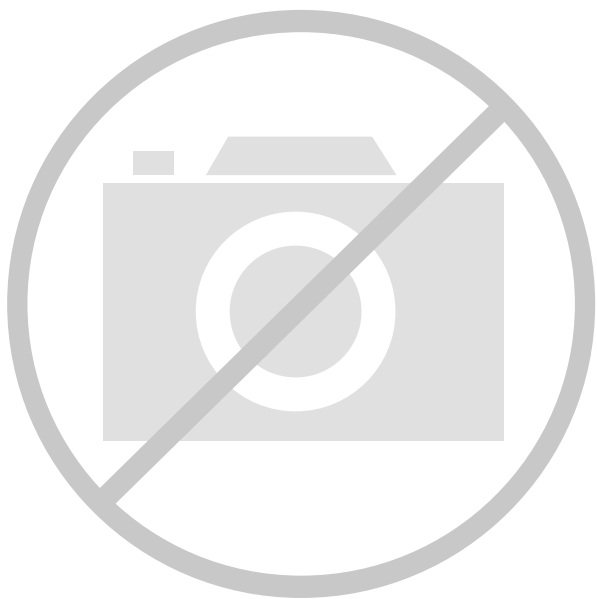




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Understanding [Embedded - FPGAs \(Field Programmable Gate Array\)](#)

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	194
Number of Gates	400000
Voltage - Supply	1.425V ~ 1.575V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Package / Case	484-BGA
Supplier Device Package	484-FPBGA (23x23)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microsemi/agl400v5-fgg484i

1 – IGLOO Device Family Overview

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 μ 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 μ 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 μ 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

Power Consumption of Various Internal Resources

Table 2-19 • Different Components Contributing to Dynamic Power Consumption in IGLOO Devices
For IGLOO V2 or V5 Devices, 1.5 V DC Core Supply Voltage

Parameter	Definition	Device Specific Dynamic Power ($\mu\text{W}/\text{MHz}$)							
		AGL1000	AGL600	AGL400	AGL250	AGL125	AGL060	AGL030	AGL015
PAC1	Clock contribution of a Global Rib	7.778	6.221	6.082	4.460	4.446	2.736	0.000	0.000
PAC2	Clock contribution of a Global Spine	4.334	3.512	2.759	2.718	1.753	1.971	3.483	3.483
PAC3	Clock contribution of a VersaTile row	1.379	1.445	1.377	1.483	1.467	1.503	1.472	1.472
PAC4	Clock contribution of a VersaTile used as a sequential module	0.151	0.149	0.151	0.149	0.149	0.151	0.146	0.146
PAC5	First contribution of a VersaTile used as a sequential module	0.057							
PAC6	Second contribution of a VersaTile used as a sequential module	0.207							
PAC7	Contribution of a VersaTile used as a combinatorial module	0.276	0.262	0.279	0.277	0.280	0.300	0.281	0.273
PAC8	Average contribution of a routing net	1.161	1.147	1.193	1.273	1.076	1.088	1.134	1.153
PAC9	Contribution of an I/O input pin (standard-dependent)	See Table 2-13 on page 2-10 through Table 2-15 on page 2-11.							
PAC10	Contribution of an I/O output pin (standard-dependent)	See Table 2-16 on page 2-11 through Table 2-18 on page 2-12.							
PAC11	Average contribution of a RAM block during a read operation	25.00							
PAC12	Average contribution of a RAM block during a write operation	30.00							
PAC13	Dynamic PLL contribution	2.70							

Note: For a different output load, drive strength, or slew rate, Microsemi recommends using the Microsemi power spreadsheet calculator or SmartPower tool in Libero SoC.

Table 2-49 • Minimum and Maximum DC Input and Output Levels
Applicable to Standard I/O Banks

3.3 V LVTTTL / 3.3 V LVCMOS	VIL		VIH		V _{OL}	VOH	IOL	IOH	IOSL	IOSH	IIL ¹	IIH ²
Drive Strength	Min. V	Max. V	Min. V	Max. V	Max. V	Min. V	mA	mA	Max. mA ³	Max. mA ³	μA ⁴	μA ⁴
2 mA	-0.3	0.8	2	3.6	0.4	2.4	2	2	25	27	10	10
4 mA	-0.3	0.8	2	3.6	0.4	2.4	4	4	25	27	10	10
6 mA	-0.3	0.8	2	3.6	0.4	2.4	6	6	51	54	10	10
8 mA	-0.3	0.8	2	3.6	0.4	2.4	8	8	51	54	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.

