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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.

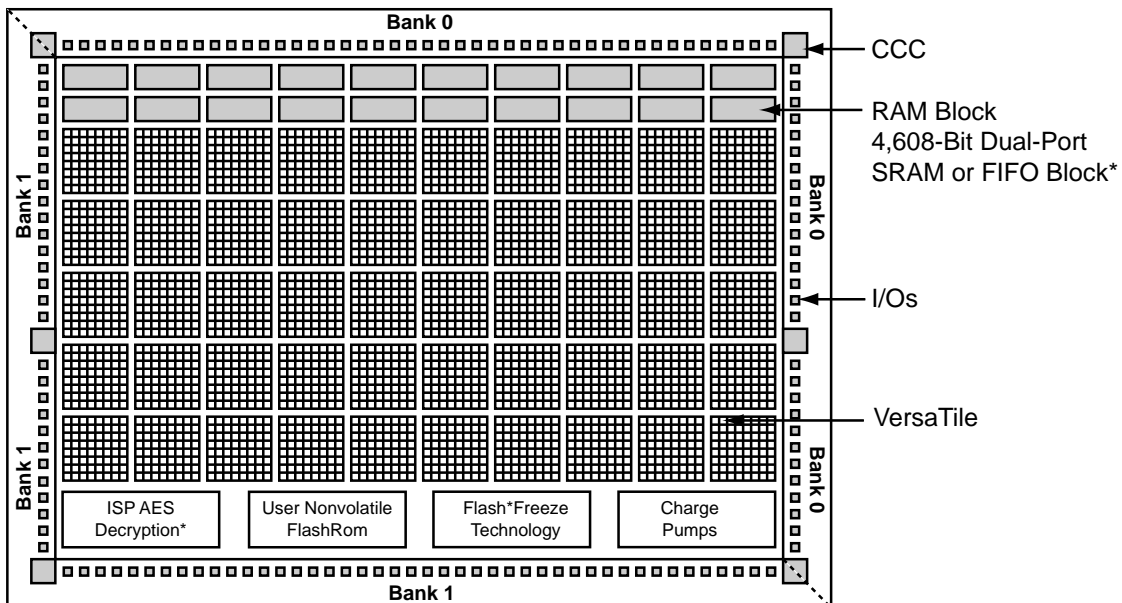
### Applications of Embedded - FPGAs

The versatility of Embedded - FPGAs makes them indispensable in numerous fields. In telecommunications.

#### Details

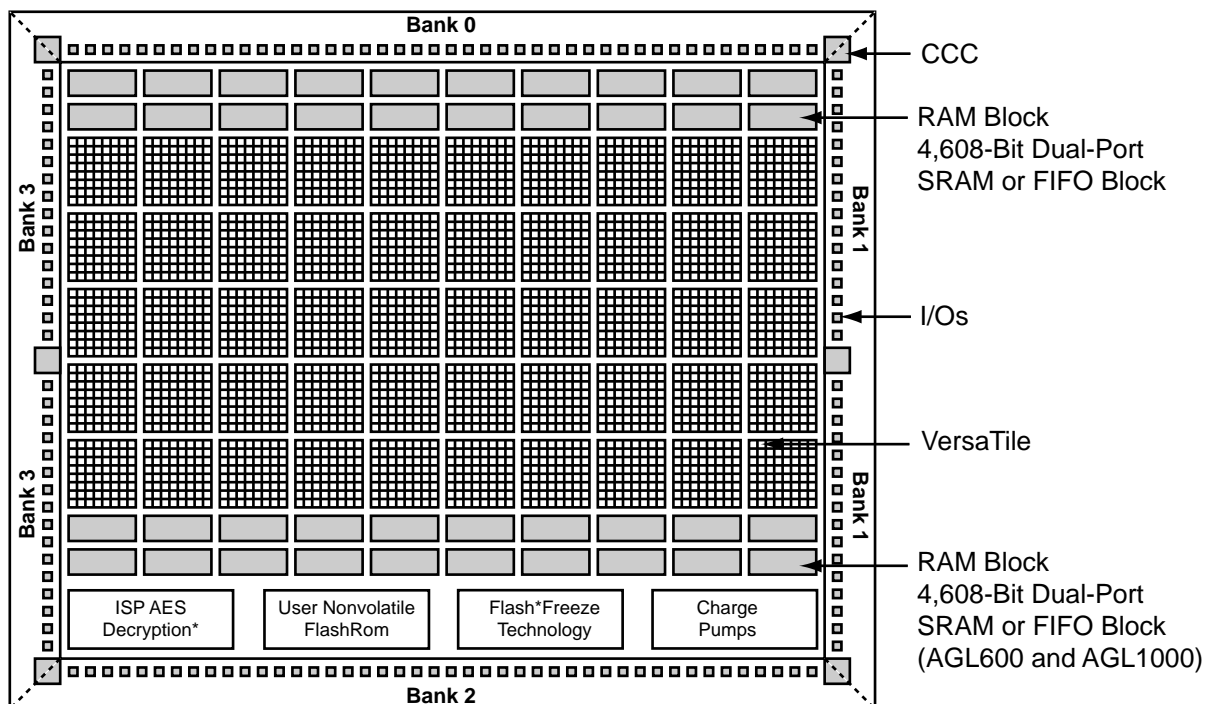
Product Status	Obsolete
Number of LABs/CLBs	-
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	13824
Total RAM Bits	110592
Number of I/O	235
Number of Gates	600000
Voltage - Supply	1.14V ~ 1.575V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Package / Case	484-BGA
Supplier Device Package	484-FPBGA (23x23)
Purchase URL	<a href="https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microsemi/agl600v2-fgg484i">https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microsemi/agl600v2-fgg484i</a>

VersaTiles are connected with any of the four levels of routing hierarchy. Flash switches are distributed throughout the device to provide nonvolatile, reconfigurable interconnect programming. Maximum core utilization is possible for virtually any design.



