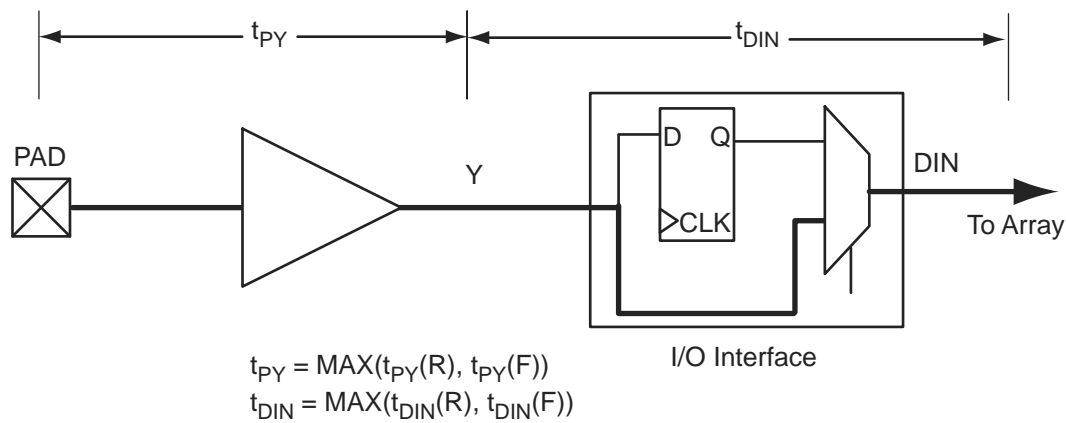


Figure 2-4 • Input Buffer Timing Model and Delays (example)

**Applies to 1.2 V DC Core Voltage**

**Table 2-57 • 3.3 V LVTTL / 3.3 V LVCMOS Low Slew – Applies to 1.2 V DC Core Voltage**  
**Commercial-Case Conditions:  $T_J = 70^\circ\text{C}$ , Worst-Case VCC = 1.14 V, Worst-Case VCCI = 3.0 V**  
**Applicable to Advanced I/O Banks**

Drive Strength	Speed Grade	$t_{DOUT}$	$t_{DP}$	$t_{DIN}$	$t_{PY}$	$t_{EOUT}$	$t_{ZL}$	$t_{ZH}$	$t_{LZ}$	$t_{HZ}$	$t_{ZLS}$	$t_{ZHS}$	Units
2 mA	Std.	1.55	5.12	0.26	0.98	1.10	5.20	4.46	2.81	3.02	10.99	10.25	ns
4 mA	Std.	1.55	5.12	0.26	0.98	1.10	5.20	4.46	2.81	3.02	10.99	10.25	ns
6 mA	Std.	1.55	4.38	0.26	0.98	1.10	4.45	3.93	3.07	3.48	10.23	9.72	ns
8 mA	Std.	1.55	4.38	0.26	0.98	1.10	4.45	3.93	3.07	3.48	10.23	9.72	ns
12 mA	Std.	1.55	3.85	0.26	0.98	1.10	3.91	3.53	3.24	3.77	9.69	9.32	ns
16 mA	Std.	1.55	3.69	0.26	0.98	1.10	3.75	3.44	3.28	3.84	9.54	9.23	ns
24 mA	Std.	1.55	3.61	0.26	0.98	1.10	3.67	3.46	3.33	4.13	9.45	9.24	ns

Note: For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to Table 2-7 on page 2-7 for derating values.

**Table 2-58 • 3.3 V LVTTL / 3.3 V LVCMOS High Slew – Applies to 1.2 V DC Core Voltage**  
**Commercial-Case Conditions:  $T_J = 70^\circ\text{C}$ , Worst-Case VCC = 1.14 V, Worst-Case VCCI = 3.0 V**  
**Applicable to Advanced I/O Banks**

Drive Strength	Speed Grade	$t_{DOUT}$	$t_{DP}$	$t_{DIN}$	$t_{PY}$	$t_{EOUT}$	$t_{ZL}$	$t_{ZH}$	$t_{LZ}$	$t_{HZ}$	$t_{ZLS}$	$t_{ZHS}$	Units
2 mA	Std.	1.55	3.33	0.26	0.98	1.10	3.38	2.75	2.82	3.18	9.17	8.54	ns
4 mA	Std.	1.55	3.33	0.26	0.98	1.10	3.38	2.75	2.82	3.18	9.17	8.54	ns
6 mA	Std.	1.55	2.91	0.26	0.98	1.10	2.95	2.37	3.07	3.64	8.73	8.15	ns
8 mA	Std.	1.55	2.91	0.26	0.98	1.10	2.95	2.37	3.07	3.64	8.73	8.15	ns
12 mA	Std.	1.55	2.67	0.26	0.98	1.10	2.71	2.18	3.25	3.93	8.50	7.97	ns
16 mA	Std.	1.55	2.63	0.26	0.98	1.10	2.67	2.14	3.28	4.01	8.45	7.93	ns
24 mA	Std.	1.55	2.65	0.26	0.98	1.10	2.69	2.10	3.33	4.31	8.47	7.89	ns

Notes:

1. Software default selection highlighted in gray.
2. For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to Table 2-7 on page 2-7 for derating values.