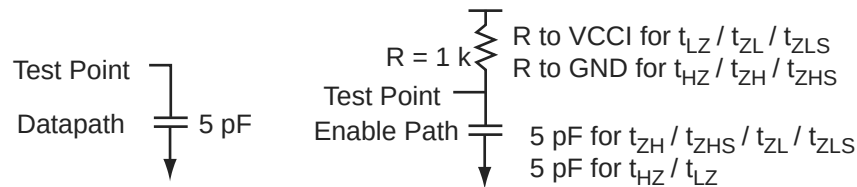


Figure 2-7 • AC Loading

Table 2-50 • AC Waveforms, Measuring Points, and Capacitive Loads

Input Low (V)	Input High (V)	Measuring Point* (V)	C _{LOAD} (pF)
0	3.3	1.4	5

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

Table 2-92 • 2.5 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 = 2.3 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	2.91	0.26	1.19	1.10	2.95	2.66	2.50	2.72	8.74	8.45	ns
4 mA	Std.	1.55	2.91	0.26	1.19	1.10	2.95	2.66	2.50	2.72	8.74	8.45	ns
6 mA	Std.	1.55	2.51	0.26	1.19	1.10	2.54	2.18	2.75	3.21	8.33	7.97	ns
8 mA	Std.	1.55	2.51	0.26	1.19	1.10	2.54	2.18	2.75	3.21	8.33	7.97	ns
12 mA	Std.	1.55	2.29	0.26	1.19	1.10	2.32	1.94	2.94	3.52	8.10	7.73	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 2-93 • 2.5 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 = 2.3 V****Applicable to Standard Banks**

Drive Strength	Speed Grade	t_{DOUT}	t_{DP}	t_{DIN}	t_{PY}	t_{EOUT}	t_{ZL}	t_{ZH}	t_{LZ}	t_{HZ}	Units
2 mA	Std.	1.55	4.85	0.26	1.15	1.10	4.93	4.55	2.13	2.24	ns
4 mA	Std.	1.55	4.85	0.26	1.15	1.10	4.93	4.55	2.13	2.24	ns
6 mA	Std.	1.55	4.09	0.26	1.15	1.10	4.16	3.95	2.38	2.71	ns
8 mA	Std.	1.55	4.09	0.26	1.15	1.10	4.16	3.95	2.38	2.71	ns

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

Table 2-94 • 2.5 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 = 2.3 V****Applicable to Standard Banks**

Drive Strength	Speed Grade	t_{DOUT}	t_{DP}	t_{DIN}	t_{PY}	t_{EOUT}	t_{ZL}	t_{ZH}	t_{LZ}	t_{HZ}	Units
2 mA	Std.	1.55	2.76	0.26	1.15	1.10	2.80	2.52	2.13	2.32	ns
4 mA	Std.	1.55	2.76	0.26	1.15	1.10	2.80	2.52	2.13	2.32	ns
6 mA	Std.	1.55	2.39	0.26	1.15	1.10	2.42	2.05	2.38	2.80	ns
8 mA	Std.	1.55	2.39	0.26	1.15	1.10	2.42	2.05	2.38	2.80	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 2-119 • 1.5 V LVC MOS 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 = 1.4 V****Applicable to Standard Banks**

Drive Strength	Speed Grade	t_{DOUT}	t_{DP}	t_{DIN}	t_{PY}	t_{EOUT}	t_{ZL}	t_{ZH}	t_{LZ}	t_{HZ}	Units
2 mA	Std.	0.97	5.88	0.18	1.14	0.66	6.00	5.45	2.00	1.94	ns

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

Table 2-120 • 1.5 V LVC MOS High 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 = 1.4 V****Applicable to Standard Banks**

Drive Strength	Speed Grade	t_{DOUT}	t_{DP}	t_{DIN}	t_{PY}	t_{EOUT}	t_{ZL}	t_{ZH}	t_{LZ}	t_{HZ}	Units
2 mA	Std.	0.97	2.51	0.18	1.14	0.66	2.56	2.21	1.99	2.03	ns

Notes:

1. Software default selection highlighted in gray.
2. For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to Table 2-6 on page 2-7 for derating values.

1.2 V DC Core Voltage**Table 2-121 • 1.5 V LVC MOS 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 = 1.4 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	7.17	0.26	1.27	1.10	7.29	6.60	3.33	3.03	13.07	12.39	ns
4 mA	Std.	1.55	6.27	0.26	1.27	1.10	6.37	5.86	3.61	3.51	12.16	11.64	ns
6 mA	Std.	1.55	5.94	0.26	1.27	1.10	6.04	5.70	3.67	3.64	11.82	11.48	ns
8 mA	Std.	1.55	5.86	0.26	1.27	1.10	5.96	5.71	2.83	4.11	11.74	11.50	ns
12 mA	Std.	1.55	5.86	0.26	1.27	1.10	5.96	5.71	2.83	4.11	11.74	11.50	ns

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

Table 2-122 • 1.5 V LVC MOS 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 = 1.4 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	3.44	0.26	1.27	1.10	3.49	3.35	3.32	3.12	9.28	9.14	ns
4 mA	Std.	1.55	3.06	0.26	1.27	1.10	3.10	2.89	3.60	3.61	8.89	8.67	ns
6 mA	Std.	1.55	2.98	0.26	1.27	1.10	3.02	2.80	3.66	3.74	8.81	8.58	ns
8 mA	Std.	1.55	2.96	0.26	1.27	1.10	3.00	2.70	3.75	4.23	8.78	8.48	ns
12 mA	Std.	1.55	2.96	0.26	1.27	1.10	3.00	2.70	3.75	4.23	8.78	8.48	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.