Note: \*Not supported by AGL015 and AGL030 devices

**Figure 1-1 • IGLOO Device Architecture Overview with Two I/O Banks (AGL015, AGL030, AGL060, and AGL125)**



**Figure 1-2 • IGLOO Device Architecture Overview with Four I/O Banks (AGL250, AGL600, AGL400, and AGL1000)**

**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.

## Temperature and Voltage Derating Factors

**Table 2-6 • Temperature and Voltage Derating Factors for Timing Delays (normalized to  $T_J = 70^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 1.425\text{ V}$ )**  
For IGLOO V2 or V5 devices, 1.5 V DC Core Supply Voltage

Array Voltage VCC (V)	Junction Temperature ( $^\circ\text{C}$ )					
	$-40^\circ\text{C}$	$0^\circ\text{C}$	$25^\circ\text{C}$	$70^\circ\text{C}$	$85^\circ\text{C}$	$100^\circ\text{C}$
1.425	0.934	0.953	0.971	1.000	1.007	1.013
1.500	0.855	0.874	0.891	0.917	0.924	0.929
1.575	0.799	0.816	0.832	0.857	0.864	0.868

**Table 2-7 • Temperature and Voltage Derating Factors for Timing Delays (normalized to  $T_J = 70^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 1.14\text{ V}$ )**  
For IGLOO V2, 1.2 V DC Core Supply Voltage

Array Voltage VCC (V)	Junction Temperature ( $^\circ\text{C}$ )					
	$-40^\circ\text{C}$	$0^\circ\text{C}$	$25^\circ\text{C}$	$70^\circ\text{C}$	$85^\circ\text{C}$	$100^\circ\text{C}$
1.14	0.967	0.978	0.991	1.000	1.006	1.010
1.20	0.864	0.874	0.885	0.894	0.899	0.902
1.26	0.794	0.803	0.814	0.821	0.827	0.830

## Calculating Power Dissipation

### Quiescent Supply Current

Quiescent supply current ( $I_{DD}$ ) calculation depends on multiple factors, including operating voltages ( $V_{CC}$ ,  $V_{CCI}$ , and  $V_{JTAG}$ ), operating temperature, system clock frequency, and power modes usage. Microsemi recommends using the PowerCalculator and SmartPower software estimation tools to evaluate the projected static and active power based on the user design, power mode usage, operating voltage, and temperature.

**Table 2-8 • Power Supply State per Mode**

Modes/power supplies	Power Supply Configurations				
	VCC	VCCPLL	VCCI	VJTAG	VPUMP
Flash*Freeze	On	On	On	On	On/off/floating
Sleep	Off	Off	On	Off	Off
Shutdown	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off
No Flash*Freeze	On	On	On	On	On/off/floating

Note: Off: Power supply level = 0 V

**Table 2-9 • Quiescent Supply Current ( $I_{DD}$ ) Characteristics, IGLOO Flash\*Freeze Mode\***

	Core Voltage	AGL015	AGL030	AGL060	AGL125	AGL250	AGL400	AGL600	AGL1000	Units
Typical ( $25^\circ\text{C}$ )	1.2 V	4	4	8	13	20	27	30	44	$\mu\text{A}$
	1.5 V	6	6	10	18	34	51	72	127	$\mu\text{A}$

Note: \* $I_{DD}$  includes VCC, VPUMP, VCCI, VCCPLL, and VMV currents. 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 2-21 • Different Components Contributing to Dynamic Power Consumption in IGLOO Devices  
For IGLOO V2 Devices, 1.2 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	4.978	3.982	3.892	2.854	2.845	1.751	0.000	0.000
PAC2	Clock contribution of a Global Spine	2.773	2.248	1.765	1.740	1.122	1.261	2.229	2.229
PAC3	Clock contribution of a VersaTile row	0.883	0.924	0.881	0.949	0.939	0.962	0.942	0.942
PAC4	Clock contribution of a VersaTile used as a sequential module	0.096	0.095	0.096	0.095	0.095	0.096	0.094	0.094
PAC5	First contribution of a VersaTile used as a sequential module	0.045							
PAC6	Second contribution of a VersaTile used as a sequential module	0.186							
PAC7	Contribution of a VersaTile used as a combinatorial module	0.158	0.149	0.158	0.157	0.160	0.170	0.160	0.155
PAC8	Average contribution of a routing net	0.756	0.729	0.753	0.817	0.678	0.692	0.738	0.721
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	2.10							

*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.*

## Guidelines

### Toggle Rate Definition

A toggle rate defines the frequency of a net or logic element relative to a clock. It is a percentage. If the toggle rate of a net is 100%, this means that this net switches at half the clock frequency. Below are some examples:

- The average toggle rate of a shift register is 100% because all flip-flop outputs toggle at half of the clock frequency.
- The average toggle rate of an 8-bit counter is 25%:
  - Bit 0 (LSB) = 100%
  - Bit 1 = 50%
  - Bit 2 = 25%
  - ...
  - Bit 7 (MSB) = 0.78125%
  - Average toggle rate =  $(100\% + 50\% + 25\% + 12.5\% + \dots + 0.78125\%) / 8$

### Enable Rate Definition

Output enable rate is the average percentage of time during which tristate outputs are enabled. When nontristate output buffers are used, the enable rate should be 100%.

