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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	9216
Total RAM Bits	55296
Number of I/O	97
Number of Gates	400000
Voltage - Supply	1.14V ~ 1.575V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 70°C (TA)
Package / Case	144-LBGA
Supplier Device Package	144-FPBGA (13x13)
Purchase URL	<a href="https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microsemi/agl400v2-fg144t">https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microsemi/agl400v2-fg144t</a>

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# 1 – IGLOO Device Family Overview

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## General Description

The IGLOO family of flash FPGAs, based on a 130-nm flash process, offers the lowest power FPGA, a single-chip solution, small footprint packages, reprogrammability, and an abundance of advanced features.

The Flash\*Freeze technology used in IGLOO devices enables entering and exiting an ultra-low power mode that consumes as little as 5  $\mu$ W while retaining SRAM and register data. Flash\*Freeze technology simplifies power management through I/O and clock management with rapid recovery to operation mode.

The Low Power Active capability (static idle) allows for ultra-low power consumption (from 12  $\mu$ W) while the IGLOO device is completely functional in the system. This allows the IGLOO device to control system power management based on external inputs (e.g., scanning for keyboard stimulus) while consuming minimal power.

Nonvolatile flash technology gives IGLOO devices the advantage of being a secure, low power, single-chip solution that is Instant On. IGLOO is reprogrammable and offers time-to-market benefits at an ASIC-level unit cost.

These features enable designers to create high-density systems using existing ASIC or FPGA design flows and tools.

IGLOO devices offer 1 kbit of on-chip, reprogrammable, nonvolatile FlashROM storage as well as clock conditioning circuitry based on an integrated phase-locked loop (PLL). The AGL015 and AGL030 devices have no PLL or RAM support. IGLOO devices have up to 1 million system gates, supported with up to 144 kbits of true dual-port SRAM and up to 300 user I/Os.

M1 IGLOO devices support the high-performance, 32-bit Cortex-M1 processor developed by ARM for implementation in FPGAs. Cortex-M1 is a soft processor that is fully implemented in the FPGA fabric. It has a three-stage pipeline that offers a good balance between low power consumption and speed when implemented in an M1 IGLOO device. The processor runs the ARMv6-M instruction set, has a configurable nested interrupt controller, and can be implemented with or without the debug block. Cortex-M1 is available for free from Microsemi for use in M1 IGLOO FPGAs.

The ARM-enabled devices have ordering numbers that begin with M1AGL and do not support AES decryption.

## Flash\*Freeze Technology

The IGLOO device offers unique Flash\*Freeze technology, allowing the device to enter and exit ultra-low power Flash\*Freeze mode. IGLOO devices do not need additional components to turn off I/Os or clocks while retaining the design information, SRAM content, and registers. Flash\*Freeze technology is combined with in-system programmability, which enables users to quickly and easily upgrade and update their designs in the final stages of manufacturing or in the field. The ability of IGLOO V2 devices to support a wide range of core voltage (1.2 V to 1.5 V) allows further reduction in power consumption, thus achieving the lowest total system power.

When the IGLOO device enters Flash\*Freeze mode, the device automatically shuts off the clocks and inputs to the FPGA core; when the device exits Flash\*Freeze mode, all activity resumes and data is retained.

The availability of low power modes, combined with reprogrammability, a single-chip and single-voltage solution, and availability of small-footprint, high pin-count packages, make IGLOO devices the best fit for portable electronics.

## Flash Advantages

### **Low Power**

Flash-based IGLOO devices exhibit power characteristics similar to those of an ASIC, making them an ideal choice for power-sensitive applications. IGLOO devices have only a very limited power-on current surge and no high-current transition period, both of which occur on many FPGAs.

IGLOO devices also have low dynamic power consumption to further maximize power savings; power is even further reduced by the use of a 1.2 V core voltage.

Low dynamic power consumption, combined with low static power consumption and Flash\*Freeze technology, gives the IGLOO device the lowest total system power offered by any FPGA.

### **Security**

Nonvolatile, flash-based IGLOO devices do not require a boot PROM, so there is no vulnerable external bitstream that can be easily copied. IGLOO devices incorporate FlashLock, which provides a unique combination of reprogrammability and design security without external overhead, advantages that only an FPGA with nonvolatile flash programming can offer.

IGLOO devices utilize a 128-bit flash-based lock and a separate AES key to provide the highest level of protection in the FPGA industry for intellectual property and configuration data. In addition, all FlashROM data in IGLOO devices can be encrypted prior to loading, using the industry-leading AES-128 (FIPS192) bit block cipher encryption standard. AES was adopted by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) in 2000 and replaces the 1977 DES standard. IGLOO devices have a built-in AES decryption engine and a flash-based AES key that make them the most comprehensive programmable logic device security solution available today. IGLOO devices with AES-based security provide a high level of protection for remote field updates over public networks such as the Internet, and are designed to ensure that valuable IP remains out of the hands of system overbuilders, system cloners, and IP thieves.

Security, built into the FPGA fabric, is an inherent component of the IGLOO family. The flash cells are located beneath seven metal layers, and many device design and layout techniques have been used to make invasive attacks extremely difficult. The IGLOO family, with FlashLock and AES security, is unique in being highly resistant to both invasive and noninvasive attacks. Your valuable IP is protected with industry-standard security, making remote ISP possible. An IGLOO device provides the best available security for programmable logic designs.

### **Single Chip**

Flash-based FPGAs store their configuration information in on-chip flash cells. Once programmed, the configuration data is an inherent part of the FPGA structure, and no external configuration data needs to be loaded at system power-up (unlike SRAM-based FPGAs). Therefore, flash-based IGLOO FPGAs do not require system configuration components such as EEPROMs or microcontrollers to load device configuration data. This reduces bill-of-materials costs and PCB area, and increases security and system reliability.

### **Instant On**

Flash-based IGLOO devices support Level 0 of the Instant On classification standard. This feature helps in system component initialization, execution of critical tasks before the processor wakes up, setup and configuration of memory blocks, clock generation, and bus activity management. The Instant On feature of flash-based IGLOO devices greatly simplifies total system design and reduces total system cost, often eliminating the need for CPLDs and clock generation PLLs. In addition, glitches and brownouts in system power will not corrupt the IGLOO device's flash configuration, and unlike SRAM-based FPGAs, the device will not have to be reloaded when system power is restored. This enables the reduction or complete removal of the configuration PROM, expensive voltage monitor, brownout detection, and clock generator devices from the PCB design. Flash-based IGLOO devices simplify total system design and reduce cost and design risk while increasing system reliability and improving system initialization time.

IGLOO flash FPGAs allow the user to quickly enter and exit Flash\*Freeze mode. This is done almost instantly (within 1  $\mu$ s) and the device retains configuration and data in registers and RAM. Unlike SRAM-based FPGAs the device does not need to reload configuration and design state from external memory components; instead it retains all necessary information to resume operation immediately.

### **Reduced Cost of Ownership**

Advantages to the designer extend beyond low unit cost, performance, and ease of use. Unlike SRAM-based FPGAs, Flash-based IGLOO devices allow all functionality to be Instant On; no external boot PROM is required. On-board security mechanisms prevent access to all the programming information and enable secure remote updates of the FPGA logic. Designers can perform secure remote in-system reprogramming to support future design iterations and

## User Nonvolatile FlashROM

IGLOO devices have 1 kbit of on-chip, user-accessible, nonvolatile FlashROM. The FlashROM can be used in diverse system applications:

- Internet protocol addressing (wireless or fixed)
- System calibration settings
- Device serialization and/or inventory control
- Subscription-based business models (for example, set-top boxes)
- Secure key storage for secure communications algorithms
- Asset management/tracking
- Date stamping
- Version management

The FlashROM is written using the standard IGLOO IEEE 1532 JTAG programming interface. The core can be individually programmed (erased and written), and on-chip AES decryption can be used selectively to securely load data over public networks (except in the AGL015 and AGL030 devices), as in security keys stored in the FlashROM for a user design.