1.2 V DC Core Voltage

Table 2-158 • Input Data Register Propagation Delays

Commercial-Case Conditions: $T_J = 70^\circ\text{C}$, Worst-Case $V_{CC} = 1.14\text{ V}$

Parameter	Description	Std.	Units
t_{iCLKQ}	Clock-to-Q of the Input Data Register	0.68	ns
t_{iSUD}	Data Setup Time for the Input Data Register	0.97	ns
t_{iHD}	Data Hold Time for the Input Data Register	0.00	ns
t_{iSUE}	Enable Setup Time for the Input Data Register	1.02	ns
t_{iHE}	Enable Hold Time for the Input Data Register	0.00	ns
t_{iCLR2Q}	Asynchronous Clear-to-Q of the Input Data Register	1.19	ns
t_{iPRE2Q}	Asynchronous Preset-to-Q of the Input Data Register	1.19	ns
$t_{iREMCLR}$	Asynchronous Clear Removal Time for the Input Data Register	0.00	ns
$t_{iRECCLR}$	Asynchronous Clear Recovery Time for the Input Data Register	0.24	ns
$t_{iREMPRE}$	Asynchronous Preset Removal Time for the Input Data Register	0.00	ns
$t_{iRECPRE}$	Asynchronous Preset Recovery Time for the Input Data Register	0.24	ns
t_{iWCLR}	Asynchronous Clear Minimum Pulse Width for the Input Data Register	0.19	ns
t_{iWPRE}	Asynchronous Preset Minimum Pulse Width for the Input Data Register	0.19	ns
$t_{iCKMPWH}$	Clock Minimum Pulse Width High for the Input Data Register	0.31	ns
$t_{iCKMPWL}$	Clock Minimum Pulse Width Low for the Input Data Register	0.28	ns