**Table 2-23 • Toggle Rate Guidelines Recommended for Power Calculation**

Component	Definition	Guideline
$\alpha_1$	Toggle rate of VersaTile outputs	10%
$\alpha_2$	I/O buffer toggle rate	10%

**Table 2-24 • Enable Rate Guidelines Recommended for Power Calculation**

Component	Definition	Guideline
$\beta_1$	I/O output buffer enable rate	100%
$\beta_2$	RAM enable rate for read operations	12.5%
$\beta_3$	RAM enable rate for write operations	12.5%

**Applies to 1.2 V DC Core Voltage**

**Table 2-73 • 3.3 V LVC MOS Wide Range Low Slew – Applies to 1.2 V DC Core Voltage**  
**Commercial-Case Conditions:  $T_J = 70^\circ\text{C}$ , Worst-Case  $V_{CC} = 1.14\text{ V}$ , Worst-Case  $V_{CCI} = 2.7\text{ V}$**   
**Applicable to Advanced Banks**

Drive Strength	Equivalent Software Default Drive Strength Option <sup>1</sup>	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
100 $\mu\text{A}$	2 mA	Std.	1.55	7.52	0.26	1.32	1.10	7.52	6.38	3.84	4.02	13.31	12.16	ns
100 $\mu\text{A}$	4 mA	Std.	1.55	7.52	0.26	1.32	1.10	7.52	6.38	3.84	4.02	13.31	12.16	ns
100 $\mu\text{A}$	6 mA	Std.	1.55	6.37	0.26	1.32	1.10	6.37	5.57	4.23	4.73	12.16	11.35	ns
100 $\mu\text{A}$	8 mA	Std.	1.55	6.37	0.26	1.32	1.10	6.37	5.57	4.23	4.73	12.16	11.35	ns
100 $\mu\text{A}$	12 mA	Std.	1.55	5.55	0.26	1.32	1.10	5.55	4.96	4.50	5.18	11.34	10.75	ns
100 $\mu\text{A}$	16 mA	Std.	1.55	5.32	0.26	1.32	1.10	5.32	4.82	4.56	5.29	11.10	10.61	ns
100 $\mu\text{A}$	24 mA	Std.	1.55	5.19	0.26	1.32	1.10	5.19	4.85	4.63	5.74	10.98	10.63	ns

**Notes:**

1. The minimum drive strength for any LVC MOS 3.3 V software configuration when run in wide range is  $\pm 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ . Drive strengths displayed in software are supported for normal range only. For a detailed I/V curve, refer to the IBIS models.
2. For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to Table 2-6 on page 2-7 for derating values.

**Table 2-74 • 3.3 V LVC MOS Wide Range High Slew – Applies to 1.2 V DC Core Voltage**  
**Commercial-Case Conditions:  $T_J = 70^\circ\text{C}$ , Worst-Case  $V_{CC} = 1.14\text{ V}$ , Worst-Case  $V_{CCI} = 2.7$**   
**Applicable to Advanced Banks**

Drive Strength	Equivalent Software Default Drive Strength Option <sup>1</sup>	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
100 $\mu\text{A}$	2 mA	Std.	1.55	4.75	0.26	1.32	1.10	4.75	3.77	3.84	4.27	10.54	9.56	ns
100 $\mu\text{A}$	4 mA	Std.	1.55	4.75	0.26	1.32	1.10	4.75	3.77	3.84	4.27	10.54	9.56	ns
100 $\mu\text{A}$	6 mA	Std.	1.55	4.10	0.26	1.32	1.10	4.10	3.19	4.24	4.98	9.88	8.98	ns
100 $\mu\text{A}$	8 mA	Std.	1.55	4.10	0.26	1.32	1.10	4.10	3.19	4.24	4.98	9.88	8.98	ns
100 $\mu\text{A}$	12 mA	Std.	1.55	3.73	0.26	1.32	1.10	3.73	2.91	4.51	5.43	9.52	8.69	ns
100 $\mu\text{A}$	16 mA	Std.	1.55	3.67	0.26	1.32	1.10	3.67	2.85	4.57	5.55	9.46	8.64	ns
100 $\mu\text{A}$	24 mA	Std.	1.55	3.70	0.26	1.32	1.10	3.70	2.79	4.65	6.01	9.49	8.58	ns

**Notes:**

1. The minimum drive strength for any LVC MOS 3.3 V software configuration when run in wide range is  $\pm 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ . Drive strengths displayed in software are supported for normal range only. For a detailed I/V curve, refer to the IBIS models.
2. For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to Table 2-6 on page 2-7 for derating values.
3. Software default selection highlighted in gray.