**Table 2-59 • 3.3 V LVTTL / 3.3 V LVCMOS Low Slew – Applies to 1.2 V DC Core Voltage**  
**Commercial-Case Conditions:  $T_J = 70^\circ\text{C}$ , Worst-Case VCC = 1.14 V, Worst-Case VCCI = 3.0 V**  
**Applicable to Standard Plus Banks**

Drive Strength	Speed Grade	$t_{DOUT}$	$t_{DP}$	$t_{DIN}$	$t_{PY}$	$t_{EOUT}$	$t_{ZL}$	$t_{ZH}$	$t_{LZ}$	$t_{HZ}$	$t_{ZLS}$	$t_{ZHS}$	Units
2 mA	Std.	1.55	4.56	0.26	0.97	1.10	4.63	3.98	2.54	2.83	10.42	9.76	ns
4 mA	Std.	1.55	4.56	0.26	0.97	1.10	4.63	3.98	2.54	2.83	10.42	9.76	ns
6 mA	Std.	1.55	3.84	0.26	0.97	1.10	3.90	3.50	2.77	3.24	9.69	9.29	ns
8 mA	Std.	1.55	3.84	0.26	0.97	1.10	3.90	3.50	2.77	3.24	9.69	9.29	ns
12 mA	Std.	1.55	3.35	0.26	0.97	1.10	3.40	3.13	2.93	3.51	9.19	8.91	ns
16 mA	Std.	1.55	3.35	0.26	0.97	1.10	3.40	3.13	2.93	3.51	9.19	8.91	ns

Note: For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to Table 2-7 on page 2-7 for derating values.

### 3.3 V LVCMOS Wide Range

**Table 2-63 • Minimum and Maximum DC Input and Output Levels for LVCMOS 3.3 V Wide Range**  
Applicable to Advanced I/O Banks

3.3 V LVCMOS Wide Range		VIL		VIH		VOL	VOH	IOL	IOH	IOSL	IOSH	IIL <sup>2</sup>	IIH <sup>3</sup>
Drive Strength	Equivalent Software Default Drive Strength Option <sup>1</sup>	Min. V	Max. V	Min. V	Max. V	Max. V	Min. V	$\mu\text{A}$	$\mu\text{A}$	Max. mA <sup>4</sup>	Max. mA <sup>4</sup>	$\mu\text{A}^5$	$\mu\text{A}^5$
100 $\mu\text{A}$	2 mA	-0.3	0.8	2	3.6	0.2	VDD - 0.2	100	100	25	27	10	10
100 $\mu\text{A}$	4 mA	-0.3	0.8	2	3.6	0.2	VDD - 0.2	100	100	25	27	10	10
100 $\mu\text{A}$	6 mA	-0.3	0.8	2	3.6	0.2	VDD - 0.2	100	100	51	54	10	10
100 $\mu\text{A}$	8 mA	-0.3	0.8	2	3.6	0.2	VDD - 0.2	100	100	51	54	10	10
100 $\mu\text{A}$	12 mA	-0.3	0.8	2	3.6	0.2	VDD - 0.2	100	100	103	109	10	10
100 $\mu\text{A}$	16 mA	-0.3	0.8	2	3.6	0.2	VDD - 0.2	100	100	132	127	10	10
100 $\mu\text{A}$	24 mA	-0.3	0.8	2	3.6	0.2	VDD - 0.2	100	100	268	181	10	10

Notes:

1. The minimum drive strength for any LVCMOS 3.3 V software configuration when run in wide range is  $\pm 100 \mu\text{A}$ . Drive strengths displayed in software are supported for normal range only. For a detailed I/V curve, refer to the IBIS models.
2. IIL is the input leakage current per I/O pin over recommended operation conditions where  $-0.3 \text{ V} < V_{\text{IN}} < V_{\text{IL}}$ .
3. IIH is the input leakage current per I/O pin over recommended operating conditions  $V_{\text{IH}} < V_{\text{IN}} < V_{\text{CCI}}$ . Input current is larger when operating outside recommended ranges
4. Currents are measured at 100°C junction temperature and maximum voltage.
5. Currents are measured at 85°C junction temperature.
6. Software default selection highlighted in gray.