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

Output Register

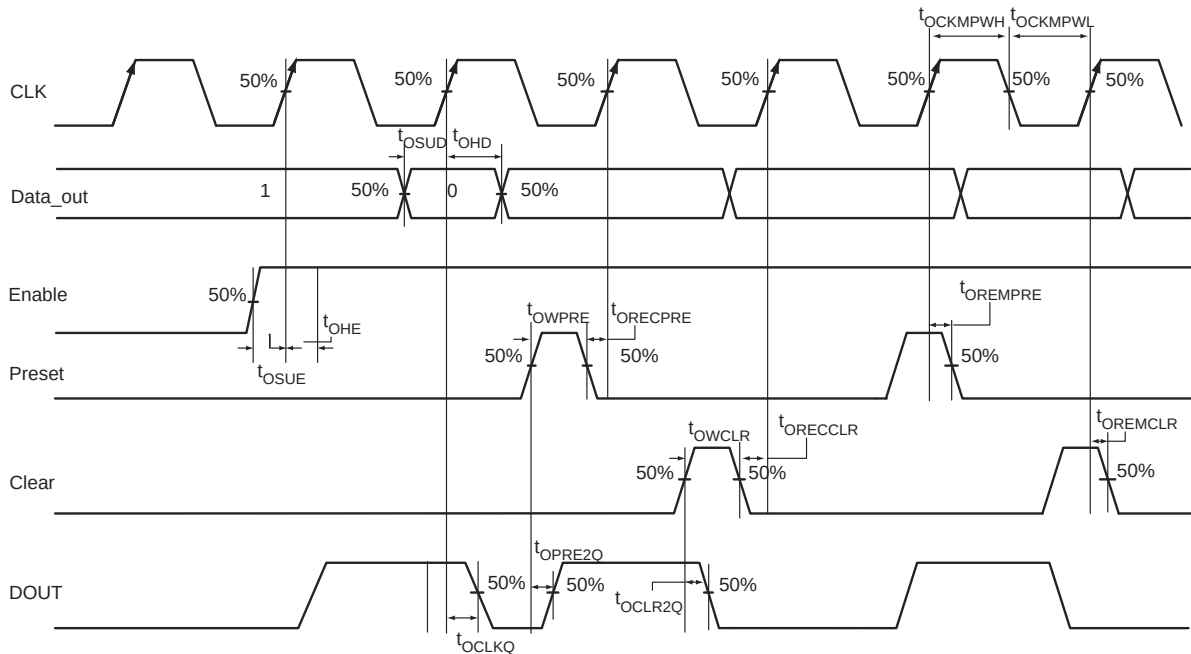


Figure 2-19 • Output Register Timing Diagram

Output Enable Register

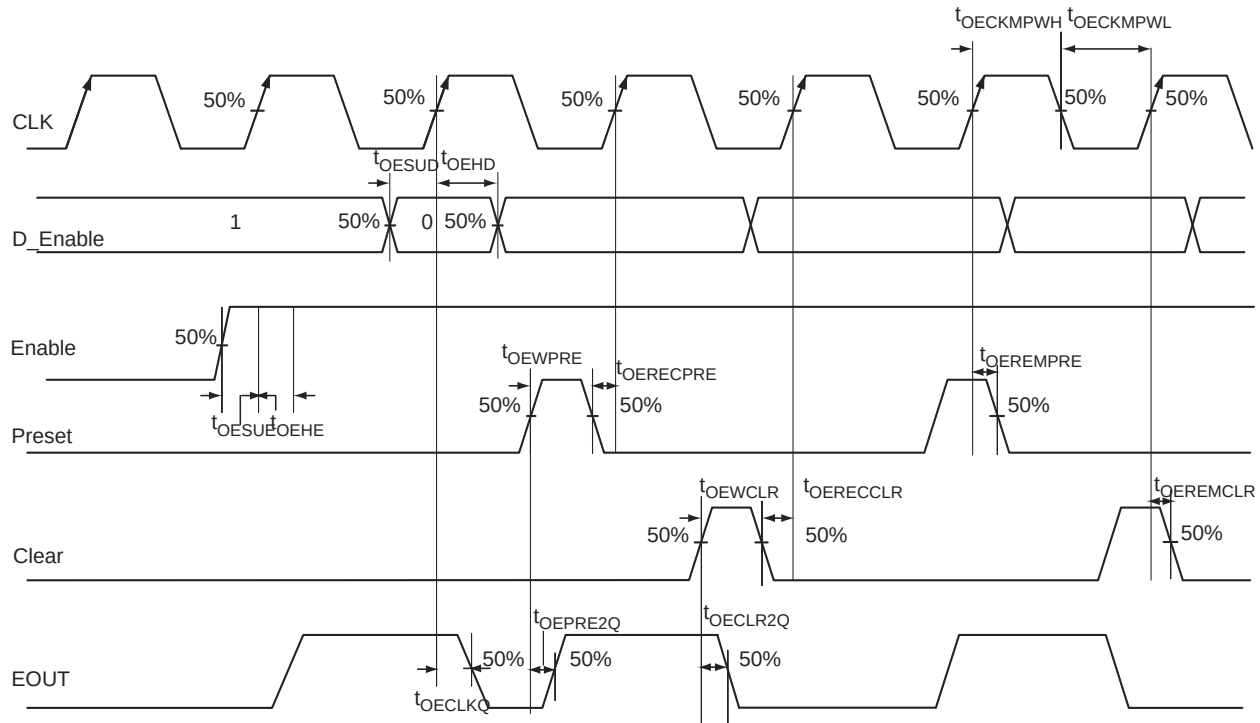


Figure 2-20 • Output Enable Register Timing Diagram

Timing Characteristics

1.5 V DC Core Voltage

Table 2-161 • Output Enable Register Propagation Delays

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

Parameter	Description	Std.	Units
t_{OECLKQ}	Clock-to-Q of the Output Enable Register	0.75	ns
t_{OESUD}	Data Setup Time for the Output Enable Register	0.51	ns
t_{OEHD}	Data Hold Time for the Output Enable Register	0.00	ns
t_{OESUE}	Enable Setup Time for the Output Enable Register	0.73	ns
t_{OEHE}	Enable Hold Time for the Output Enable Register	0.00	ns
$t_{OECLR2Q}$	Asynchronous Clear-to-Q of the Output Enable Register	1.13	ns
$t_{OEPRE2Q}$	Asynchronous Preset-to-Q of the Output Enable Register	1.13	ns
$t_{OEREMCLR}$	Asynchronous Clear Removal Time for the Output Enable Register	0.00	ns
$t_{OERECCLR}$	Asynchronous Clear Recovery Time for the Output Enable Register	0.24	ns
$t_{OEREMPRE}$	Asynchronous Preset Removal Time for the Output Enable Register	0.00	ns
$t_{OERECPRE}$	Asynchronous Preset Recovery Time for the Output Enable Register	0.24	ns
$t_{OEWCCLR}$	Asynchronous Clear Minimum Pulse Width for the Output Enable Register	0.19	ns
t_{OEWPRE}	Asynchronous Preset Minimum Pulse Width for the Output Enable Register	0.19	ns
$t_{OECKMPWH}$	Clock Minimum Pulse Width High for the Output Enable Register	0.31	ns
$t_{OECKMPWL}$	Clock Minimum Pulse Width Low for the Output Enable Register	0.28	ns

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

Table 2-177 • AGL250 Global Resource**Commercial-Case Conditions: $T_J = 70^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = 1.425\text{ V}$**

Parameter	Description	Std.		Units
		Min. ¹	Max. ²	
t_{RCKL}	Input Low Delay for Global Clock	1.39	1.73	ns
t_{RCKH}	Input High Delay for Global Clock	1.41	1.84	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		0.43	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 2-178 • AGL400 Global Resource**Commercial-Case Conditions: $T_J = 70^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = 1.425\text{ V}$**

Parameter	Description	Std.		Units
		Min. ¹	Max. ²	
t_{RCKL}	Input Low Delay for Global Clock	1.45	1.79	ns
t_{RCKH}	Input High Delay for Global Clock	1.48	1.91	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		0.43	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. ¹	Max. ²	
t_{RCKL}	Input Low Delay for Global Clock	1.48	1.82	ns
t_{RCKH}	Input High Delay for Global Clock	1.52	1.94	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		0.42	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. ¹	Max. ²	
t_{RCKL}	Input Low Delay for Global Clock	1.55	1.89	ns
t_{RCKH}	Input High Delay for Global Clock	1.60	2.02	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		0.42	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.