**Table 2-77 • 3.3 V LVCMOS Wide Range Low Slew – Applies to 1.2 V DC Core Voltage**  
**Commercial-Case Conditions:  $T_J = 70^\circ\text{C}$ , Worst-Case  $V_{CC} = 1.14\text{ V}$ , Worst-Case  $V_{CCI} = 2.7$**   
**Applicable to Standard Banks**

Drive Strength	Equivalent Software Default Drive Strength Option <sup>1</sup>	Speed Grade	$t_{DOUT}$	$t_{DP}$	$t_{DIN}$	$t_{PY}$	$t_{EOUT}$	$t_{ZL}$	$t_{ZH}$	$t_{LZ}$	$t_{HZ}$	Units
100 $\mu\text{A}$	2 mA	Std.	1.55	6.44	0.26	1.29	1.10	6.44	5.64	2.99	3.28	ns
100 $\mu\text{A}$	4 mA	Std.	1.55	6.44	0.26	1.29	1.10	6.44	5.64	2.99	3.28	ns
100 $\mu\text{A}$	6 mA	Std.	1.55	5.41	0.26	1.29	1.10	5.41	4.91	3.35	3.89	ns
100 $\mu\text{A}$	8 mA	Std.	1.55	5.41	0.26	1.29	1.10	5.41	4.91	3.35	3.89	ns

Notes:

1. The minimum drive strength for any LVCMOS 3.3 V software configuration when run in wide range is  $\pm 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ . Drive strengths displayed in software are supported for normal range only. For a detailed I/V curve, refer to the IBIS models.
2. For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to Table 2-6 on page 2-7 for derating values.

**Table 2-78 • 3.3 V LVCMOS Wide Range High Slew – Applies to 1.2 V DC Core Voltage**  
**Commercial-Case Conditions:  $T_J = 70^\circ\text{C}$ , Worst-Case  $V_{CC} = 1.14\text{ V}$ , Worst-Case  $V_{CCI} = 2.7$**   
**Applicable to Standard Banks**

Drive Strength	Equivalent Software Default Drive Strength Option <sup>1</sup>	Speed Grade	$t_{DOUT}$	$t_{DP}$	$t_{DIN}$	$t_{PY}$	$t_{EOUT}$	$t_{ZL}$	$t_{ZH}$	$t_{LZ}$	$t_{HZ}$	Units
100 $\mu\text{A}$	2 mA	Std.	1.55	3.89	0.26	1.29	1.10	3.89	3.13	2.99	3.45	ns
100 $\mu\text{A}$	4 mA	Std.	1.55	3.89	0.26	1.29	1.10	3.89	3.13	2.99	3.45	ns
100 $\mu\text{A}$	6 mA	Std.	1.55	3.33	0.26	1.29	1.10	3.33	2.62	3.34	4.07	ns
100 $\mu\text{A}$	8 mA	Std.	1.55	3.33	0.26	1.29	1.10	3.33	2.62	3.34	4.07	ns

Notes:

1. The minimum drive strength for any LVCMOS 3.3 V software configuration when run in wide range is  $\pm 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ . Drive strengths displayed in software are supported for normal range only. For a detailed I/V curve, refer to the IBIS models.
2. For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to Table 2-6 on page 2-7 for derating values.
3. Software default selection highlighted in gray.