The FlashROM can be programmed via the JTAG programming interface, and its contents can be read back either through the JTAG programming interface or via direct FPGA core addressing. Note that the FlashROM can only be programmed from the JTAG interface and cannot be programmed from the internal logic array.

The FlashROM is programmed as 8 banks of 128 bits; however, reading is performed on a byte-by-byte basis using a synchronous interface. A 7-bit address from the FPGA core defines which of the 8 banks and which of the 16 bytes within that bank are being read. The three most significant bits (MSBs) of the FlashROM address determine the bank, and the four least significant bits (LSBs) of the FlashROM address define the byte.

The Microsemi development software solutions, Libero® System-on-Chip (SoC) and Designer, have extensive support for the FlashROM. One such feature is auto-generation of sequential programming files for applications requiring a unique serial number in each part. Another feature allows the inclusion of static data for system version control. Data for the FlashROM can be generated quickly and easily using Libero SoC and Designer software tools. Comprehensive programming file support is also included to allow for easy programming of large numbers of parts with differing FlashROM contents.

## SRAM and FIFO

IGLOO devices (except the AGL015 and AGL030 devices) have embedded SRAM blocks along their north and south sides. Each variable-aspect-ratio SRAM block is 4,608 bits in size. Available memory configurations are 256×18, 512×9, 1k×4, 2k×2, and 4k×1 bits. The individual blocks have independent read and write ports that can be configured with different bit widths on each port. For example, data can be sent through a 4-bit port and read as a single bitstream. The embedded SRAM blocks can be initialized via the device JTAG port (ROM emulation mode) using the UJTAG macro (except in the AGL015 and AGL030 devices).

In addition, every SRAM block has an embedded FIFO control unit. The control unit allows the SRAM block to be configured as a synchronous FIFO without using additional core VersaTiles. The FIFO width and depth are programmable. The FIFO also features programmable Almost Empty (AEMPTY) and Almost Full (AFULL) flags in addition to the normal Empty and Full flags. The embedded FIFO control unit contains the counters necessary for generation of the read and write address pointers. The embedded SRAM/FIFO blocks can be cascaded to create larger configurations.

## PLL and CCC

IGLOO devices provide designers with very flexible clock conditioning circuit (CCC) capabilities. Each member of the IGLOO family contains six CCCs. One CCC (center west side) has a PLL. The AGL015 and AGL030 do not have a PLL.

The six CCC blocks are located at the four corners and the centers of the east and west sides. One CCC (center west side) has a PLL.

All six CCC blocks are usable; the four corner CCCs and the east CCC allow simple clock delay operations as well as clock spine access.

The inputs of the six CCC blocks are accessible from the FPGA core or from one of several inputs located near the CCC that have dedicated connections to the CCC block.

The CCC block has these key features:

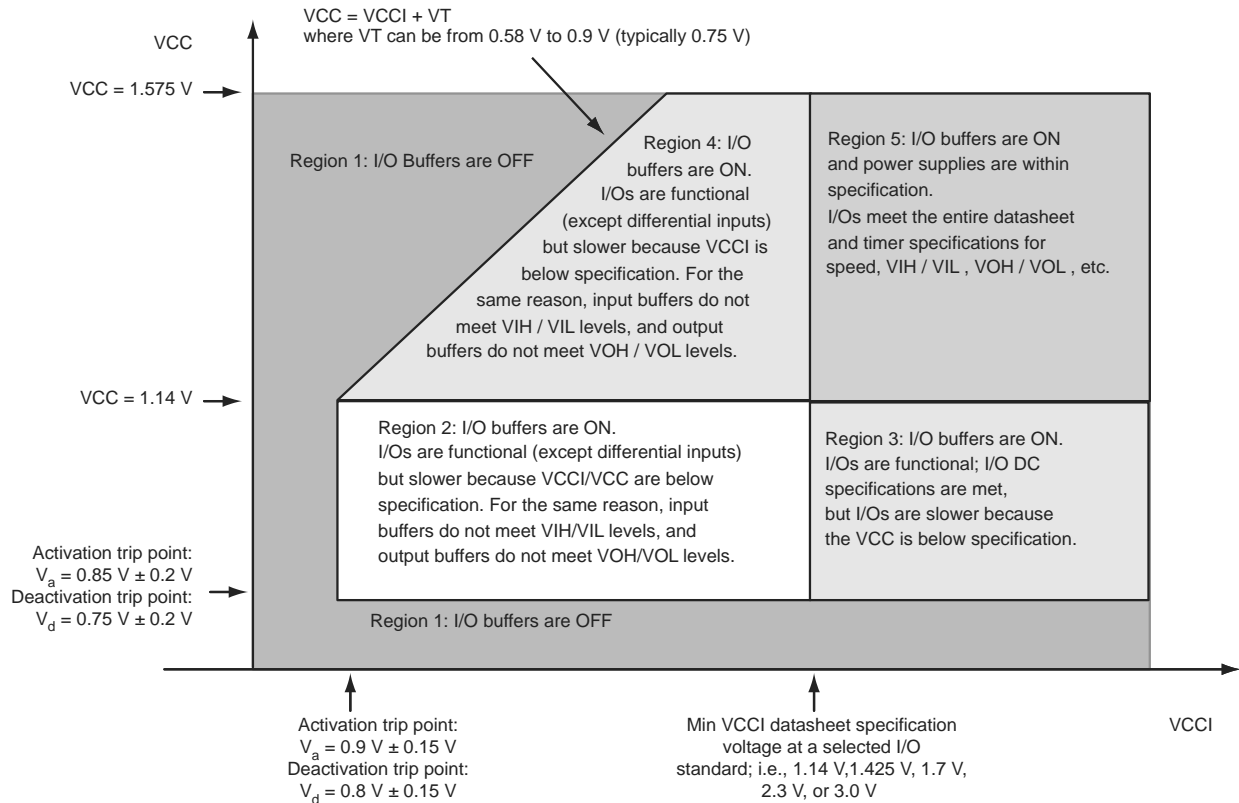


Figure 2-2 • V2 Devices – I/O State as a Function of VCCI and VCC Voltage Levels

## Thermal Characteristics

### Introduction

The temperature variable in the Designer software refers to the junction temperature, not the ambient temperature. This is an important distinction because dynamic and static power consumption cause the chip junction to be higher than the ambient temperature.

EQ 1 can be used to calculate junction temperature.

$$T_J = \text{Junction Temperature} = \Delta T + T_A$$

EQ 1

where:

$T_A$  = Ambient Temperature

$\Delta T$  = Temperature gradient between junction (silicon) and ambient  $\Delta T = \theta_{ja} * P$

$\theta_{ja}$  = Junction-to-ambient of the package.  $\theta_{ja}$  numbers are located in Table 2-5 on page 2-6.

