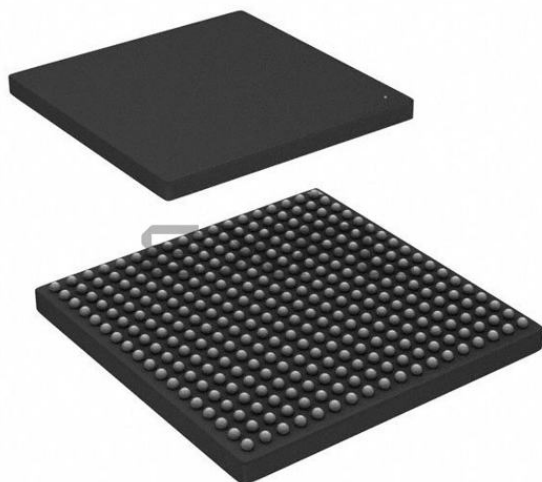




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Understanding [Embedded - FPGAs \(Field Programmable Gate Array\)](#)

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	Active
Number of LABs/CLBs	-
Number of Logic Elements/Cells	56520
Total RAM Bits	1869824
Number of I/O	200
Number of Gates	-
Voltage - Supply	1.14V ~ 2.625V
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 85°C (TJ)
Package / Case	325-TFBGA, FCBGA
Supplier Device Package	325-FCBGA (11x11)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/m2gl060t-1fcsg325

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2 IGLOO2 FPGA and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGA

Microsemi's mainstream SmartFusion[®]2 SoC and IGLOO[®]2 FPGA families integrate an industry standard 4-input lookup table-based (LUT) FPGA fabric with integrated math blocks, multiple embedded memory blocks, and high-performance SerDes communication interfaces on a single chip. Both families benefit from low-power flash technology and are the most secure and reliable FPGAs in the industry. These next generation devices offer up to 150K Logic Elements, up to 5 MBs of embedded RAM, up to 16 SerDes lanes, and up to four PCI Express Gen 2 endpoints, as well as integrated hard DDR3 memory controllers with error correction.

SmartFusion2 devices integrate an entire low-power, real-time microcontroller subsystem (MSS) with a rich set of industry-standard peripherals including Ethernet, USB, and CAN, while IGLOO2 devices integrate a high-performance memory subsystem with on-chip flash, 32 Kbyte embedded SRAM, and multiple DMA controllers.

2.1 Device Status

The following table shows the design security densities and development status of the IGLOO2 FPGA and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGA devices.

Table 1 • IGLOO2 and SmartFusion2 Design Security Densities

Design Security Device Densities	Status
005	Production
010, 010T	Production
025, 025T	Production
050, 050T	Production
060, 060T	Production
090, 090T	Production
150, 150T	Production

The following table shows the data security densities and development status of the IGLOO2 FPGA and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGA devices.

Table 2 • IGLOO2 and SmartFusion2 Data Security Densities

Data Security Device Densities	Status
005S	Production
010TS	Production
025TS	Production
050TS	Production
060TS	Production
090TS	Production
150TS	Production

Figure 1 • High Temperature Data Retention (HTR)**2.3.1.1 Overshoot/Undershoot Limits**

For AC signals, the input signal may undershoot during transitions to -1.0 V for no longer than 10% of the period. The current during the transition must not exceed 100 mA.

For AC signals, the input signal may overshoot during transitions to $V_{CCI} + 1.0$ V for no longer than 10% of the period. The current during the transition must not exceed 100 mA.

Note: The above specifications do not apply to the PCI standard. The IGLOO2 and SmartFusion2 PCI I/Os are compliant with the PCI standard including the PCI overshoot/undershoot specifications.

2.3.1.2 Thermal Characteristics

The temperature variable in the Microsemi SoC Products Group Designer software refers to the junction temperature, not the ambient, case, or board temperatures. This is an important distinction because dynamic and static power consumption causes the chip's junction temperature to be higher than the ambient, case, or board temperatures.

EQ1 through EQ3 give the relationship between thermal resistance, temperature gradient, and power.

$$\theta_{JA} = \frac{T_J - T_A}{P}$$

EQ 1

$$\theta_{JB} = \frac{T_J - T_B}{P}$$

EQ 2

$$\theta_{JC} = \frac{T_J - T_C}{P}$$

EQ 3

2.3.5 User I/O Characteristics

There are three types of I/Os supported in the IGLOO2 FPGA and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGA families: MSIO, MSIOD, and DDRIO I/O banks. The I/O standards supported by the different I/O banks is described in the I/Os section of the *UG0445: IGLOO2 FPGA and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGA Fabric User Guide*.