**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.

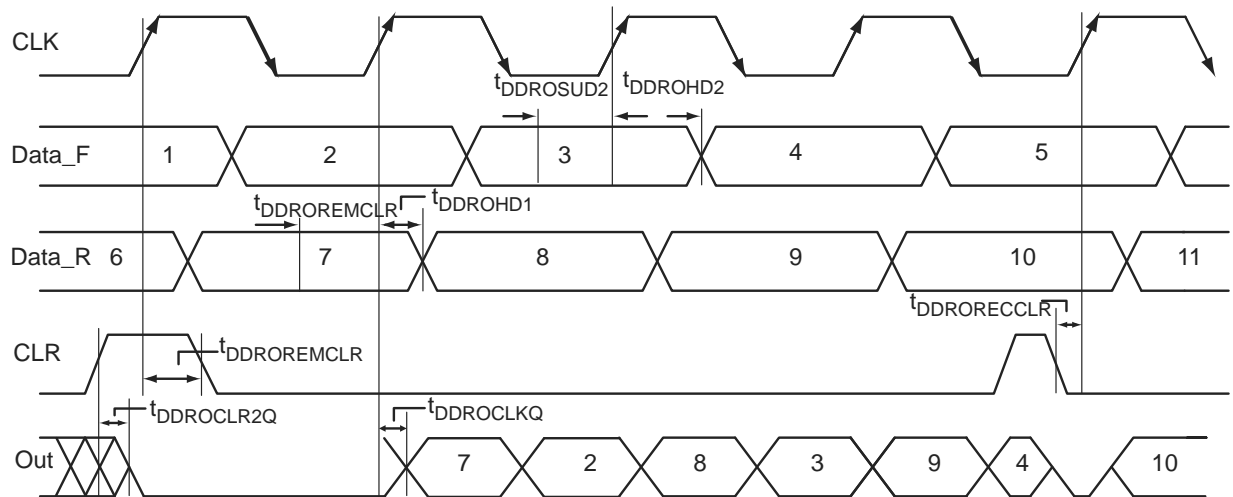
## 1.2 V DC Core Voltage

Table 2-165 • Input DDR Propagation Delays

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

Parameter	Description	Std.	Units
$t_{\text{DDRICKQ1}}$	Clock-to-Out Out_QR for Input DDR	0.76	ns
$t_{\text{DDRICKQ2}}$	Clock-to-Out Out_QF for Input DDR	0.94	ns
$t_{\text{DDRISUD1}}$	Data Setup for Input DDR (negedge)	0.93	ns
$t_{\text{DDRISUD2}}$	Data Setup for Input DDR (posedge)	0.84	ns
$t_{\text{DDRILD1}}$	Data Hold for Input DDR (negedge)	0.00	ns
$t_{\text{DDRILD2}}$	Data Hold for Input DDR (posedge)	0.00	ns
$t_{\text{DDRICLR2Q1}}$	Asynchronous Clear-to-Out Out_QR for Input DDR	1.23	ns
$t_{\text{DDRICLR2Q2}}$	Asynchronous Clear-to-Out Out_QF for Input DDR	1.42	ns
$t_{\text{DDRIREMCLR}}$	Asynchronous Clear Removal Time for Input DDR	0.00	ns
$t_{\text{DDRIRECCLR}}$	Asynchronous Clear Recovery Time for Input DDR	0.24	ns
$t_{\text{DDRIWCLR}}$	Asynchronous Clear Minimum Pulse Width for Input DDR	0.19	ns
$t_{\text{DDRICKMPWH}}$	Clock Minimum Pulse Width High for Input DDR	0.31	ns
$t_{\text{DDRICKMPWL}}$	Clock Minimum Pulse Width Low for Input DDR	0.28	ns
$F_{\text{DDRIMAX}}$	Maximum Frequency for Input DDR	160.00	MHz

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



**Figure 2-24 • Output DDR Timing Diagram**

### Timing Characteristics

#### 1.5 V DC Core Voltage

**Table 2-167 • Output DDR Propagation Delays**

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

Parameter	Description	Std.	Units
$t_{\text{DDROCLKQ}}$	Clock-to-Out of DDR for Output DDR	1.07	ns
$t_{\text{DDROSUD1}}$	Data_F Data Setup for Output DDR	0.67	ns
$t_{\text{DDROSUD2}}$	Data_R Data Setup for Output DDR	0.67	ns
$t_{\text{DDROHD1}}$	Data_F Data Hold for Output DDR	0.00	ns
$t_{\text{DDROHD2}}$	Data_R Data Hold for Output DDR	0.00	ns
$t_{\text{DDROCLR2Q}}$	Asynchronous Clear-to-Out for Output DDR	1.38	ns
$t_{\text{DDROEMCLR}}$	Asynchronous Clear Removal Time for Output DDR	0.00	ns
$t_{\text{DDROECCLR}}$	Asynchronous Clear Recovery Time for Output DDR	0.23	ns
$t_{\text{DDROWCLR1}}$	Asynchronous Clear Minimum Pulse Width for Output DDR	0.19	ns
$t_{\text{DDROCKMPWH}}$	Clock Minimum Pulse Width High for the Output DDR	0.31	ns
$t_{\text{DDROCKMPWL}}$	Clock Minimum Pulse Width Low for the Output DDR	0.28	ns
$F_{\text{DDOMAX}}$	Maximum Frequency for the Output DDR	250.00	MHz

Note: For specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, refer to Table 2-6 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 <sub>RCKL</sub>	Input Low Delay for Global Clock	1.21	1.42	ns
t <sub>RCKH</sub>	Input High Delay for Global Clock	1.23	1.49	ns
t <sub>RCKMPWH</sub>	Minimum Pulse Width High for Global Clock	1.18		ns
t <sub>RCKMPWL</sub>	Minimum Pulse Width Low for Global Clock	1.15		ns
t <sub>RCKSW</sub>	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**