P = Power dissipation

**Table 2-42 • I/O Short Currents IOSH/IOSL**  
**Applicable to Advanced I/O Banks**

	Drive Strength	IOSL (mA)*	IOSH (mA)*
3.3 V LVTTTL / 3.3 V LVCMOS	2 mA	25	27
	4 mA	25	27
	6 mA	51	54
	8 mA	51	54
	12 mA	103	109
	16 mA	132	127
	24 mA	268	181
3.3 V LVCMOS Wide Range	100 $\mu$ A	Same as regular 3.3 V LVCMOS	Same as regular 3.3 V LVCMOS
2.5 V LVCMOS	2 mA	16	18
	4 mA	16	18
	6 mA	32	37
	8 mA	32	37
	12 mA	65	74
	16 mA	83	87
	24 mA	169	124
1.8 V LVCMOS	2 mA	9	11
	4 mA	17	22
	6 mA	35	44
	8 mA	45	51
	12 mA	91	74
	16 mA	91	74
1.5 V LVCMOS	2 mA	13	16
	4 mA	25	33
	6 mA	32	39
	8 mA	66	55
	12 mA	66	55
1.2 V LVCMOS	2 mA	20	26
1.2 V LVCMOS Wide Range	100 $\mu$ A	20	26
3.3 V PCI/PCI-X	Per PCI/PCI-X specification	103	109

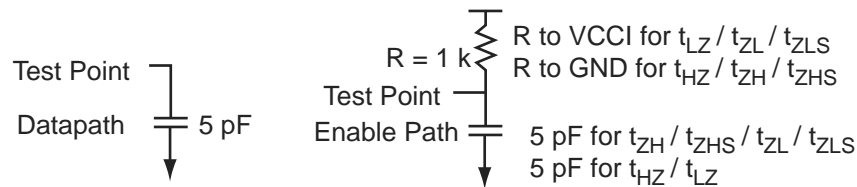
Note: \* $T_J = 100^{\circ}\text{C}$

**Table 2-97 • Minimum and Maximum DC Input and Output Levels**  
Applicable to Standard I/O Banks

1.8 V LVCMOS	VIL		VIH		VOL	VOH	IOL	IOH	IOSH	IOSL	IIL <sup>1</sup>	IIH <sup>2</sup>
Drive Strength	Min. V	Max. V	Min. V	Max. V	Max. V	Min. V	mA	mA	Max. mA <sup>3</sup>	Max. mA <sup>3</sup>	μA <sup>4</sup>	μA <sup>4</sup>
2 mA	−0.3	0.35 * VCCI	0.65 * VCCI	3.6	0.45	VCCI − 0.45	2	2	9	11	10	10
4 mA	−0.3	0.35 * VCCI	0.65 * VCCI	3.6	0.45	VCCI − 0.45	4	4	17	22	10	10

Notes:

1. IIL is the input leakage current per I/O pin over recommended operation conditions where  $-0.3\text{ V} < V_{IN} < V_{IL}$ .
2. IIH is the input leakage current per I/O pin over recommended operating conditions  $V_{IH} < V_{IN} < V_{CCI}$ . Input current is larger when operating outside recommended ranges
3. Currents are measured at 100°C junction temperature and maximum voltage.
4. Currents are measured at 85°C junction temperature.
5. Software default selection highlighted in gray.

**Figure 2-9 • AC Loading****Table 2-98 • AC Waveforms, Measuring Points, and Capacitive Loads**

Input Low (V)	Input High (V)	Measuring Point* (V)	C <sub>LOAD</sub> (pF)
0	1.8	0.9	5

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 2-99 • 1.8 V LVCMOS Low Slew – Applies to 1.5 V DC Core Voltage**  
Commercial-Case Conditions:  $T_J = 70^\circ\text{C}$ , Worst-Case VCC = 1.425 V, Worst-Case VCCI = 1.7 V  
Applicable to Advanced I/O Banks

Drive Strength	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
2 mA	Std.	0.97	6.38	0.18	1.01	0.66	6.51	5.93	2.33	1.56	10.10	9.53	ns
4 mA	Std.	0.97	5.35	0.18	1.01	0.66	5.46	5.04	2.67	2.38	9.05	8.64	ns
6 mA	Std.	0.97	4.62	0.18	1.01	0.66	4.71	4.44	2.90	2.79	8.31	8.04	ns
8 mA	Std.	0.97	4.37	0.18	1.01	0.66	4.46	4.31	2.95	2.89	8.05	7.90	ns
12 mA	Std.	0.97	4.32	0.18	1.01	0.66	4.37	4.32	3.03	3.30	7.97	7.92	ns
16 mA	Std.	0.97	4.32	0.18	1.01	0.66	4.37	4.32	3.03	3.30	7.97	7.92	ns

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

**1.5 V LVCMOS (JESD8-11)**

Low-Voltage CMOS for 1.5 V is an extension of the LVCMOS standard (JESD8-5) used for general-purpose 1.5 V applications. It uses a 1.5 V input buffer and a push-pull output buffer.

**Table 2-111 • Minimum and Maximum DC Input and Output Levels**  
Applicable to Advanced I/O Banks

1.5 V LVCMOS	VIL		VIH		VOL	VOH	IOL	IOH	IOSH	IOSL	IIL <sup>1</sup>	IIH <sup>2</sup>
Drive Strength	Min. V	Max. V	Min. V	Max. V	Max. V	Min. V	mA	mA	Max. mA <sup>3</sup>	Max. mA <sup>3</sup>	μA <sup>4</sup>	μA <sup>4</sup>
2 mA	−0.3	0.35 * VCCI	0.65 * VCCI	1.575	0.25 * VCCI	0.75 * VCCI	2	2	13	16	10	10
4 mA	−0.3	0.35 * VCCI	0.65 * VCCI	1.575	0.25 * VCCI	0.75 * VCCI	4	4	25	33	10	10
6 mA	−0.3	0.35 * VCCI	0.65 * VCCI	1.575	0.25 * VCCI	0.75 * VCCI	6	6	32	39	10	10
8 mA	−0.3	0.35 * VCCI	0.65 * VCCI	1.575	0.25 * VCCI	0.75 * VCCI	8	8	66	55	10	10
12 mA	−0.3	0.35 * VCCI	0.65 * VCCI	1.575	0.25 * VCCI	0.75 * VCCI	12	12	66	55	10	10

Notes:

1. IIL is the input leakage current per I/O pin over recommended operation conditions where  $-0.3\text{ V} < V_{IN} < V_{IL}$ .
2. IIH is the input leakage current per I/O pin over recommended operating conditions  $V_{IH} < V_{IN} < V_{CCI}$ . Input current is larger when operating outside recommended ranges
3. Currents are measured at 100°C junction temperature and maximum voltage.
4. Currents are measured at 85°C junction temperature.
5. Software default selection highlighted in gray.