### 3.3 V PCI, 3.3 V PCI-X

Peripheral Component Interface for 3.3 V standard specifies support for 33 MHz and 66 MHz PCI Bus applications.

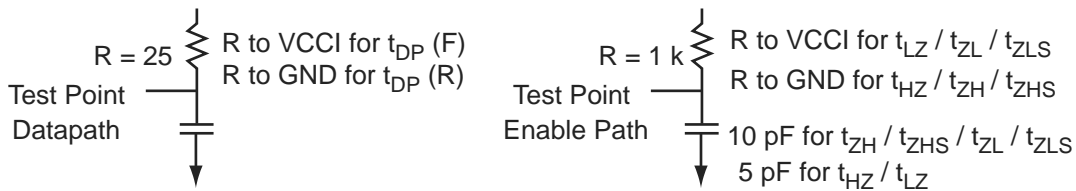
**Table 2-141 • Minimum and Maximum DC Input and Output Levels**  
Applicable to Advanced and Standard Plus I/Os

3.3 V PCI/PCI-X	VIL		VIH		VOL	VOH	IOL	IOH	IOSH	IOSL	IIL	IIH
Drive Strength	Min. V	Max. V	Min. V	Max. V	Max. V	Min. V	mA	mA	Max. mA <sup>1</sup>	Max. mA <sup>1</sup>	μA <sup>2</sup>	μA <sup>2</sup>
Per PCI specification	Per PCI curves										10	10

Notes:

1. Currents are measured at 100°C junction temperature and maximum voltage.
2. Currents are measured at 85°C junction temperature.

AC loadings are defined per the PCI/PCI-X specifications for the datapath; Microsemi loadings for enable path characterization are described in Figure 2-12.



**Figure 2-12 • AC Loading**

AC loadings are defined per PCI/PCI-X specifications for the datapath; Microsemi loading for tristate is described in Table 2-142.

**Table 2-142 • AC Waveforms, Measuring Points, and Capacitive Loads**

Input Low (V)	Input High (V)	Measuring Point* (V)	C <sub>LOAD</sub> (pF)
0	3.3	0.285 * VCCI for t <sub>DP(R)</sub> 0.615 * VCCI for t <sub>DP(F)</sub>	10

Note: \*Measuring point = Vtrip. See Table 2-29 on page 2-28 for a complete table of trip points.

### Timing Characteristics

#### 1.5 V DC Core Voltage

**Table 2-143 • 3.3 V PCI/PCI-X**

Commercial-Case Conditions: T<sub>J</sub> = 70°C, Worst-Case VCC = 1.425 V, Worst-Case VCCI = 3.0 V  
Applicable to Advanced I/O Banks

Speed Grade	t <sub>DOUT</sub>	t <sub>DP</sub>	t <sub>DIN</sub>	t <sub>PY</sub>	t <sub>EOUT</sub>	t <sub>ZL</sub>	t <sub>ZH</sub>	t <sub>LZ</sub>	t <sub>HZ</sub>	t <sub>ZLS</sub>	t <sub>ZHS</sub>	Units
Std.	0.97	2.32	0.19	0.70	0.66	2.37	1.78	2.67	3.05	5.96	5.38	ns

Note: For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to Table 2-6 on page 2-7 for derating values.

**Table 2-144 • 3.3 V PCI/PCI-X**

Commercial-Case Conditions: T<sub>J</sub> = 70°C, Worst-Case VCC = 1.425 V, Worst-Case VCCI = 3.0 V  
Applicable to Standard Plus I/O Banks

Speed Grade	t <sub>DOUT</sub>	t <sub>DP</sub>	t <sub>DIN</sub>	t <sub>PY</sub>	t <sub>EOUT</sub>	t <sub>ZL</sub>	t <sub>ZH</sub>	t <sub>LZ</sub>	t <sub>HZ</sub>	t <sub>ZLS</sub>	t <sub>ZHS</sub>	Units
Std.	0.97	1.97	0.19	0.70	0.66	2.01	1.50	2.36	2.79	5.61	5.10	ns

Note: For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to Table 2-6 on page 2-7 for derating values.