2.3.5.1 Input Buffer and AC Loading

The following figure shows the input buffer and AC loading.

Figure 3 • Input Buffer AC Loading

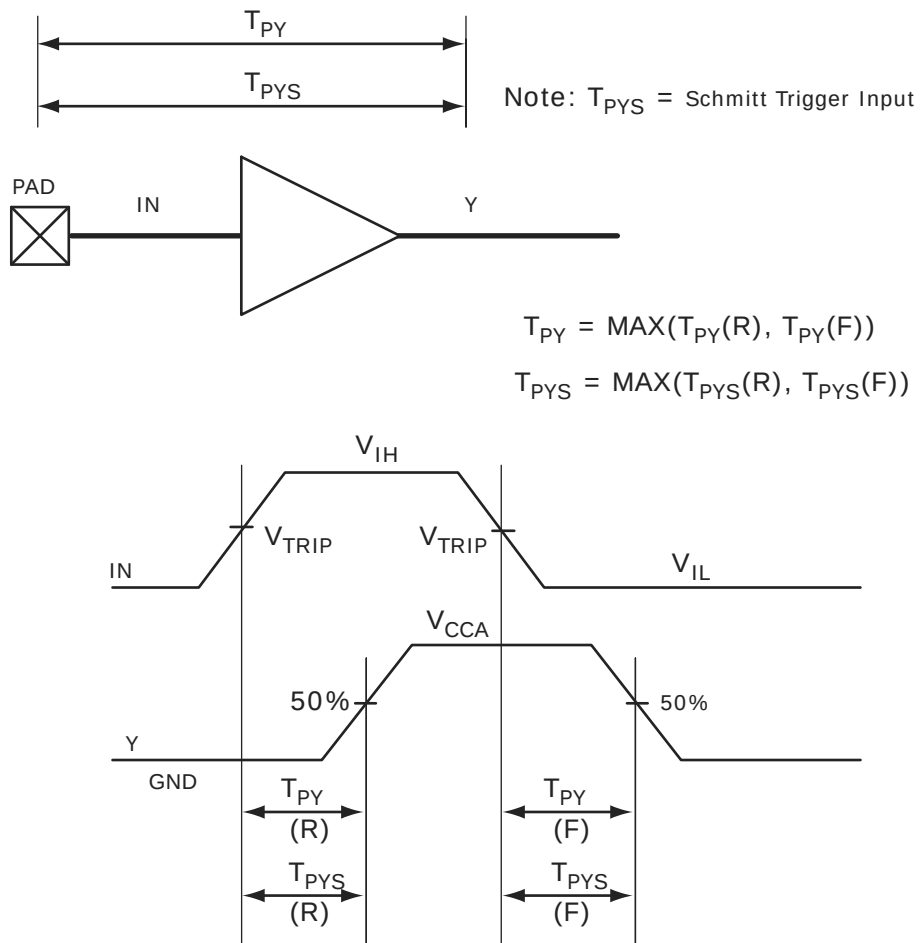


Table 95 • HSTL DC Output Voltage Specification Applicable to DDRIO I/O Bank Only

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
HSTL Class I				
DC output logic high	V_{OH}	$V_{DDI} - 0.4$		V
DC output logic low	V_{OL}		0.4	V
Output minimum source DC current (MSIO and DDRIO I/O banks)	I_{OH} at V_{OH}	-8.0		mA
Output minimum sink current (MSIO and DDRIO I/O banks)	I_{OL} at V_{OL}	8.0		mA
HSTL Class II				
DC output logic high	V_{OH}	$V_{DDI} - 0.4$		V
DC output logic low	V_{OL}		0.4	V
Output minimum source DC current	I_{OH} at V_{OH}	-16.0		mA
Output minimum sink current	I_{OL} at V_{OL}	16.0		mA

Table 96 • HSTL DC Differential Voltage Specification

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Unit
DC input differential voltage	V_{ID} (DC)	0.2	V

Table 97 • HSTL AC Differential Voltage Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
AC input differential voltage	V_{DIFF}	0.4		V
AC differential cross point voltage	V_x	0.68	0.9	V

Table 98 • HSTL Minimum and Maximum AC Switching Speed

Parameter	Symbol	Max	Unit	Conditions
Maximum data rate	D_{MAX}	400	Mbps	AC loading: per JEDEC specifications