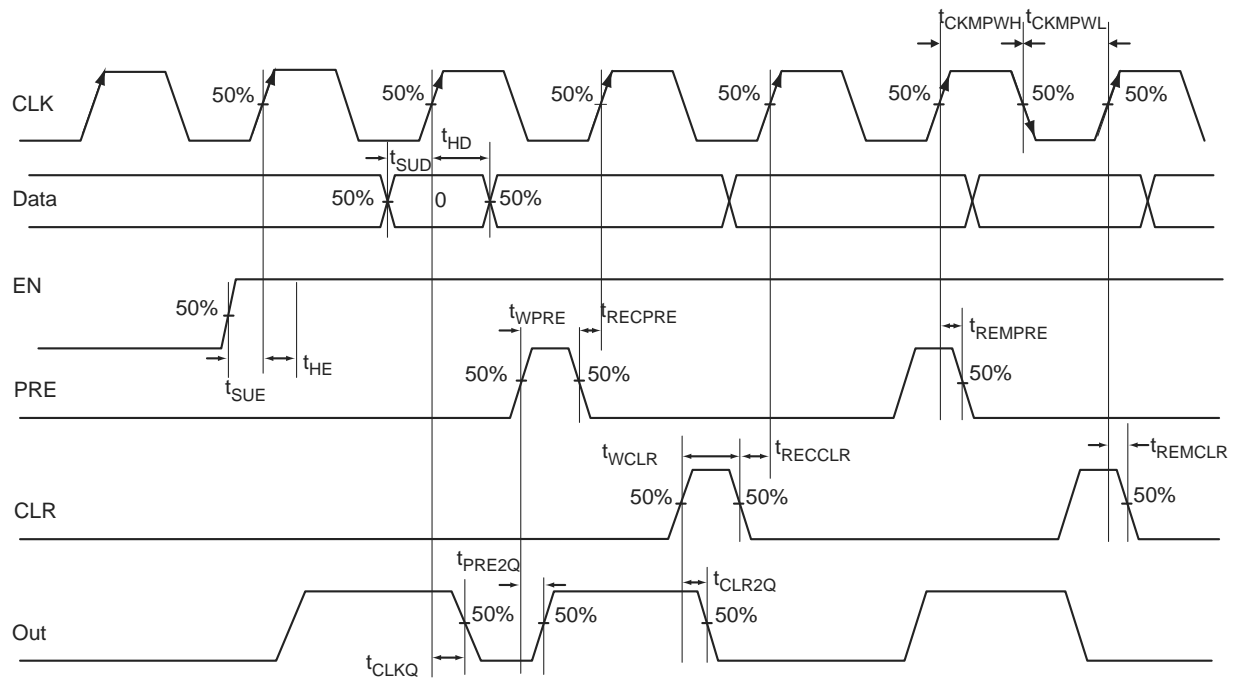
**Table 2-112 • Minimum and Maximum DC Input and Output Levels**  
Applicable to Standard Plus I/O Banks

1.5 V LVCMOS	VIL		VIH		VOL	VOH	IOL	IOH	IOSH	IOSL	IIL <sup>1</sup>	IIH <sup>2</sup>
Drive Strength	Min. V	Max. V	Min. V	Max. V	Max. V	Min. V	mA	mA	Max. mA <sup>3</sup>	Max. mA <sup>3</sup>	μA <sup>4</sup>	μA <sup>4</sup>
2 mA	−0.3	0.35 * VCCI	0.65 * VCCI	1.575	0.25 * VCCI	0.75 * VCCI	2	2	13	16	10	10
4 mA	−0.3	0.35 * VCCI	0.65 * VCCI	1.575	0.25 * VCCI	0.75 * VCCI	4	4	25	33	10	10

Notes:

1. IIL is the input leakage current per I/O pin over recommended operation conditions where  $-0.3\text{ V} < V_{IN} < V_{IL}$ .
2. IIH is the input leakage current per I/O pin over recommended operating conditions  $V_{IH} < V_{IN} < V_{CCI}$ . Input current is larger when operating outside recommended ranges
3. Currents are measured at 100°C junction temperature and maximum voltage.
4. Currents are measured at 85°C junction temperature.
5. Software default selection highlighted in gray.





**Figure 2-28 • Timing Model and Waveforms**

### Timing Characteristics

1.5 V DC Core Voltage

**Table 2-171 • Register Delays**

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

Parameter	Description	Std.	Units
$t_{\text{CLKQ}}$	Clock-to-Q of the Core Register	0.89	ns
$t_{\text{SUD}}$	Data Setup Time for the Core Register	0.81	ns
$t_{\text{HD}}$	Data Hold Time for the Core Register	0.00	ns
$t_{\text{SUE}}$	Enable Setup Time for the Core Register	0.73	ns
$t_{\text{HE}}$	Enable Hold Time for the Core Register	0.00	ns
$t_{\text{CLR2Q}}$	Asynchronous Clear-to-Q of the Core Register	0.60	ns
$t_{\text{PRE2Q}}$	Asynchronous Preset-to-Q of the Core Register	0.62	ns
$t_{\text{REMCLR}}$	Asynchronous Clear Removal Time for the Core Register	0.00	ns
$t_{\text{RECCLR}}$	Asynchronous Clear Recovery Time for the Core Register	0.24	ns
$t_{\text{REMPRE}}$	Asynchronous Preset Removal Time for the Core Register	0.00	ns
$t_{\text{RECPRE}}$	Asynchronous Preset Recovery Time for the Core Register	0.23	ns
$t_{\text{WCLR}}$	Asynchronous Clear Minimum Pulse Width for the Core Register	0.30	ns
$t_{\text{WPRE}}$	Asynchronous Preset Minimum Pulse Width for the Core Register	0.30	ns
$t_{\text{CKMPWH}}$	Clock Minimum Pulse Width High for the Core Register	0.56	ns
$t_{\text{CKMPWL}}$	Clock Minimum Pulse Width Low for the Core Register	0.56	ns