**Table 2-147 • 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 <sup>1</sup>	Output Lower Current	0.65	0.91	1.16	mA
IOH <sup>1</sup>	Output High Current	0.65	0.91	1.16	mA
VI	Input Voltage	0		2.925	V
IIH <sup>2</sup>	Input High Leakage Current			10	μA
IIL <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>4</sup>	Input Differential Voltage	100	350		mV

Notes:

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

**Table 2-148 • AC Waveforms, Measuring Points, and Capacitive Loads**

Input Low (V)	Input High (V)	Measuring Point* (V)
1.075	1.325	Cross point

Note: \*Measuring point = Vtrip. See Table 2-29 on page 2-28 for a complete table of trip points.

**Timing Characteristics****1.5 V DC Core Voltage****Table 2-149 • LVDS – Applies to 1.5 V DC Core Voltage**

Commercial-Case Conditions: T<sub>J</sub> = 70°C, Worst-Case VCC = 1.425 V, Worst-Case VCCI = 2.3 V  
Applicable to Standard Banks

Speed Grade	t <sub>DOUT</sub>	t <sub>DP</sub>	t <sub>DIN</sub>	t <sub>py</sub>	Units
Std.	0.97	1.67	0.19	1.31	ns

Note: For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to Table 2-6 on page 2-7 and Table 2-7 on page 2-7 for derating values.

**1.2 V DC Core Voltage****Table 2-150 • LVDS – Applies to 1.5 V DC Core Voltage**

Commercial-Case Conditions: T<sub>J</sub> = 70°C, Worst-Case VCC = 1.14 V, Worst-Case VCCI = 2.3 V  
Applicable to Standard Banks

Speed Grade	t <sub>DOUT</sub>	t <sub>DP</sub>	t <sub>DIN</sub>	t <sub>py</sub>	Units
Std.	1.55	2.19	0.25	1.52	ns

Note: For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to Table 2-6 on page 2-7 and Table 2-7 on page 2-7 for derating values.

## Global Tree Timing Characteristics

Global clock delays include the central rib delay, the spine delay, and the row delay. Delays do not include I/O input buffer clock delays, as these are I/O standard-dependent, and the clock may be driven and conditioned internally by the CCC module. For more details on clock conditioning capabilities, refer to the "Clock Conditioning Circuits" section on page 2-115. Table 2-173 to Table 2-188 on page 2-114 present minimum and maximum global clock delays within each device. Minimum and maximum delays are measured with minimum and maximum loading.

### Timing Characteristics

#### 1.5 V DC Core Voltage

**Table 2-173 • AGL015 Global Resource**

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

Parameter	Description	Std.		Units
		Min. <sup>1</sup>	Max. <sup>2</sup>	
$t_{RCKL}$	Input Low Delay for Global Clock	1.21	1.42	ns
$t_{RCKH}$	Input High Delay for Global Clock	1.23	1.49	ns
$t_{RCKMPWH}$	Minimum Pulse Width High for Global Clock	1.18		ns
$t_{RCKMPWL}$	Minimum Pulse Width Low for Global Clock	1.15		ns
$t_{RCKSW}$	Maximum Skew for Global Clock		0.27	ns

Notes:

1. Value reflects minimum load. The delay is measured from the CCC output to the clock pin of a sequential element, located in a lightly loaded row (single element is connected to the global net).
2. Value reflects maximum load. The delay is measured on the clock pin of the farthest sequential element, located in a fully loaded row (all available flip-flops are connected to the global net in the row).
3. For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to Table 2-6 on page 2-7 for derating values.

**Table 2-174 • AGL030 Global Resource**

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

Parameter	Description	Std.		Units
		Min. <sup>1</sup>	Max. <sup>2</sup>	
$t_{RCKL}$	Input Low Delay for Global Clock	1.21	1.42	ns
$t_{RCKH}$	Input High Delay for Global Clock	1.23	1.49	ns
$t_{RCKMPWH}$	Minimum Pulse Width High for Global Clock	1.18		ns
$t_{RCKMPWL}$	Minimum Pulse Width Low for Global Clock	1.15		ns
$t_{RCKSW}$	Maximum Skew for Global Clock		0.27	ns

Notes:

1. Value reflects minimum load. The delay is measured from the CCC output to the clock pin of a sequential element, located in a lightly loaded row (single element is connected to the global net).
2. Value reflects maximum load. The delay is measured on the clock pin of the farthest sequential element, located in a fully loaded row (all available flip-flops are connected to the global net in the row).
3. For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to Table 2-6 on page 2-7 for derating values.