Table 99 • HSTL Impedance Specification

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Unit	Conditions
Supported output driver calibrated impedance (for DDRIO I/O bank)	R_{REF}	25.5, 47.8	Ω	Reference resistance = 191 Ω
Effective impedance value (ODT for DDRIO I/O bank only)	R_{TT}	47.8	Ω	Reference resistance = 191 Ω

Table 118 • DDR1/SSTL2 Class II Transmitter Characteristics for MSIO I/O Bank (Output and Tristate Buffers)

	T_{DP}		T_{ZL}		T_{ZH}		T_{HZ}		T_{LZ}		Unit
	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	
Single-ended	2.29	2.693	1.988	2.338	1.978	2.326	1.989	2.34	1.979	2.328	ns
Differential	2.418	2.846	2.304	2.711	2.297	2.702	2.131	2.506	2.124	2.499	ns

2.3.6.4 Stub-Series Terminated Logic 1.8 V (SSTL18)

SSTL18 Class I and Class II are supported in IGLOO2 and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGAs, and also comply with the reduced and full drive double data rate (DDR2) standard. IGLOO2 and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGA I/Os support both standards for single-ended signaling and differential signaling for SSTL18. This standard requires a differential amplifier input buffer and a push-pull output buffer.

Minimum and Maximum DC/AC Input and Output Levels Specification**Table 119 • SSTL18 DC Recommended DC Operating Conditions**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply voltage	V_{DDI}	1.71	1.8	1.89	V
Termination voltage	V_{TT}	0.838	0.900	0.964	V
Input reference voltage	V_{REF}	0.838	0.900	0.964	V

Table 120 • SSTL18 DC Input Voltage Specification

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
DC input logic high	V_{IH} (DC)	$V_{REF} + 0.125$	1.89	V
DC input logic low	V_{IL} (DC)	-0.3	$V_{REF} - 0.125$	V
Input current high ¹	I_{IH} (DC)			
Input current low ¹	I_{IL} (DC)			

1. See Table 24, page 22.

Table 121 • SSTL18 DC Output Voltage Specification

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
SSTL18 Class I (DDR2 Reduced Drive)				
DC output logic high	V_{OH}	$V_{TT} + 0.603$		V
DC output logic low	V_{OL}		$V_{TT} - 0.603$	V
Output minimum source DC current (DDRIO I/O bank only)	I_{OH} at V_{OH}	6.5		mA
Output minimum sink current (DDRIO I/O bank only)	I_{OL} at V_{OL}	-6.5		mA
SSTL18 Class II (DDR2 Full Drive)¹				
DC output logic high	V_{OH}	$V_{TT} + 0.603$		V
DC output logic low	V_{OL}		$V_{TT} - 0.603$	V
Output minimum source DC current (DDRIO I/O bank only)	I_{OH} at V_{OH}	13.4		mA
Output minimum sink current (DDRIO I/O bank only)	I_{OL} at V_{OL}	-13.4		mA

1. To meet JEDEC Electrical Compliance, use DDR2 Full Drive Transmitter.

Table 131 • SSTL15 DC Output Voltage Specification (for DDRIO I/O Bank Only)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
DDR3/SSTL15 Class I (DDR3 Reduced Drive)				
DC output logic high	V_{OH}	$0.8 \times V_{DDI}$		V
DC output logic low	V_{OL}		$0.2 \times V_{DDI}$	V
Output minimum source DC current	I_{OH} at V_{OH}	6.5		mA
Output minimum sink current	I_{OL} at V_{OL}	-6.5		mA
DDR3/SSTL15 Class II (DDR3 Full Drive)				
DC output logic high	V_{OH}	$0.8 \times V_{DDI}$		V
DC output logic low	V_{OL}		$0.2 \times V_{DDI}$	V
Output minimum source DC current	I_{OH} at V_{OH}	7.6		mA
Output minimum sink current	I_{OL} at V_{OL}	-7.6		mA

Table 132 • SSTL15 DC Differential Voltage Specification (for DDRIO I/O Bank Only)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Unit
DC input differential voltage	V_{ID}	0.2	V

Note: To meet JEDEC electrical compliance, use DDR3 full drive transmitter.