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

# Embedded SRAM and FIFO Characteristics

## SRAM

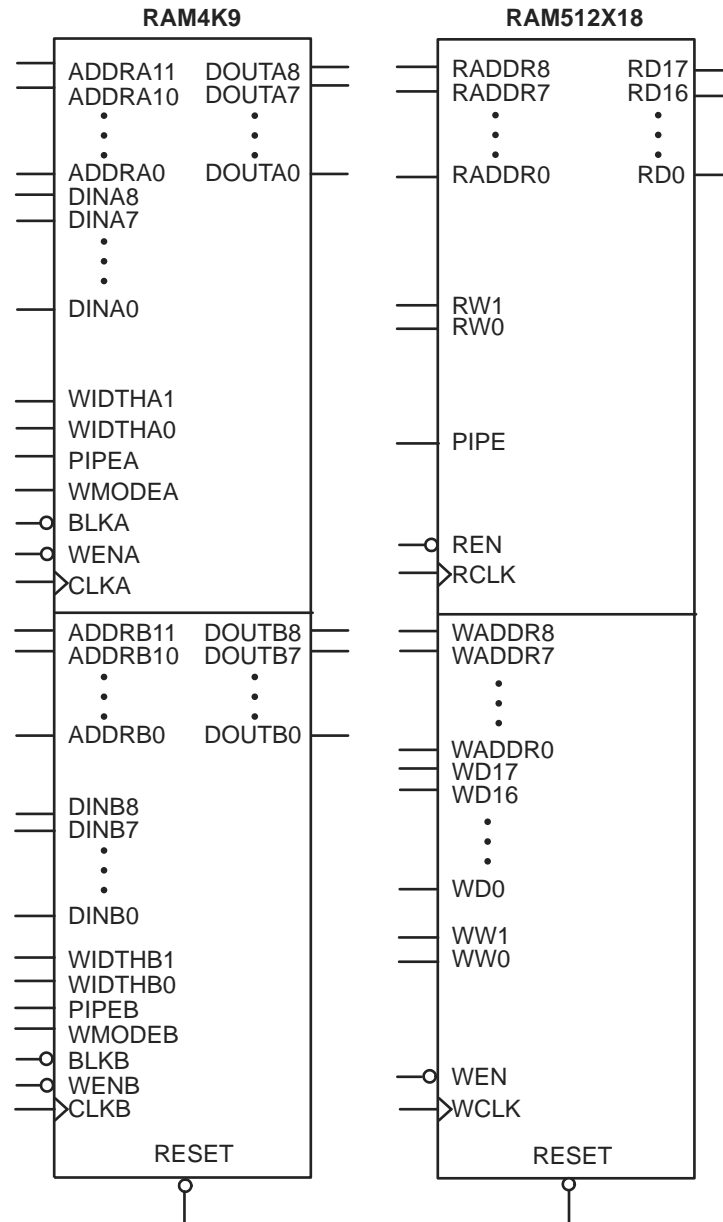


Figure 2-31 • RAM Models

## Timing Waveforms

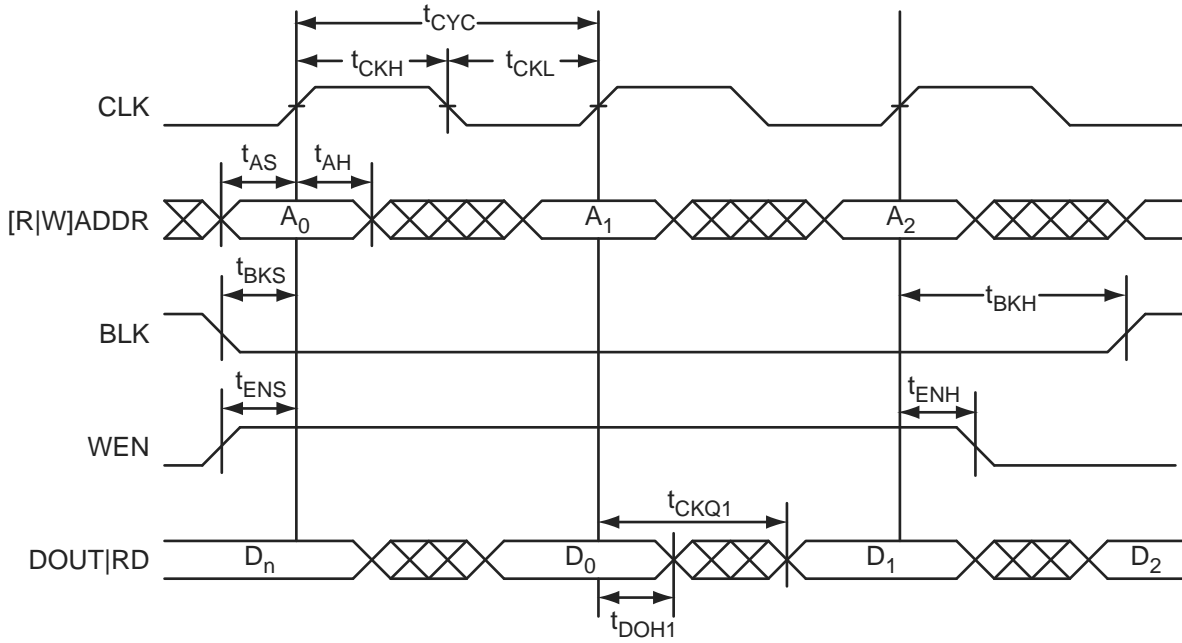


Figure 2-32 • RAM Read for Pass-Through Output. Applicable to Both RAM4K9 and RAM512x18.

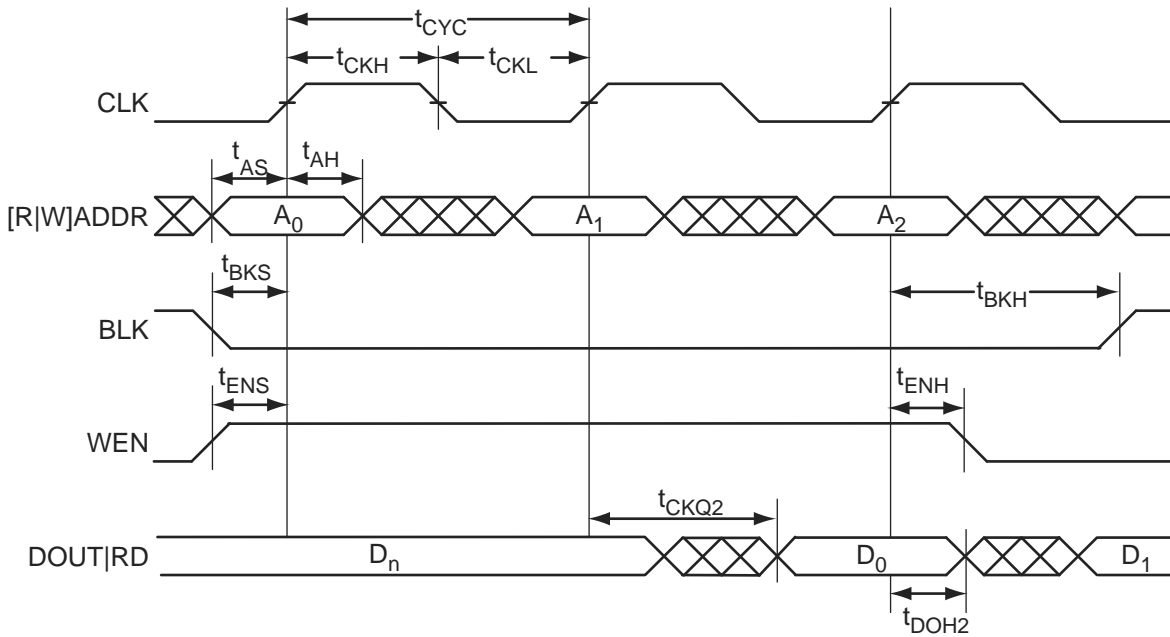


Figure 2-33 • RAM Read for Pipelined Output. Applicable to Both RAM4K9 and RAM512x18.