**Table 2-179 • AGL600 Global Resource****Commercial-Case Conditions:  $T_J = 70^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 1.425\text{ V}$** 

Parameter	Description	Std.		Units
		Min. <sup>1</sup>	Max. <sup>2</sup>	
$t_{\text{RCKL}}$	Input Low Delay for Global Clock	1.48	1.82	ns
$t_{\text{RCKH}}$	Input High Delay for Global Clock	1.52	1.94	ns
$t_{\text{RCKMPWH}}$	Minimum Pulse Width High for Global Clock	1.18		ns
$t_{\text{RCKMPWL}}$	Minimum Pulse Width Low for Global Clock	1.15		ns
$t_{\text{RCKSW}}$	Maximum Skew for Global Clock		0.42	ns

Notes:

1. Value reflects minimum load. The delay is measured from the CCC output to the clock pin of a sequential element, located in a lightly loaded row (single element is connected to the global net).
2. Value reflects maximum load. The delay is measured on the clock pin of the farthest sequential element, located in a fully loaded row (all available flip-flops are connected to the global net in the row).
3. For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to Table 2-6 on page 2-7 for derating values.

**Table 2-180 • AGL1000 Global Resource****Commercial-Case Conditions:  $T_J = 70^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 1.425\text{ V}$** 

Parameter	Description	Std.		Units
		Min. <sup>1</sup>	Max. <sup>2</sup>	
$t_{\text{RCKL}}$	Input Low Delay for Global Clock	1.55	1.89	ns
$t_{\text{RCKH}}$	Input High Delay for Global Clock	1.60	2.02	ns
$t_{\text{RCKMPWH}}$	Minimum Pulse Width High for Global Clock	1.18		ns
$t_{\text{RCKMPWL}}$	Minimum Pulse Width Low for Global Clock	1.15		ns
$t_{\text{RCKSW}}$	Maximum Skew for Global Clock		0.42	ns

Notes:

1. Value reflects minimum load. The delay is measured from the CCC output to the clock pin of a sequential element, located in a lightly loaded row (single element is connected to the global net).
2. Value reflects maximum load. The delay is measured on the clock pin of the farthest sequential element, located in a fully loaded row (all available flip-flops are connected to the global net in the row).
3. For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to Table 2-6 on page 2-7 for derating values.

**Table 2-187 • AGL600 Global Resource****Commercial-Case Conditions:  $T_J = 70^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 1.14\text{ V}$** 

Parameter	Description	Std.		Units
		Min. <sup>1</sup>	Max. <sup>2</sup>	
$t_{\text{RCKL}}$	Input Low Delay for Global Clock	2.22	2.67	ns
$t_{\text{RCKH}}$	Input High Delay for Global Clock	2.32	2.93	ns
$t_{\text{RCKMPWH}}$	Minimum Pulse Width High for Global Clock	1.40		ns
$t_{\text{RCKMPWL}}$	Minimum Pulse Width Low for Global Clock	1.65		ns
$t_{\text{RCKSW}}$	Maximum Skew for Global Clock		0.61	ns

Notes:

1. Value reflects minimum load. The delay is measured from the CCC output to the clock pin of a sequential element, located in a lightly loaded row (single element is connected to the global net).
2. Value reflects maximum load. The delay is measured on the clock pin of the farthest sequential element, located in a fully loaded row (all available flip-flops are connected to the global net in the row).
3. For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to Table 2-6 on page 2-7 for derating values.

**Table 2-188 • AGL1000 Global Resource****Commercial-Case Conditions:  $T_J = 70^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 1.14\text{ V}$** 

Parameter	Description	Std.		Units
		Min. <sup>1</sup>	Max. <sup>2</sup>	
$t_{\text{RCKL}}$	Input Low Delay for Global Clock	2.31	2.76	ns
$t_{\text{RCKH}}$	Input High Delay for Global Clock	2.42	3.03	ns
$t_{\text{RCKMPWH}}$	Minimum Pulse Width High for Global Clock	1.40		ns
$t_{\text{RCKMPWL}}$	Minimum Pulse Width Low for Global Clock	1.65		ns
$t_{\text{RCKSW}}$	Maximum Skew for Global Clock		0.61	ns

Notes:

1. Value reflects minimum load. The delay is measured from the CCC output to the clock pin of a sequential element, located in a lightly loaded row (single element is connected to the global net).
2. Value reflects maximum load. The delay is measured on the clock pin of the farthest sequential element, located in a fully loaded row (all available flip-flops are connected to the global net in the row).
3. For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to Table 2-6 on page 2-7 for derating values.

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## 3 – Pin Descriptions

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### 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 for IGLOO V5 devices, and 1.2 V or 1.5 V for IGLOO V2 devices. 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.

For IGLOO V2 devices, VCC can be switched dynamically from 1.2 V to 1.5 V or vice versa. This allows in-system programming (ISP) when VCC is at 1.5 V and the benefit of low power operation when VCC is at 1.2 V.