1.2 V DC Core Voltage**Table 2-181 • AGL015 Global Resource****Commercial-Case Conditions: $T_J = 70^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = 1.14\text{ V}$**

Parameter	Description	Std.		Units
		Min. ¹	Max. ²	
t_{RCKL}	Input Low Delay for Global Clock	1.79	2.09	ns
t_{RCKH}	Input High Delay for Global Clock	1.87	2.26	ns
$t_{RCKMPWH}$	Minimum Pulse Width High for Global Clock	1.40		ns
$t_{RCKMPWL}$	Minimum Pulse Width Low for Global Clock	1.65		ns
t_{RCKSW}	Maximum Skew for Global Clock		0.39	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 2-182 • AGL030 Global Resource**Commercial-Case Conditions: $T_J = 70^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = 1.14\text{ V}$**

Parameter	Description	Std.		Units
		Min. ¹	Max. ²	
t_{RCKL}	Input Low Delay for Global Clock	1.80	2.09	ns
t_{RCKH}	Input High Delay for Global Clock	1.88	2.27	ns
$t_{RCKMPWH}$	Minimum Pulse Width High for Global Clock	1.40		ns
$t_{RCKMPWL}$	Minimum Pulse Width Low for Global Clock	1.65		ns
t_{RCKSW}	Maximum Skew for Global Clock		0.39	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.