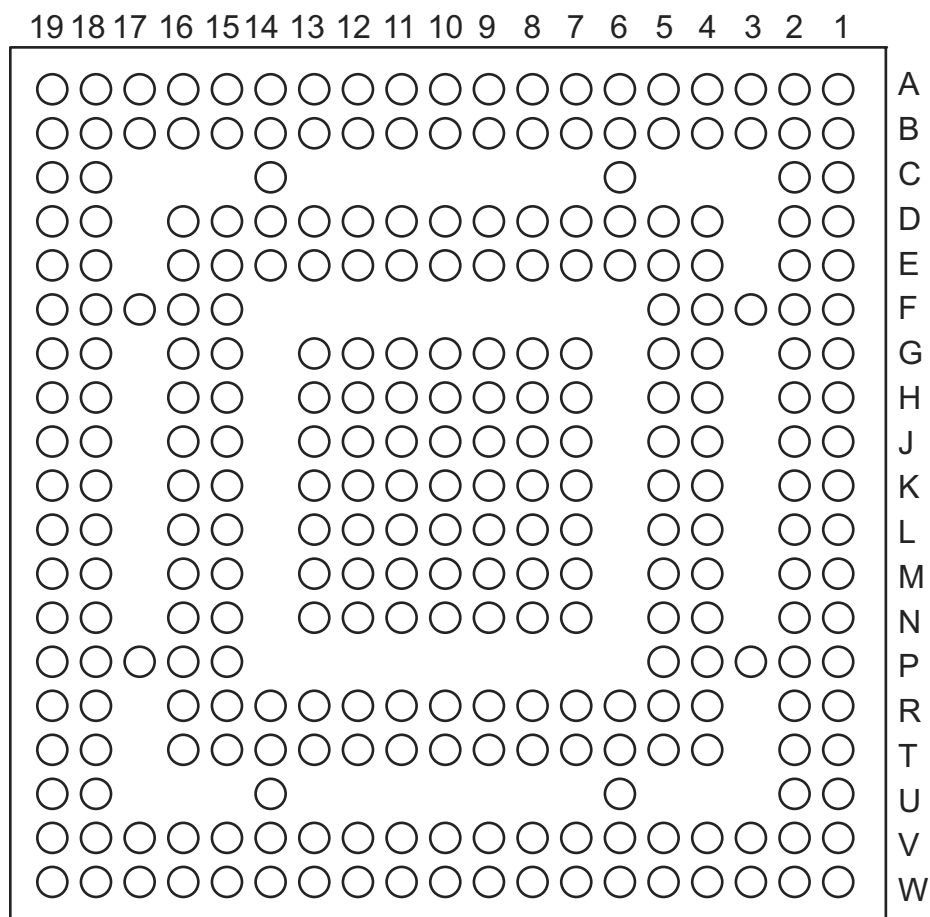
Commercial-Case Conditions:  $T_J = 70^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 1.425\text{ V}$

Parameter	Description	Std.		Units
		Min. <sup>1</sup>	Max. <sup>2</sup>	
t <sub>RCKL</sub>	Input Low Delay for Global Clock	1.21	1.42	ns
t <sub>RCKH</sub>	Input High Delay for Global Clock	1.23	1.49	ns
t <sub>RCKMPWH</sub>	Minimum Pulse Width High for Global Clock	1.18		ns
t <sub>RCKMPWL</sub>	Minimum Pulse Width Low for Global Clock	1.15		ns
t <sub>RCKSW</sub>	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.