**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 IGLOO 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 1.2 V, 1.5 V, 1.8 V, 2.5 V, or 3.3 V, nominal voltage. Unused I/O banks should have their corresponding VCCI pins tied 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 1.2 V, 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 or 1.2 V.

- 1.5 V for IGLOO V5 devices
- 1.2 V or 1.5 V for IGLOO V2 devices

When the PLLs are not used, the Microsemi Designer 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 *IGLOO FPGA Fabric User Guide* for a complete board solution for the PLL analog power supply and ground.

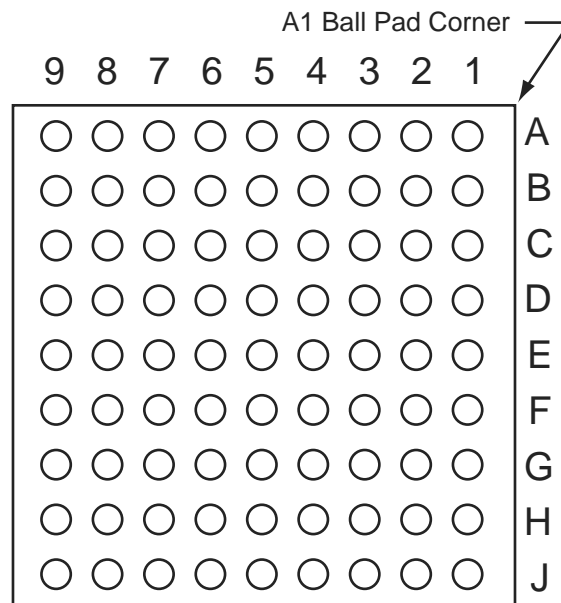
- There is one VCCPLF pin on IGLOO devices.

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

Ground to analog PLL power supplies. When the PLLs are not used, the Microsemi Designer 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 is one VCOMPLF pin on IGLOO devices.

## CS81



*Note:* This is the bottom view of the package.

### **Note**

For more information on package drawings, see *PD3068: Package Mechanical Drawings*.

CS196	
Pin Number	AGL125 Function
A1	GND
A2	GAA0/IO00RSB0
A3	GAC0/IO04RSB0
A4	GAC1/IO05RSB0
A5	IO09RSB0
A6	IO15RSB0
A7	IO18RSB0
A8	IO22RSB0
A9	IO27RSB0
A10	GBC0/IO35RSB0
A11	GBB0/IO37RSB0
A12	GBB1/IO38RSB0
A13	GBA1/IO40RSB0
A14	GND
B1	VCCIB1
B2	VMV0
B3	GAA1/IO01RSB0
B4	GAB1/IO03RSB0
B5	GND
B6	IO16RSB0
B7	IO20RSB0
B8	IO24RSB0
B9	IO28RSB0
B10	GND
B11	GBC1/IO36RSB0
B12	GBA0/IO39RSB0
B13	GBA2/IO41RSB0
B14	GBB2/IO43RSB0
C1	GAC2/IO128RSB1
C2	GAB2/IO130RSB1
C3	GNDQ
C4	VCCIB0
C5	GAB0/IO02RSB0
C6	IO14RSB0
C7	VCCIB0
C8	NC

CS196	
Pin Number	AGL125 Function
C9	IO23RSB0
C10	IO29RSB0
C11	VCCIB0
C12	IO42RSB0
C13	GNDQ
C14	IO44RSB0
D1	IO127RSB1
D2	IO129RSB1
D3	GAA2/IO132RSB1
D4	IO126RSB1
D5	IO06RSB0
D6	IO13RSB0
D7	IO19RSB0
D8	IO21RSB0
D9	IO26RSB0
D10	IO31RSB0
D11	IO30RSB0
D12	VMV0
D13	IO46RSB0
D14	GBC2/IO45RSB0
E1	IO125RSB1
E2	GND
E3	IO131RSB1
E4	VCCIB1
E5	NC
E6	IO08RSB0
E7	IO17RSB0
E8	IO12RSB0
E9	IO11RSB0
E10	NC
E11	VCCIB0
E12	IO32RSB0
E13	GND
E14	IO34RSB0
F1	IO124RSB1
F2	IO114RSB1