Timing Waveforms

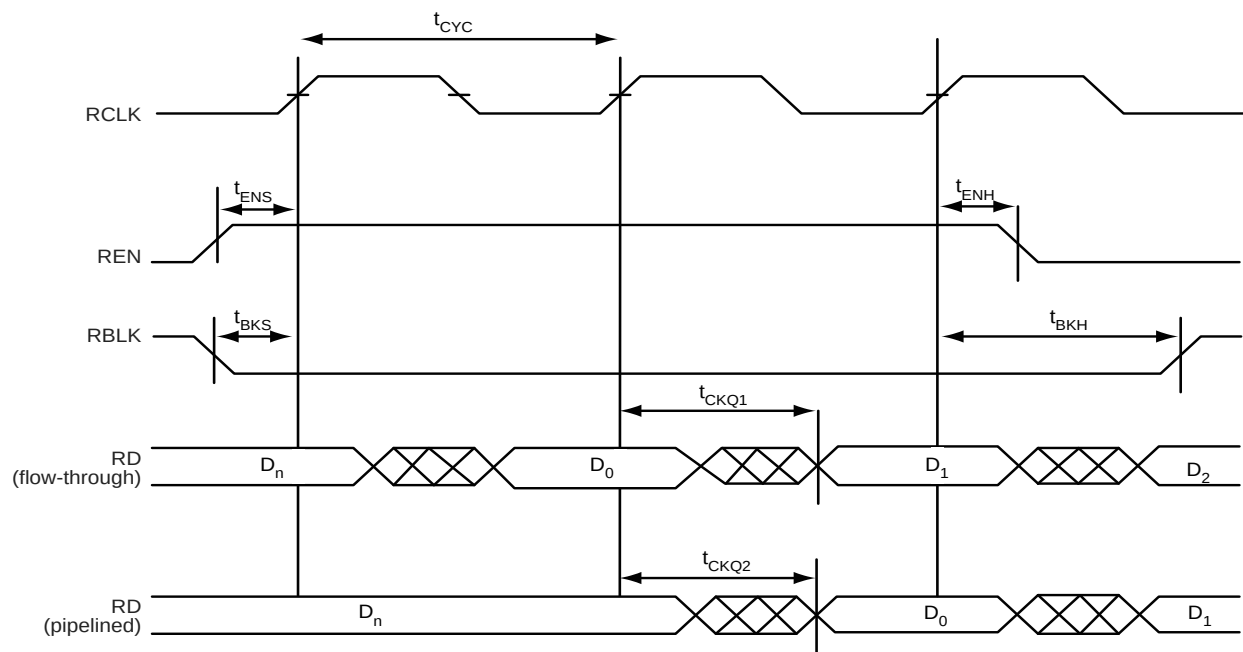


Figure 2-38 • FIFO Read

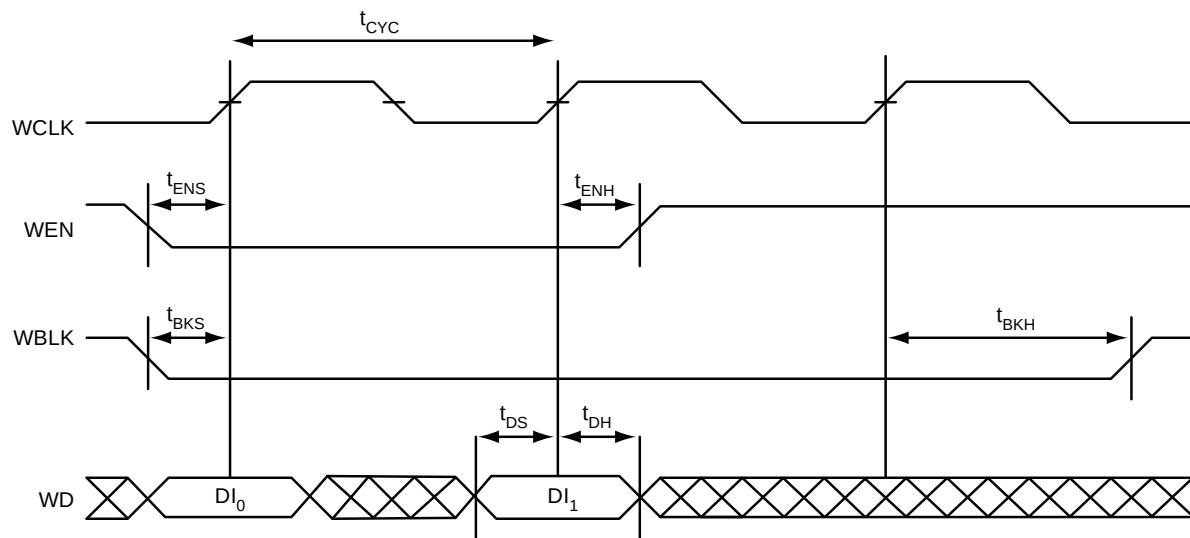


Figure 2-39 • FIFO Write

JTAG 1532 Characteristics

JTAG timing delays do not include JTAG I/Os. To obtain complete JTAG timing, add I/O buffer delays to the corresponding standard selected; refer to the I/O timing characteristics in the "User I/O Characteristics" section on page 2-20 for more details.

Timing Characteristics

Table 2-199 • JTAG 1532

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

Parameter	Description	Std.	Units
t_{DISU}	Test Data Input Setup Time	1.00	ns
t_{DIHD}	Test Data Input Hold Time	2.00	ns
t_{TMSSU}	Test Mode Select Setup Time	1.00	ns
t_{TMDHD}	Test Mode Select Hold Time	2.00	ns
t_{TCK2Q}	Clock to Q (data out)	8.00	ns
t_{RSTB2Q}	Reset to Q (data out)	25.00	ns
F_{TCKMAX}	TCK Maximum Frequency	15	MHz
$t_{TRSTREM}$	ResetB Removal Time	0.58	ns
$t_{TRSTREC}$	ResetB Recovery Time	0.00	ns
$t_{TRSTMPW}$	ResetB Minimum Pulse	TBD	ns

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

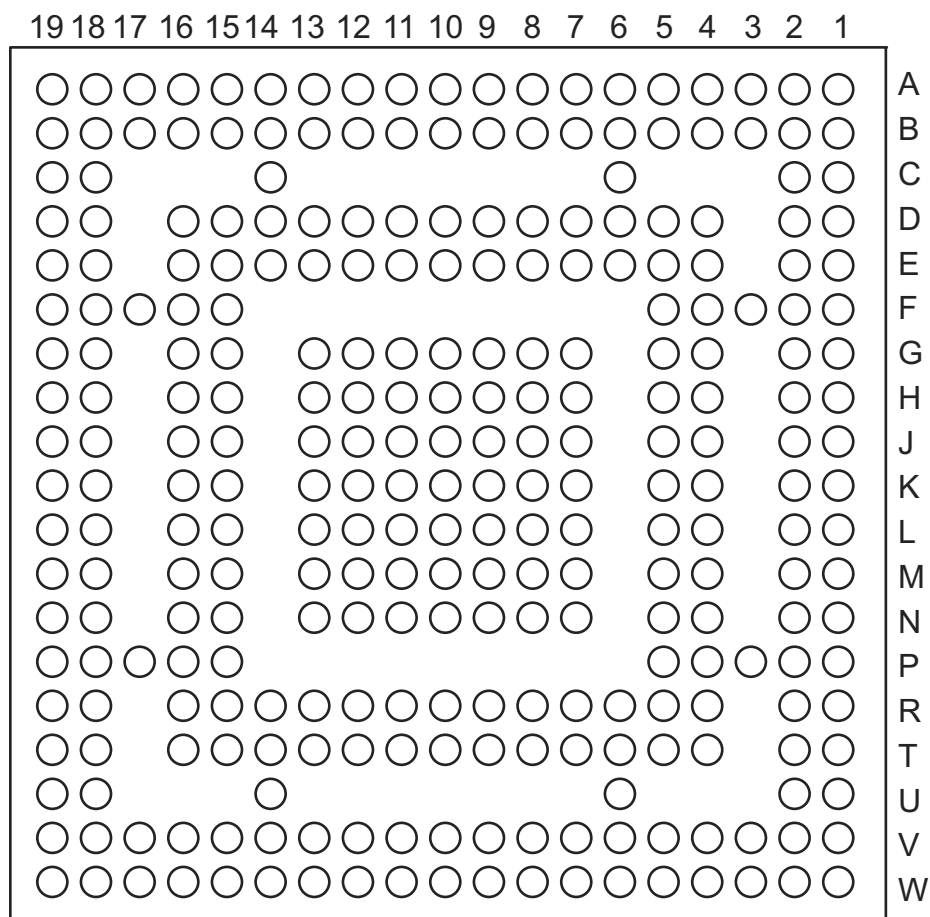
Table 2-200 • JTAG 1532

Commercial-Case Conditions: $T_J = 70^\circ\text{C}$, Worst-Case $V_{CC} = 1.14\text{ V}$