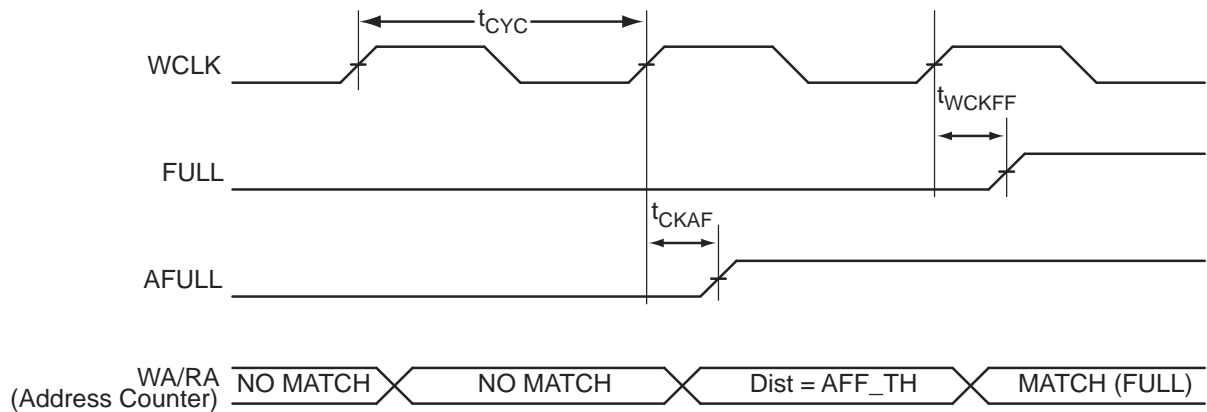


Figure 2-42 • FIFO FULL Flag and AFULL Flag Assertion

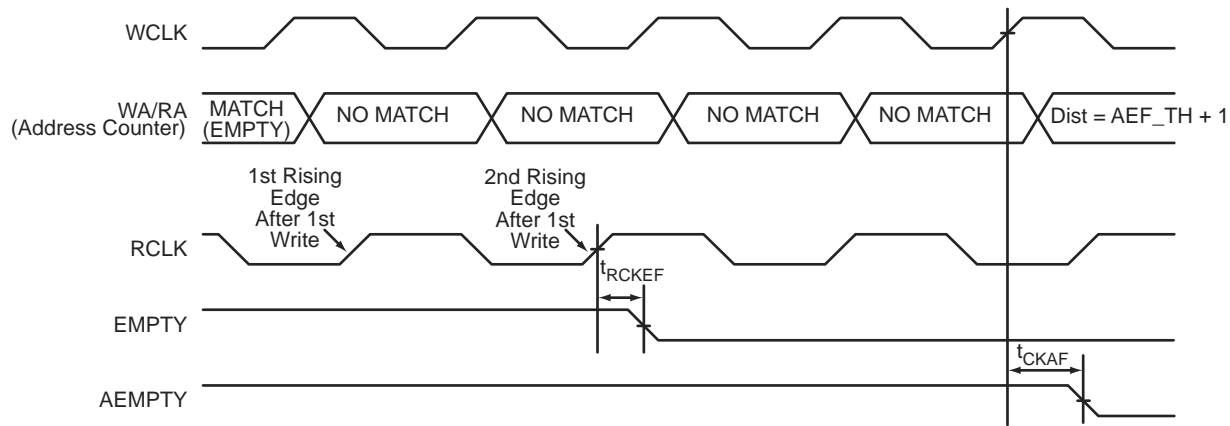


Figure 2-43 • FIFO EMPTY Flag and AEMPTY Flag Deassertion

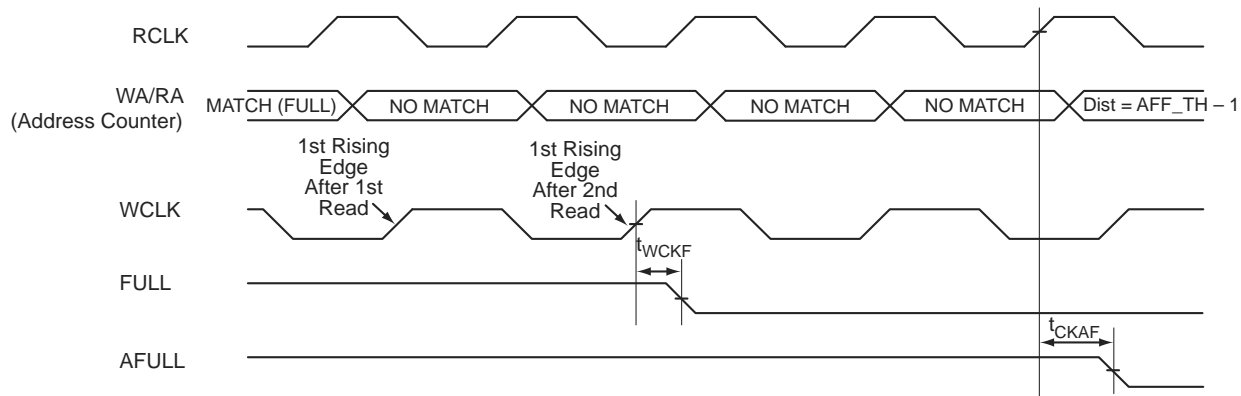


Figure 2-44 • FIFO FULL Flag and AFULL Flag Deassertion

QN48	
Pin Number	AGL030 Function
1	IO82RSB1
2	GEC0/IO73RSB1
3	GEA0/IO72RSB1
4	GEB0/IO71RSB1
5	GND
6	VCCIB1
7	IO68RSB1
8	IO67RSB1
9	IO66RSB1
10	IO65RSB1
11	IO64RSB1
12	IO62RSB1
13	IO61RSB1
14	FF/IO60RSB1
15	IO57RSB1
16	IO55RSB1
17	IO53RSB1
18	VCC
19	VCCIB1
20	IO46RSB1
21	IO42RSB1
22	TCK
23	TDI
24	TMS
25	VPUMP
26	TDO
27	TRST
28	VJTAG
29	IO38RSB0
30	GDB0/IO34RSB0
31	GDA0/IO33RSB0
32	GDC0/IO32RSB0
33	VCCIB0
34	GND
35	VCC
36	IO25RSB0

QN48	
Pin Number	AGL030 Function
37	IO24RSB0
38	IO22RSB0
39	IO20RSB0
40	IO18RSB0
41	IO16RSB0
42	IO14RSB0
43	IO10RSB0
44	IO08RSB0
45	IO06RSB0
46	IO04RSB0
47	IO02RSB0
48	IO00RSB0

QN132	
Pin Number	AGL060 Function
A1	GAB2/IO00RSB1
A2	IO93RSB1
A3	VCCIB1
A4	GFC1/IO89RSB1
A5	GFB0/IO86RSB1
A6	VCCPLF
A7	GFA1/IO84RSB1
A8	GFC2/IO81RSB1
A9	IO78RSB1
A10	VCC
A11	GEB1/IO75RSB1
A12	GEA0/IO72RSB1
A13	GEC2/IO69RSB1
A14	IO65RSB1
A15	VCC
A16	IO64RSB1
A17	IO63RSB1
A18	IO62RSB1
A19	IO61RSB1
A20	IO58RSB1
A21	GDB2/IO55RSB1
A22	NC
A23	GDA2/IO54RSB1
A24	TDI
A25	TRST
A26	GDC1/IO48RSB0
A27	VCC
A28	IO47RSB0
A29	GCC2/IO46RSB0
A30	GCA2/IO44RSB0
A31	GCA0/IO43RSB0
A32	GCB1/IO40RSB0
A33	IO36RSB0
A34	VCC
A35	IO31RSB0
A36	GBA2/IO28RSB0

QN132	
Pin Number	AGL060 Function
A37	GBB1/IO25RSB0
A38	GBC0/IO22RSB0
A39	VCCIB0
A40	IO21RSB0
A41	IO18RSB0
A42	IO15RSB0
A43	IO14RSB0
A44	IO11RSB0
A45	GAB1/IO08RSB0
A46	NC
A47	GAB0/IO07RSB0
A48	IO04RSB0
B1	IO01RSB1
B2	GAC2/IO94RSB1
B3	GND
B4	GFC0/IO88RSB1
B5	VCOMPLF
B6	GND
B7	GFB2/IO82RSB1
B8	IO79RSB1
B9	GND
B10	GEB0/IO74RSB1
B11	VMV1
B12	FF/GEB2/IO70RSB1
B13	IO67RSB1
B14	GND
B15	NC
B16	NC
B17	GND
B18	IO59RSB1
B19	GDC2/IO56RSB1
B20	GND
B21	GNDQ
B22	TMS
B23	TDO

QN132	
Pin Number	AGL060 Function
B24	GDC0/IO49RSB0
B25	GND
B26	NC
B27	GCB2/IO45RSB0
B28	GND
B29	GCB0/IO41RSB0
B30	GCC1/IO38RSB0
B31	GND
B32	GBB2/IO30RSB0
B33	VMV0
B34	GBA0/IO26RSB0
B35	GBC1/IO23RSB0
B36	GND
B37	IO20RSB0
B38	IO17RSB0
B39	GND
B40	IO12RSB0
B41	GAC0/IO09RSB0
B42	GND
B43	GAA1/IO06RSB0
B44	GNDQ
C1	GAA2/IO02RSB1
C2	IO95RSB1
C3	VCC
C4	GFB1/IO87RSB1
C5	GFA0/IO85RSB1
C6	GFA2/IO83RSB1
C7	IO80RSB1
C8	VCCIB1
C9	GEA1/IO73RSB1
C10	GNDQ
C11	GEA2/IO71RSB1
C12	IO68RSB1
C13	VCCIB1
C14	NC
C15	NC

<b>QN132</b>	
<b>Pin Number</b>	<b>AGL250 Function</b>
C17	IO74RSB2
C18	VCCIB2
C19	TCK
C20	VMV2
C21	VPUMP
C22	VJTAG
C23	VCCIB1
C24	IO53NSB1
C25	IO51NPB1
C26	GCA1/IO50PPB1
C27	GCC0/IO48NDB1
C28	VCCIB1
C29	IO42NDB1
C30	GNDQ
C31	GBA1/IO40RSB0
C32	GBB0/IO37RSB0
C33	VCC
C34	IO24RSB0
C35	IO19RSB0
C36	IO16RSB0
C37	IO10RSB0
C38	VCCIB0
C39	GAB1/IO03RSB0
C40	VMV0
D1	GND
D2	GND
D3	GND
D4	GND