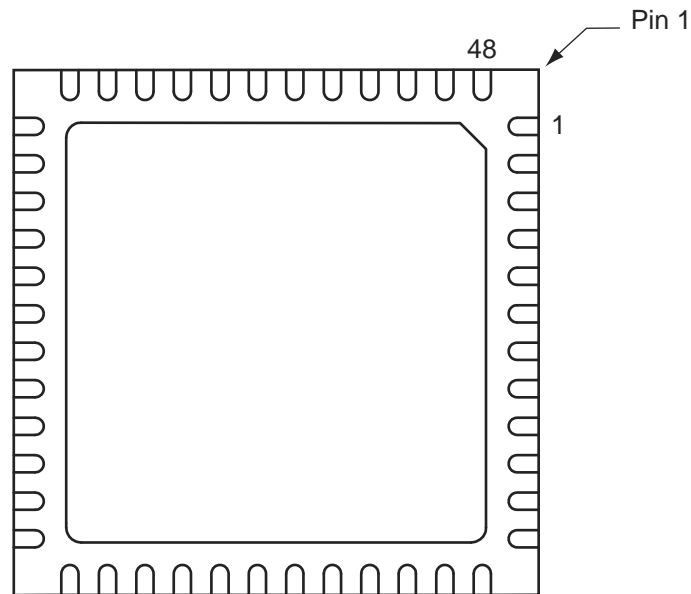
CS196	
Pin Number	AGL125 Function
F3	IO113RSB1
F4	IO112RSB1
F5	IO111RSB1
F6	NC
F7	VCC
F8	VCC
F9	NC
F10	IO07RSB0
F11	IO25RSB0
F12	IO10RSB0
F13	IO33RSB0
F14	IO47RSB0
G1	GFB1/IO121RSB1
G2	GFA0/IO119RSB1
G3	GFA2/IO117RSB1
G4	VCOMPLF
G5	GFC0/IO122RSB1
G6	VCC
G7	GND
G8	GND
G9	VCC
G10	GCC0/IO52RSB0
G11	GCB1/IO53RSB0
G12	GCA0/IO56RSB0
G13	IO48RSB0
G14	GCC2/IO59RSB0
H1	GFB0/IO120RSB1
H2	GFA1/IO118RSB1
H3	VCCPLF
H4	GFB2/IO116RSB1
H5	GFC1/IO123RSB1
H6	VCC
H7	GND
H8	GND
H9	VCC
H10	GCC1/IO51RSB0

CS196		CS196		CS196	
Pin Number	AGL125 Function	Pin Number	AGL125 Function	Pin Number	AGL125 Function
H11	GCB0/IO54RSB0	L5	IO91RSB1	N13	GNDQ
H12	GCA1/IO55RSB0	L6	IO90RSB1	N14	TDO
H13	IO49RSB0	L7	IO83RSB1	P1	GND
H14	GCA2/IO57RSB0	L8	IO81RSB1	P2	GEA2/IO103RSB1
J1	GFC2/IO115RSB1	L9	IO71RSB1	P3	FF/GEB2/IO102RSB1
J2	IO110RSB1	L10	IO70RSB1	P4	IO98RSB1
J3	IO94RSB1	L11	VPUMP	P5	IO97RSB1
J4	IO93RSB1	L12	VJTAG	P6	IO85RSB1
J5	IO89RSB1	L13	GDA0/IO66RSB0	P7	IO84RSB1
J6	NC	L14	GDB0/IO64RSB0	P8	IO79RSB1
J7	VCC	M1	GEB0/IO106RSB1	P9	IO77RSB1
J8	VCC	M2	GEA1/IO105RSB1	P10	IO75RSB1
J9	NC	M3	GNDQ	P11	GDC2/IO69RSB1
J10	IO60RSB0	M4	VCCIB1	P12	GDA2/IO67RSB1
J11	GCB2/IO58RSB0	M5	IO92RSB1	P13	TMS
J12	IO50RSB0	M6	IO88RSB1	P14	GND
J13	GDC1/IO61RSB0	M7	NC		
J14	GDC0/IO62RSB0	M8	VCCIB1		
K1	IO99RSB1	M9	IO76RSB1		
K2	GND	M10	GDB2/IO68RSB1		
K3	IO95RSB1	M11	VCCIB1		
K4	VCCIB1	M12	VMV1		
K5	NC	M13	TRST		
K6	IO86RSB1	M14	VCCIB0		
K7	IO80RSB1	N1	GEA0/IO104RSB1		
K8	IO74RSB1	N2	VMV1		
K9	IO72RSB1	N3	GEC2/IO101RSB1		
K10	NC	N4	IO100RSB1		
K11	VCCIB0	N5	GND		
K12	GDA1/IO65RSB0	N6	IO87RSB1		
K13	GND	N7	IO82RSB1		
K14	GDB1/IO63RSB0	N8	IO78RSB1		
L1	GEB1/IO107RSB1	N9	IO73RSB1		
L2	GEC1/IO109RSB1	N10	GND		
L3	GEC0/IO108RSB1	N11	TCK		
L4	IO96RSB1	N12	TDI		



## QN48

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*Notes:*

1. This is the bottom view of the package.
  2. The die attach paddle center of the package is tied to ground (GND).
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### **Note**

For more information on package drawings, see *PD3068: Package Mechanical Drawings*.