## CS281



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

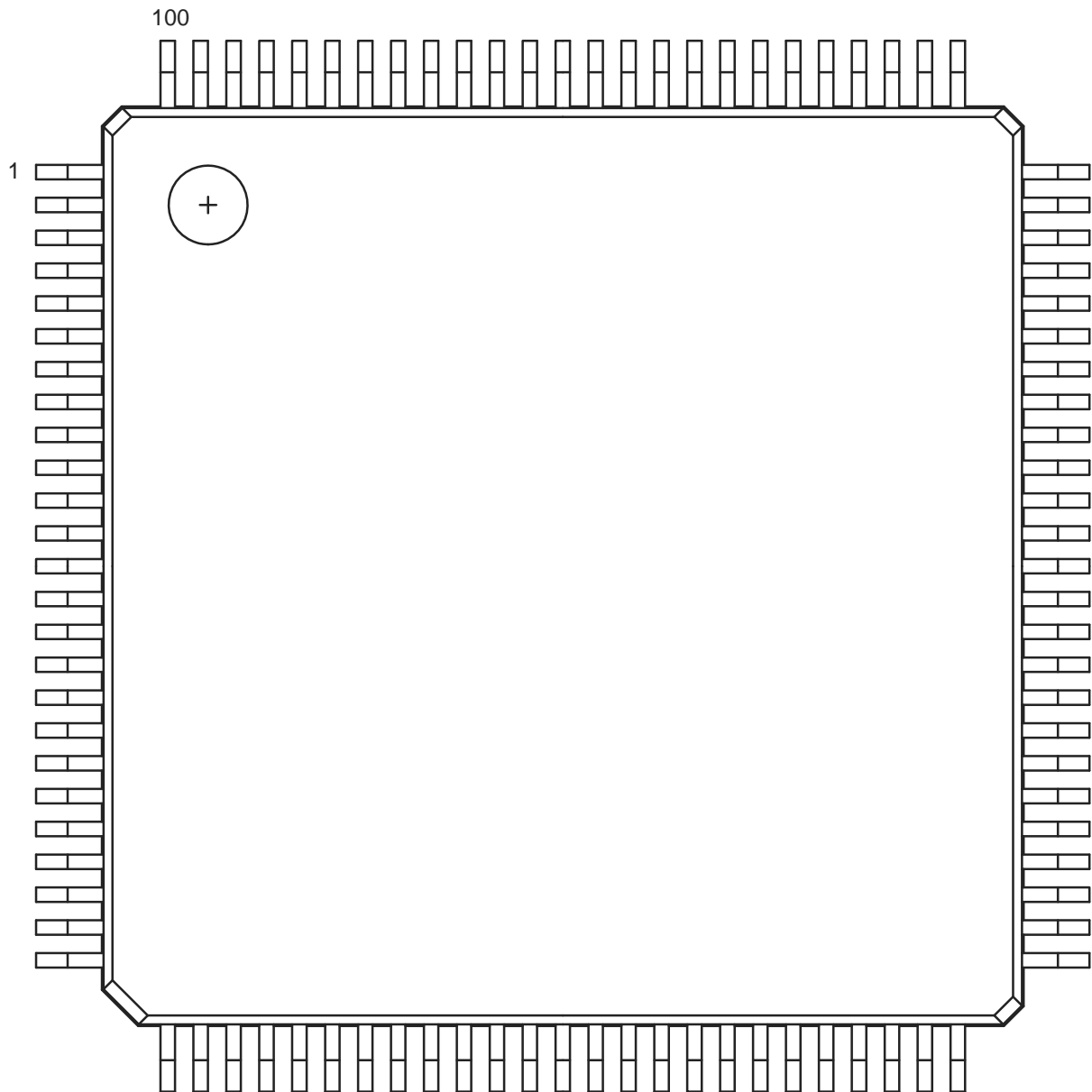
### Note

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

CS281		CS281		CS281	
Pin Number	AGL600 Function	Pin Number	AGL600 Function	Pin Number	AGL600 Function
A1	GND	B18	VCCIB1	E13	IO46RSB0
A2	GAB0/IO02RSB0	B19	IO61NDB1	E14	GBB1/IO57RSB0
A3	GAC1/IO05RSB0	C1	GAB2/IO173PPB3	E15	IO62NPB1
A4	IO07RSB0	C2	IO174NPB3	E16	IO63PPB1
A5	IO10RSB0	C6	IO12RSB0	E18	IO64PPB1
A6	IO14RSB0	C14	IO50RSB0	E19	IO65NPB1
A7	IO18RSB0	C18	IO60NPB1	F1	IO168NPB3
A8	IO21RSB0	C19	GBB2/IO61PDB1	F2	GND
A9	IO22RSB0	D1	IO170PPB3	F3	IO169PPB3
A10	VCCIB0	D2	IO172NPB3	F4	IO170NPB3
A11	IO33RSB0	D4	GAA0/IO00RSB0	F5	IO173NPB3
A12	IO40RSB0	D5	GAA1/IO01RSB0	F15	IO63NPB1
A13	IO37RSB0	D6	IO09RSB0	F16	IO65PPB1
A14	IO48RSB0	D7	IO16RSB0	F17	IO64NPB1
A15	IO51RSB0	D8	IO19RSB0	F18	GND
A16	IO53RSB0	D9	IO26RSB0	F19	IO68PPB1
A17	GBC1/IO55RSB0	D10	GND	G1	IO167NPB3
A18	GBA0/IO58RSB0	D11	IO34RSB0	G2	IO165NDB3
A19	GND	D12	IO45RSB0	G4	IO168PPB3
B1	GAA2/IO174PPB3	D13	IO49RSB0	G5	IO167PPB3
B2	VCCIB0	D14	IO47RSB0	G7	GAC2/IO172PPB3
B3	GAB1/IO03RSB0	D15	GBB0/IO56RSB0	G8	VCCIB0
B4	GAC0/IO04RSB0	D16	GBA2/IO60PPB1	G9	IO28RSB0
B5	IO06RSB0	D18	GBC2/IO62PPB1	G10	IO32RSB0
B6	GND	D19	IO66NPB1	G11	IO43RSB0
B7	IO15RSB0	E1	IO169NPB3	G12	VCCIB0
B8	IO20RSB0	E2	IO171PPB3	G13	IO66PPB1
B9	IO23RSB0	E4	IO171NPB3	G15	IO67NDB1
B10	IO24RSB0	E5	IO08RSB0	G16	IO67PDB1
B11	IO36RSB0	E6	IO11RSB0	G18	GCC0/IO69NPB1
B12	IO35RSB0	E7	IO13RSB0	G19	GCB1/IO70PPB1
B13	IO44RSB0	E8	IO17RSB0	H1	GFB0/IO163NPB3
B14	GND	E9	IO25RSB0	H2	IO165PDB3
B15	IO52RSB0	E10	IO30RSB0	H4	GFC1/IO164PPB3
B16	GBC0/IO54RSB0	E11	IO41RSB0	H5	GFB1/IO163PPB3
B17	GBA1/IO59RSB0	E12	IO42RSB0	H7	VCCIB3

## VQ100

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

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### **Note**

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

FG484	
Pin Number	AGL400 Function
N17	IO74RSB1
N18	IO72NPB1
N19	IO70NDB1
N20	NC
N21	NC
N22	NC
P1	NC
P2	NC
P3	NC
P4	IO142NDB3
P5	IO141NPB3
P6	IO125RSB2
P7	IO139RSB3
P8	VCCIB3
P9	GND
P10	VCC
P11	VCC
P12	VCC
P13	VCC
P14	GND
P15	VCCIB1
P16	GDB0/IO78VPB1
P17	IO76VDB1
P18	IO76UDB1
P19	IO75PDB1
P20	NC
P21	NC
P22	NC
R1	NC
R2	NC
R3	VCC
R4	IO140PDB3
R5	IO130RSB2
R6	IO138NPB3
R7	GEC0/IO137NPB3
R8	VMV3