Parameter	Description	Std.	Units
t_{DISU}	Test Data Input Setup Time	1.50	ns
t_{DIHD}	Test Data Input Hold Time	3.00	ns
t_{TMSSU}	Test Mode Select Setup Time	1.50	ns
t_{TMDHD}	Test Mode Select Hold Time	3.00	ns
t_{TCK2Q}	Clock to Q (data out)	11.00	ns
t_{RSTB2Q}	Reset to Q (data out)	30.00	ns
F_{TCKMAX}	TCK Maximum Frequency	9.00	MHz
$t_{TRSTREM}$	ResetB Removal Time	1.18	ns
$t_{TRSTREC}$	ResetB Recovery Time	0.00	ns
$t_{TRSTMPW}$	ResetB Minimum Pulse	TBD	ns

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

CS281



Note: This is the bottom view of the package.

Note

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

CS281	
Pin Number	AGL600 Function
H8	VCC
H9	VCCIB0
H10	VCC
H11	VCCIB0
H12	VCC
H13	VCCIB1
H15	IO68NPB1
H16	GCB0/IO70NPB1
H18	GCA1/IO71PPB1
H19	GCA2/IO72PPB1
J1	VCOMPLF
J2	GFA0/IO162NDB3
J4	VCCPLF
J5	GFC0/IO164NPB3
J7	GFA2/IO161PDB3
J8	VCCIB3
J9	GND
J10	GND
J11	GND
J12	VCCIB1
J13	GCC1/IO69PPB1
J15	GCA0/IO71NPB1
J16	GCB2/IO73PPB1
J18	IO72NPB1
J19	IO75PSB1
K1	VCCIB3
K2	GFA1/IO162PDB3
K4	GND
K5	IO159NPB3
K7	IO161NDB3
K8	VCC
K9	GND
K10	GND
K11	GND
K12	VCC
K13	GCC2/IO74PPB1

CS281	
Pin Number	AGL600 Function
K15	IO73NPB1
K16	GND
K18	IO74NPB1
K19	VCCIB1
L1	GFB2/IO160PDB3
L2	IO160NDB3
L4	GFC2/IO159PPB3
L5	IO153PPB3
L7	IO153NPB3
L8	VCCIB3
L9	GND
L10	GND
L11	GND
L12	VCCIB1
L13	IO76PPB1
L15	IO76NPB1
L16	IO77PPB1
L18	IO78NPB1
L19	IO77NPB1
M1	IO158PDB3
M2	IO158NDB3
M4	IO154NPB3
M5	IO152PPB3
M7	VCCIB3
M8	VCC
M9	VCCIB2
M10	VCC
M11	VCCIB2
M12	VCC
M13	VCCIB1
M15	IO79NPB1
M16	IO81NPB1
M18	IO79PPB1
M19	IO78PPB1
N1	IO154PPB3
N2	IO152NPB3

CS281	
Pin Number	AGL600 Function
N4	IO150PPB3
N5	IO148NPB3
N7	GEA2/IO143RSB2
N8	VCCIB2
N9	IO117RSB2
N10	IO115RSB2
N11	IO114RSB2
N12	VCCIB2
N13	VPUMP
N15	IO82PPB1
N16	IO85PPB1
N18	IO82NPB1
N19	IO81PPB1
P1	IO151PDB3
P2	GND
P3	IO151NDB3
P4	IO149PPB3
P5	GEA0/IO144NPB3
P15	IO83NDB1
P16	IO83PDB1
P17	GDC1/IO86PPB1
P18	GND
P19	IO85NPB1
R1	IO150NPB3
R2	IO149NPB3
R4	GEC1/IO146PPB3
R5	GEB1/IO145PPB3
R6	IO138RSB2
R7	IO127RSB2
R8	IO123RSB2
R9	IO118RSB2
R10	IO111RSB2
R11	IO106RSB2
R12	IO103RSB2
R13	IO97RSB2
R14	IO95RSB2

CS281	
Pin Number	AGL1000 Function
R15	IO122RSB2
R16	GDA1/IO113PPB1
R18	GDB0/IO112NPB1
R19	GDC0/IO111NPB1
T1	IO197PPB3
T2	GEC0/IO190NPB3
T4	GEB0/IO189NPB3
T5	IO181RSB2
T6	IO172RSB2
T7	IO171RSB2
T8	IO156RSB2
T9	IO159RSB2
T10	GND
T11	IO139RSB2
T12	IO138RSB2
T13	IO129RSB2
T14	IO123RSB2
T15	GDC2/IO116RSB2
T16	TMS
T18	VJTAG
T19	GDB1/IO112PPB1
U1	IO193PDB3
U2	GEA1/IO188PPB3
U6	IO167RSB2
U14	IO128RSB2
U18	TRST
U19	GDA0/IO113NPB1
V1	IO193NDB3
V2	VCCIB3
V3	GEC2/IO185RSB2
V4	IO182RSB2
V5	IO175RSB2
V6	GND
V7	IO161RSB2
V8	IO143RSB2
V9	IO146RSB2