FG484	
Pin Number	AGL400 Function
C21	NC
C22	VCCIB1
D1	NC
D2	NC
D3	NC
D4	GND
D5	GAA0/IO00RSB0
D6	GAA1/IO01RSB0
D7	GAB0/IO02RSB0
D8	IO16RSB0
D9	IO17RSB0
D10	IO22RSB0
D11	IO28RSB0
D12	IO34RSB0
D13	IO37RSB0
D14	IO41RSB0
D15	IO43RSB0
D16	GBB1/IO57RSB0
D17	GBA0/IO58RSB0
D18	GBA1/IO59RSB0
D19	GND
D20	NC
D21	NC
D22	NC
E1	NC
E2	NC
E3	GND
E4	GAB2/IO154UDB3
E5	GAA2/IO155UDB3
E6	IO12RSB0
E7	GAB1/IO03RSB0
E8	IO13RSB0
E9	IO14RSB0
E10	IO21RSB0
E11	IO27RSB0
E12	IO32RSB0

<b>FG484</b>	
<b>Pin Number</b>	<b>AGL400 Function</b>
R9	VCCIB2
R10	VCCIB2
R11	IO108RSB2
R12	IO101RSB2
R13	VCCIB2
R14	VCCIB2
R15	VMV2
R16	IO83RSB2
R17	GDB1/IO78UPB1
R18	GDC1/IO77UDB1
R19	IO75NDB1
R20	VCC
R21	NC
R22	NC
T1	NC
T2	NC
T3	NC
T4	IO140NDB3
T5	IO138PPB3
T6	GEC1/IO137PPB3
T7	IO131RSB2
T8	GNDQ
T9	GEA2/IO134RSB2
T10	IO117RSB2
T11	IO111RSB2
T12	IO99RSB2
T13	IO94RSB2
T14	IO87RSB2
T15	GNDQ
T16	IO93RSB2
T17	VJTAG
T18	GDC0/IO77VDB1
T19	GDA1/IO79UDB1
T20	NC
T21	NC
T22	NC

<b>FG484</b>	
<b>Pin Number</b>	<b>AGL1000 Function</b>
AA15	NC
AA16	IO122RSB2
AA17	IO119RSB2
AA18	IO117RSB2
AA19	NC
AA20	NC
AA21	VCCIB1
AA22	GND
AB1	GND
AB2	GND
AB3	VCCIB2
AB4	IO180RSB2
AB5	IO176RSB2
AB6	IO173RSB2
AB7	IO167RSB2
AB8	IO162RSB2
AB9	IO156RSB2
AB10	IO150RSB2
AB11	IO145RSB2
AB12	IO144RSB2
AB13	IO132RSB2
AB14	IO127RSB2
AB15	IO126RSB2
AB16	IO123RSB2
AB17	IO121RSB2
AB18	IO118RSB2
AB19	NC
AB20	VCCIB2
AB21	GND
AB22	GND
B1	GND
B2	VCCIB3
B3	NC
B4	IO06RSB0
B5	IO08RSB0
B6	IO12RSB0

<b>FG484</b>	
<b>Pin Number</b>	<b>AGL1000 Function</b>
C21	NC
C22	VCCIB1
D1	IO219PDB3
D2	IO220NDB3
D3	NC
D4	GND
D5	GAA0/IO00RSB0
D6	GAA1/IO01RSB0
D7	GAB0/IO02RSB0
D8	IO16RSB0
D9	IO22RSB0
D10	IO28RSB0
D11	IO35RSB0
D12	IO45RSB0
D13	IO50RSB0
D14	IO55RSB0
D15	IO61RSB0
D16	GBB1/IO75RSB0
D17	GBA0/IO76RSB0
D18	GBA1/IO77RSB0
D19	GND
D20	NC
D21	NC
D22	NC
E1	IO219NDB3
E2	NC
E3	GND
E4	GAB2/IO224PDB3
E5	GAA2/IO225PDB3
E6	GNDQ
E7	GAB1/IO03RSB0
E8	IO17RSB0
E9	IO21RSB0
E10	IO27RSB0
E11	IO34RSB0
E12	IO44RSB0