<b>FG484</b>	
<b>Pin Number</b>	<b>AGL600 Function</b>
G5	IO171PDB3
G6	GAC2/IO172PDB3
G7	IO06RSB0
G8	GNDQ
G9	IO10RSB0
G10	IO19RSB0
G11	IO26RSB0
G12	IO30RSB0
G13	IO40RSB0
G14	IO45RSB0
G15	GNDQ
G16	IO50RSB0
G17	GBB2/IO61PPB1
G18	IO53RSB0
G19	IO63NDB1
G20	NC
G21	NC
G22	NC
H1	NC
H2	NC
H3	VCC
H4	IO166PDB3
H5	IO167NPB3
H6	IO172NDB3
H7	IO169NDB3
H8	VMV0
H9	VCCIB0
H10	VCCIB0
H11	IO25RSB0
H12	IO31RSB0
H13	VCCIB0
H14	VCCIB0
H15	VMV1
H16	GBC2/IO62PDB1
H17	IO67PPB1
H18	IO64PPB1

FG484	
Pin Number	AGL600 Function
K11	GND
K12	GND
K13	GND
K14	VCC
K15	VCCIB1
K16	GCC1/IO69PPB1
K17	IO65NPB1
K18	IO75PDB1
K19	IO75NDB1
K20	NC
K21	IO76NDB1
K22	IO76PDB1
L1	NC
L2	IO155PDB3
L3	NC
L4	GFB0/IO163NPB3
L5	GFA0/IO162NDB3
L6	GFB1/IO163PPB3
L7	VCOMPLF
L8	GFC0/IO164NPB3
L9	VCC
L10	GND
L11	GND
L12	GND
L13	GND
L14	VCC
L15	GCC0/IO69NPB1
L16	GCB1/IO70PPB1
L17	GCA0/IO71NPB1
L18	IO67NPB1
L19	GCB0/IO70NPB1
L20	IO77PDB1
L21	IO77NDB1
L22	IO78NPB1
M1	NC
M2	IO155NDB3

FG484	
Pin Number	AGL600 Function
Y7	NC
Y8	VCC
Y9	VCC
Y10	NC
Y11	NC
Y12	NC
Y13	NC
Y14	VCC
Y15	VCC
Y16	NC
Y17	NC
Y18	GND
Y19	NC
Y20	NC
Y21	NC
Y22	VCCIB1

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## 5 – Datasheet Information

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### List of Changes

The following tables list critical changes that were made in each revision of the IGLOO datasheet.

Revision	Changes	Page
Revision 27 (May 2016)	Added the deleted package FG144 from AGL125 device in "IGLOO Devices" (SAR 79355).	1-I
Revision 26 (March 2016)	Updated "IGLOO Ordering Information" and "Temperature Grade Offerings" notes by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Replacing Commercial (0°C to +70°C Ambient Temperature) with Commercial (0°C to +85°C Junction Temperature) (SAR 48352).</li><li>Replacing Industrial (-40°C to +85°C Ambient Temperature) with Industrial (-40°C to +100°C Junction Temperature) (SAR 48352).</li></ul>	1-III and 1-IV
	Ambient temperature row removed in Table 2-2 (SAR 48352).	2-2
	Updated Table 2-2 note 2 from "To ensure targeted reliability standards are met across ambient and junction operating temperatures, Microsemi recommends that the user follow best design practices using Microsemi's timing and power simulation tools." to "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." (SAR 77087).	2-2
	Updated Table 2-2 note 9 from "VMV pins must be connected to the corresponding VCCI pins. See the "Pin Descriptions" chapter of the IGLOO FPGA Fabric User Guide for further information." to "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." (SAR 77087)	2-2
	Added 2 mA drive strengths in tables same as 4 mA (SAR 57179).	NA
	Added reference of Package Mechanical Drawings document in all package pin assignment notes (76777).	NA
Revision 25 (June 2015)	Removed package FG144 from AGL060 device in the following tables: "IGLOO Devices", "I/Os Per Package1" and "Temperature Grade Offerings" (SAR 68517)	I, II, and IV
	Removed Package Pin Assignment table of AGL060 device from FG144.(SAR 68517)	-
Revision 24 (March 2014)	Note added for the discontinuance of QN132 package to the following tables: "IGLOO Devices", "I/Os Per Package1", "IGLOO FPGAs Package Sizes Dimensions", and "Temperature Grade Offerings" and "QN132" section (SAR 55117, PDN 1306).	I, II, IV, and 4-28
	Removed packages CS81 and QN132 from AGL250 device in the following tables: "IGLOO Devices", "I/Os Per Package1", and "Temperature Grade Offerings" (SAR 49472).	I, II, and IV

## Datasheet Categories

### ***Categories***

In order to provide the latest information to designers, some datasheet parameters are published before data has been fully characterized from silicon devices. The data provided for a given device, as highlighted in the "IGLOO Device Status" table, is designated as either "Product Brief," "Advance," "Preliminary," or "Production." The definitions of these categories are as follows:

### ***Product Brief***

The product brief is a summarized version of a datasheet (advance or production) and contains general product information. This document gives an overview of specific device and family information.

### ***Advance***

This version contains initial estimated information based on simulation, other products, devices, or speed grades. This information can be used as estimates, but not for production. This label only applies to the DC and Switching Characteristics chapter of the datasheet and will only be used when the data has not been fully characterized.

### ***Preliminary***

The datasheet contains information based on simulation and/or initial characterization. The information is believed to be correct, but changes are possible.

### ***Unmarked (production)***

This version contains information that is considered to be final.

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