CS281	
Pin Number	AGL1000 Function
V10	IO145RSB2
V11	IO144RSB2
V12	IO134RSB2
V13	IO133RSB2
V14	GND
V15	IO119RSB2
V16	GDA2/IO114RSB2
V17	TDI
V18	VCCIB2
V19	TDO
W1	GND
W2	FF/GEB2/IO186RSB2
W3	IO183RSB2
W4	IO176RSB2
W5	IO170RSB2
W6	IO162RSB2
W7	IO157RSB2
W8	IO152RSB2
W9	IO149RSB2
W10	VCCIB2
W11	IO140RSB2
W12	IO135RSB2
W13	IO130RSB2
W14	IO125RSB2
W15	IO120RSB2
W16	IO118RSB2
W17	GDB2/IO115RSB2
W18	TCK
W19	GND

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

VQ100	
Pin Number	AGL250 Function
1	GND
2	GAA2/IO118UDB3
3	IO118VDB3
4	GAB2/IO117UDB3
5	IO117VDB3
6	GAC2/IO116UDB3
7	IO116VDB3
8	IO112PSB3
9	GND
10	GFB1/IO109PDB3
11	GFB0/IO109NDB3
12	VCOMPLF
13	GFA0/IO108NPB3
14	VCCPLF
15	GFA1/IO108PPB3
16	GFA2/IO107PSB3
17	VCC
18	VCCIB3
19	GFC2/IO105PSB3
20	GEC1/IO100PDB3
21	GEC0/IO100NDB3
22	GEA1/IO98PDB3
23	GEA0/IO98NDB3
24	VMV3
25	GNDQ
26	GEA2/IO97RSB2
27	FF/GE2/IO96RSB2
28	GEC2/IO95RSB2
29	IO93RSB2
30	IO92RSB2
31	IO91RSB2
32	IO90RSB2
33	IO88RSB2
34	IO86RSB2
35	IO85RSB2
36	IO84RSB2

VQ100	
Pin Number	AGL250 Function
37	VCC
38	GND
39	VCCIB2
40	IO77RSB2
41	IO74RSB2
42	IO71RSB2
43	GDC2/IO63RSB2
44	GDB2/IO62RSB2
45	GDA2/IO61RSB2
46	GNDQ
47	TCK
48	TDI
49	TMS
50	VMV2
51	GND
52	VPUMP
53	NC
54	TDO
55	TRST
56	VJTAG
57	GDA1/IO60USB1
58	GDC0/IO58VDB1
59	GDC1/IO58UDB1
60	IO52NDB1
61	GCB2/IO52PDB1
62	GCA1/IO50PDB1
63	GCA0/IO50NDB1
64	GCC0/IO48NDB1
65	GCC1/IO48PDB1
66	VCCIB1
67	GND
68	VCC
69	IO43NDB1
70	GBC2/IO43PDB1
71	GBB2/IO42PSB1
72	IO41NDB1

VQ100	
Pin Number	AGL250 Function
73	GBA2/IO41PDB1
74	VMV1
75	GNDQ
76	GBA1/IO40RSB0
77	GBA0/IO39RSB0
78	GBB1/IO38RSB0
79	GBB0/IO37RSB0
80	GBC1/IO36RSB0
81	GBC0/IO35RSB0
82	IO29RSB0
83	IO27RSB0
84	IO25RSB0
85	IO23RSB0
86	IO21RSB0
87	VCCIB0
88	GND
89	VCC
90	IO15RSB0
91	IO13RSB0
92	IO11RSB0
93	GAC1/IO05RSB0
94	GAC0/IO04RSB0
95	GAB1/IO03RSB0
96	GAB0/IO02RSB0
97	GAA1/IO01RSB0
98	GAA0/IO00RSB0
99	GNDQ
100	VMV0

FG144	
Pin Number	AGL400 Function
K1	GEB0/IO136NDB3
K2	GEA1/IO135PDB3
K3	GEA0/IO135NDB3
K4	GEA2/IO134RSB2
K5	IO127RSB2
K6	IO121RSB2
K7	GND
K8	IO104RSB2
K9	GDC2/IO82RSB2
K10	GND
K11	GDA0/IO79VDB1
K12	GDB0/IO78VDB1
L1	GND
L2	VMV3
L3	FF/GEB2/IO133RSB2
L4	IO128RSB2
L5	VCCIB2
L6	IO119RSB2
L7	IO114RSB2
L8	IO110RSB2
L9	TMS
L10	VJTAG
L11	VMV2
L12	TRST
M1	GNDQ
M2	GEC2/IO132RSB2
M3	IO129RSB2
M4	IO126RSB2
M5	IO124RSB2
M6	IO122RSB2
M7	IO117RSB2
M8	IO115RSB2
M9	TDI
M10	VCCIB2
M11	VPUMP
M12	GNDQ

FG484	
Pin Number	AGL1000 Function
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