VQ100	
Pin Number	AGL125 Function
1	GND
2	GAA2/IO67RSB1
3	IO68RSB1
4	GAB2/IO69RSB1
5	IO132RSB1
6	GAC2/IO131RSB1
7	IO130RSB1
8	IO129RSB1
9	GND
10	GFB1/IO124RSB1
11	GFB0/IO123RSB1
12	VCOMPLF
13	GFA0/IO122RSB1
14	VCCPLF
15	GFA1/IO121RSB1
16	GFA2/IO120RSB1
17	VCC
18	VCCIB1
19	GEC0/IO111RSB1
20	GEB1/IO110RSB1
21	GEB0/IO109RSB1
22	GEA1/IO108RSB1
23	GEA0/IO107RSB1
24	VMV1
25	GNDQ
26	GEA2/IO106RSB1
27	FF/GEB2/IO105RSB1
28	GEC2/IO104RSB1
29	IO102RSB1
30	IO100RSB1
31	IO99RSB1
32	IO97RSB1
33	IO96RSB1
34	IO95RSB1
35	IO94RSB1

VQ100	
Pin Number	AGL125 Function
36	IO93RSB1
37	VCC
38	GND
39	VCCIB1
40	IO87RSB1
41	IO84RSB1
42	IO81RSB1
43	IO75RSB1
44	GDC2/IO72RSB1
45	GDB2/IO71RSB1
46	GDA2/IO70RSB1
47	TCK
48	TDI
49	TMS
50	VMV1
51	GND
52	VPUMP
53	NC
54	TDO
55	TRST
56	VJTAG
57	GDA1/IO65RSB0
58	GDC0/IO62RSB0
59	GDC1/IO61RSB0
60	GCC2/IO59RSB0
61	GCB2/IO58RSB0
62	GCA0/IO56RSB0
63	GCA1/IO55RSB0
64	GCC0/IO52RSB0
65	GCC1/IO51RSB0
66	VCCIB0
67	GND
68	VCC
69	IO47RSB0
70	GBC2/IO45RSB0
71	GBB2/IO43RSB0

VQ100	
Pin Number	AGL125 Function
72	IO42RSB0
73	GBA2/IO41RSB0
74	VMV0
75	GNDQ
76	GBA1/IO40RSB0
77	GBA0/IO39RSB0
78	GBB1/IO38RSB0
79	GBB0/IO37RSB0
80	GBC1/IO36RSB0
81	GBC0/IO35RSB0
82	IO32RSB0
83	IO28RSB0
84	IO25RSB0
85	IO22RSB0
86	IO19RSB0
87	VCCIB0
88	GND
89	VCC
90	IO15RSB0
91	IO13RSB0
92	IO11RSB0
93	IO09RSB0
94	IO07RSB0
95	GAC1/IO05RSB0
96	GAC0/IO04RSB0
97	GAB1/IO03RSB0
98	GAB0/IO02RSB0
99	GAA1/IO01RSB0
100	GAA0/IO00RSB0



FG144	
Pin Number	AGL1000 Function
A1	GNDQ
A2	VMV0
A3	GAB0/IO02RSB0
A4	GAB1/IO03RSB0
A5	IO10RSB0
A6	GND
A7	IO44RSB0
A8	VCC
A9	IO69RSB0
A10	GBA0/IO76RSB0
A11	GBA1/IO77RSB0
A12	GNDQ
B1	GAB2/IO224PDB3
B2	GND
B3	GAA0/IO00RSB0
B4	GAA1/IO01RSB0
B5	IO13RSB0
B6	IO26RSB0
B7	IO35RSB0
B8	IO60RSB0
B9	GBB0/IO74RSB0
B10	GBB1/IO75RSB0
B11	GND
B12	VMV1
C1	IO224NDB3
C2	GFA2/IO206PPB3
C3	GAC2/IO223PDB3
C4	VCC
C5	IO16RSB0
C6	IO29RSB0
C7	IO32RSB0
C8	IO63RSB0
C9	IO66RSB0
C10	GBA2/IO78PDB1
C11	IO78NDB1
C12	GBC2/IO80PPB1

FG144	
Pin Number	AGL1000 Function
D1	IO213PDB3
D2	IO213NDB3
D3	IO223NDB3
D4	GAA2/IO225PPB3
D5	GAC0/IO04RSB0
D6	GAC1/IO05RSB0
D7	GBC0/IO72RSB0
D8	GBC1/IO73RSB0
D9	GBB2/IO79PDB1
D10	IO79NDB1
D11	IO80NPB1
D12	GCB1/IO92PPB1
E1	VCC
E2	GFC0/IO209NDB3
E3	GFC1/IO209PDB3
E4	VCCIB3
E5	IO225NPB3
E6	VCCIB0
E7	VCCIB0
E8	GCC1/IO91PDB1
E9	VCCIB1
E10	VCC
E11	GCA0/IO93NDB1
E12	IO94NDB1
F1	GFB0/IO208NPB3
F2	VCOMPLF
F3	GFB1/IO208PPB3
F4	IO206NPB3
F5	GND
F6	GND
F7	GND
F8	GCC0/IO91NDB1
F9	GCB0/IO92NPB1
F10	GND
F11	GCA1/IO93PDB1
F12	GCA2/IO94PDB1

FG144	
Pin Number	AGL1000 Function
G1	GFA1/IO207PPB3
G2	GND
G3	VCCPLF
G4	GFA0/IO207NPB3
G5	GND
G6	GND
G7	GND
G8	GDC1/IO111PPB1
G9	IO96NDB1
G10	GCC2/IO96PDB1
G11	IO95NDB1
G12	GCB2/IO95PDB1
H1	VCC
H2	GFB2/IO205PDB3
H3	GFC2/IO204PSB3
H4	GEC1/IO190PDB3
H5	VCC
H6	IO105PDB1
H7	IO105NDB1
H8	GDB2/IO115RSB2
H9	GDC0/IO111NPB1
H10	VCCIB1
H11	IO101PSB1
H12	VCC
J1	GEB1/IO189PDB3
J2	IO205NDB3
J3	VCCIB3
J4	GEC0/IO190NDB3
J5	IO160RSB2
J6	IO157RSB2
J7	VCC
J8	TCK
J9	GDA2/IO114RSB2
J10	TDO
J11	GDA1/IO113PDB1
J12	GDB1/IO112PDB1

<b>FG484</b>	
<b>Pin Number</b>	<b>AGL600 Function</b>
R9	VCCIB2
R10	VCCIB2
R11	IO117RSB2
R12	IO110RSB2
R13	VCCIB2
R14	VCCIB2
R15	VMV2
R16	IO94RSB2
R17	GDB1/IO87PPB1
R18	GDC1/IO86PDB1
R19	IO84NDB1
R20	VCC
R21	IO81NDB1
R22	IO82PDB1
T1	IO152PDB3
T2	IO152NDB3
T3	NC
T4	IO150NDB3
T5	IO147PPB3
T6	GEC1/IO146PPB3
T7	IO140RSB2
T8	GNDQ
T9	GEA2/IO143RSB2
T10	IO126RSB2
T11	IO120RSB2
T12	IO108RSB2
T13	IO103RSB2
T14	IO99RSB2
T15	GNDQ
T16	IO92RSB2
T17	VJTAG
T18	GDC0/IO86NDB1
T19	GDA1/IO88PDB1
T20	NC
T21	IO83PDB1
T22	IO82NDB1

<b>FG484</b>	
<b>Pin Number</b>	<b>AGL1000 Function</b>
N17	IO100NPB1
N18	IO102NDB1
N19	IO102PDB1
N20	NC
N21	IO101NPB1
N22	IO103PDB1
P1	NC
P2	IO199PDB3
P3	IO199NDB3
P4	IO202NDB3
P5	IO202PDB3
P6	IO196PPB3
P7	IO193PPB3
P8	VCCIB3
P9	GND
P10	VCC
P11	VCC
P12	VCC
P13	VCC
P14	GND
P15	VCCIB1
P16	GDB0/IO112NPB1
P17	IO106NDB1
P18	IO106PDB1
P19	IO107PDB1
P20	NC
P21	IO104PDB1
P22	IO103NDB1
R1	NC
R2	IO197PPB3
R3	VCC
R4	IO197NPB3
R5	IO196NPB3
R6	IO193NPB3
R7	GEC0/IO190NPB3
R8	VMV3

Revision	Changes	Page
Revision 21 (continued)	Pin description table for AGL125 CS121 was removed as it was incorrectly added to the datasheet in revision 19 (SAR 38217).	-
Revision 20 (March 2012)	Notes indicating that AGL015 is not recommended for new designs have been added. The "Devices Not Recommended For New Designs" section is new (SAR 35015).	I to IV
	Notes indicating that device/package support is TBD for AGL250-QN132 and AGL060-FG144 have been reinserted (SAR 33689).	I to IV
	Values for the power data for PAC1, PAC2, PAC3, PAC4, PAC7, and PAC8 were revised in Table 2-19 • Different Components Contributing to Dynamic Power Consumption in IGLOO Devices and Table 2-21 • Different Components Contributing to Dynamic Power Consumption in IGLOO Devices to match the SmartPower tool in Libero software version 9.0 SP1 and Power Calculator spreadsheet v7a released on 08/10/2010 (SAR 33768).	2-13, 2-15
	The reference to guidelines for global spines and VersaTile rows, given in the "Global Clock Contribution—PCLOCK" section, was corrected to the "Spine Architecture" section of the Global Resources chapter in the <i>IGLOO FPGA Fabric User Guide</i> (SAR 34730).	2-17
	Figure 2-4 • Input Buffer Timing Model and Delays (example) has been modified for the DIN waveform; the Rise and Fall time label has been changed to $t_{DIN}$ (SAR 37104).	2-21
	Added missing characteristics for 3.3 V LVCMOS, 3.3 V LVCMOS Wide range, 1.2 V LVCMOS, and 1.2 V LVCMOS Wide range to the following tables: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Table 2-38, Table 2-39, Table 2-40, Table 2-42, Table 2-43, and Table 2-44 (SARs 33854 and 36891)</li> <li>Table 2-63, Table 2-64, and Table 2-65 (SAR 33854)</li> <li>Table 2-127, Table 2-128, Table 2-129, Table 2-137, Table 2-138, and Table 2-139 (SAR 36891).</li> </ul>	2-35 to 2-40, 2-47 to 2-49, 2-74, 2-77, and 2-77
	AC Loading figures in the "Single-Ended I/O Characteristics" section were updated to match Table 2-50 • AC Waveforms, Measuring Points, and Capacitive Loads (SAR 34878).	2-42
	Added values for minimum pulse width and removed the FRMAX row from Table 2-173 through Table 2-188 in the "Global Tree Timing Characteristics" section. Use the software to determine the FRMAX for the device you are using (SAR 29271).	2-107 through 2-114
Revision 19 (September 2011)	CS121 was added to the product tables in the "IGLOO Low Power Flash FPGAs" section for AGL125 (SAR 22737). CS81 was added for AGL250 (SAR 22737).	I
	Notes indicating that device/package support is TBD for AGL250-QN132 and AGL060-FG144 have been removed (SAR 33689).	I to IV
	M1AGL400 was removed from the "I/Os Per Package1" table. This device was discontinued in April 2009 (SAR 32450).	II
	Dimensions for the QN48 package were added to Table 1 • IGLOO FPGAs Package Sizes Dimensions (SAR 30537).	II
	The Y security option and Licensed DPA Logo were added to the "IGLOO Ordering Information" section. The trademarked Licensed DPA Logo identifies that a product is covered by a DPA counter-measures license from Cryptography Research (SAR 32151).	III
	The "In-System Programming (ISP) and Security" section and "Security" section were revised to clarify that although no existing security measures can give an absolute guarantee, Microsemi FPGAs implement the best security available in the industry (SAR 32865).	I, 1-2

Revision / Version	Changes	Page
<b>Revision 18 (Nov 2009)</b>	The version changed to v2.0 for IGLOO datasheet chapters, indicating the datasheet contains information based on final characterization. Please review the datasheet carefully as most tables were updated with new data.	N/A
<b>Revision 17 (Sep 2009)</b> Product Brief v1.6	The "Reprogrammable Flash Technology" section was modified to add "250 MHz (1.5 V systems) and 160 MHz (1.2 V systems) System Performance."	I
	"IGLOO Ordering Information" was revised to note that halogen-free packages are available with RoHS-compliant packaging.	III
	Table 1-1 • I/O Standards Supported is new.	1-7
	The definitions of hot-swap and cold-sparing were added to the "I/Os with Advanced I/O Standards" section.	1-7
<b>Revision 16 (Apr 2009)</b> Product Brief v1.5	M1AGL400 is no longer offered and was removed from the "IGLOO Devices" product table, "IGLOO Ordering Information", and "Temperature Grade Offerings".	I, III, IV
	The –F speed grade is no longer offered for IGLOO devices. The speed grade column and note regarding –F speed grade were removed from "IGLOO Ordering Information". The "Speed Grade and Temperature Grade Matrix" section was removed.	III, IV
	This datasheet now has fully characterized data and has moved from being Advance to a Production version. The version number changed from Advance v0.5 to v2.0. Please review the datasheet carefully as most tables were updated with new data.	N/A
DC and Switching Characteristics Advance v0.6	3.3 V LVCMOS and 1.2 V LVCMOS Wide Range support was added to the datasheet. This affects all tables that contained 3.3 V LVCMOS and 1.2 V LVCMOS data.	
	$I_{IL}$ and $I_{IH}$ input leakage current information was added to all "Minimum and Maximum DC Input and Output Levels" tables.	N/A
	–F was removed from the datasheet. The speed grade is no longer supported.	N/A
	The notes in Table 2-2 • Recommended Operating Conditions 1 were updated.	2-2
	Table 2-4 • Overshoot and Undershoot Limits 1 was updated.	2-3
	Table 2-5 • Package Thermal Resistivities was updated.	2-6
	Table 2-6 • Temperature and Voltage Derating Factors for Timing Delays (normalized to $T_J = 70^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{CC} = 1.425\text{ V}$ ) and Table 2-7 • Temperature and Voltage Derating Factors for Timing Delays (normalized to $T_J = 70^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{CC} = 1.14\text{ V}$ ) were updated.	2-7
	In Table 2-191 • RAM4K9 and Table 2-193 • RAM4K9, the following specifications were removed: $t_{WRO}$ $t_{CCKH}$	2-122 and 2-124
	In Table 2-192 • RAM512X18 and Table 2-194 • RAM512X18, the following specifications were removed: $t_{WRO}$ $t_{CCKH}$	2-123 and 2-125
<b>Revision 15 (Feb 2009)</b> Packaging v1.9	The "QN132" pin table for the AGL060 device is new.	4-31