Table 133 • SSTL15 AC SSTL15 Minimum and Maximum AC Switching Speed (for DDRIO I/O Bank Only)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
AC input differential voltage	V_{DIFF} (AC)	0.3		V
AC differential cross point voltage	V_x (AC)	$0.5 \times V_{DDI} - 0.150$	$0.5 \times V_{DDI} + 0.150$	V

Table 134 • SSTL15 Minimum and Maximum AC Switching Speed (for DDRIO I/O Bank Only)

Parameter	Symbol	Max	Unit	Conditions
Maximum data rate	D_{MAX}	667	Mbps	AC loading: per JEDEC specifications

Table 135 • SSTL15 AC Calibrated Impedance Option (for DDRIO I/O Bank Only)

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Unit	Conditions
Supported output driver calibrated impedance	R_{REF}	34, 40	Ω	Reference resistor = 240 Ω
Effective impedance value (ODT)	R_{TT}	20, 30, 40, 60, 120	Ω	Reference resistor = 240 Ω

Table 136 • SSTL15 AC Test Parameter Specifications (for DDRIO I/O Bank Only)

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Unit
Measuring/trip point for data path	V_{TRIP}	0.75	V
Resistance for enable path (T_{ZH} , T_{ZL} , T_{HZ} , T_{LZ})	R_{ENT}	2K	Ω
Capacitive loading for enable path (T_{ZH} , T_{ZL} , T_{HZ} , T_{LZ})	C_{ENT}	5	pF
Reference resistance for data test path for SSTL15 Class I (T_{DP})	RTT_TEST	50	Ω
Reference resistance for data test path for SSTL15 Class II (T_{DP})	RTT_TEST	25	Ω
Capacitive loading for data path (T_{DP})	C_{LOAD}	5	pF

AC Switching Characteristics

Worst commercial-case conditions: $T_J = 85^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$, $V_{DDI} = 1.425\text{ V}$

Table 137 • DDR3/SSTL15 Receiver Characteristics for DDRIO I/O Bank – with Calibration Only

		T_{PY}		Unit
On-Die Termination (ODT)		-1	-Std	
Pseudo differential	None	1.605	1.888	ns
	20	1.616	1.901	ns
	30	1.613	1.897	ns
	40	1.611	1.895	ns
	60	1.609	1.893	ns
	120	1.607	1.89	ns
True differential	None	1.623	1.91	ns
	20	1.637	1.926	ns
	30	1.63	1.918	ns
	40	1.626	1.914	ns
	60	1.622	1.91	ns
	120	1.619	1.905	ns

Table 138 • DDR3/SSTL15 Transmitter Characteristics (Output and Tristate Buffers)

	T _{DP}		T _{ZL}		T _{ZH}		T _{HZ}		T _{LZ}		Unit
	−1	−Std	−1	−Std	−1	−Std	−1	−Std	−1	−Std	
DDR3 Reduced Drive/SSTL15 Class I (for DDRIO I/O Bank)											
Single-ended	2.533	2.98	2.522	2.967	2.523	2.968	2.427	2.855	2.428	2.856	ns
Differential	2.555	3.005	3.073	3.615	3.073	3.615	2.416	2.843	2.416	2.843	ns
DDR3 Full Drive/SSTL15 Class II (for DDRIO I/O Bank)											
Single-ended	2.53	2.977	2.514	2.958	2.516	2.96	2.422	2.849	2.425	2.852	ns
Differential	2.552	3.002	2.591	3.048	2.59	3.047	2.882	3.391	2.881	3.39	ns

2.3.7.5 RSDS

Reduced Swing Differential Signaling (RSDS) is similar to an LVDS high-speed interface using differential signaling. RSDS has a similar implementation to LVDS devices and is only intended for point-to-point applications.

Minimum and Maximum Input and Output Levels

Table 203 • RSDS Recommended DC Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply voltage	V_{DDI}	2.375	2.5	2.625	V

Table 204 • RSDS DC Input Voltage Specification

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
DC input voltage	V_I	0	2.925	V

Table 205 • RSDS DC Output Voltage Specification

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
DC output logic high	V_{OH}	1.25	1.425	1.6	V
DC output logic low	V_{OL}	0.9	1.075	1.25	V

Table 206 • RSDS Differential Voltage Specification

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Differential output voltage swing	V_{OD}	100	600	mV
Output common mode voltage	V_{OCM}	0.5	1.5	V
Input common mode voltage	V_{ICM}	0.3	1.5	V
Input differential voltage	V_{ID}	100	600	mV

Table 207 • RSDS Minimum and Maximum AC Switching Speed

Parameter	Symbol	Max	Unit	Conditions
Maximum data rate (for MSIO I/O bank)	D_{MAX}	520	Mbps	AC loading: 2 pF / 100 Ω differential load
Maximum data rate (for MSIOD I/O bank)	D_{MAX}	700	Mbps	AC loading: 2 pF / 100 Ω differential load

Table 208 • RSDS AC Impedance Specifications

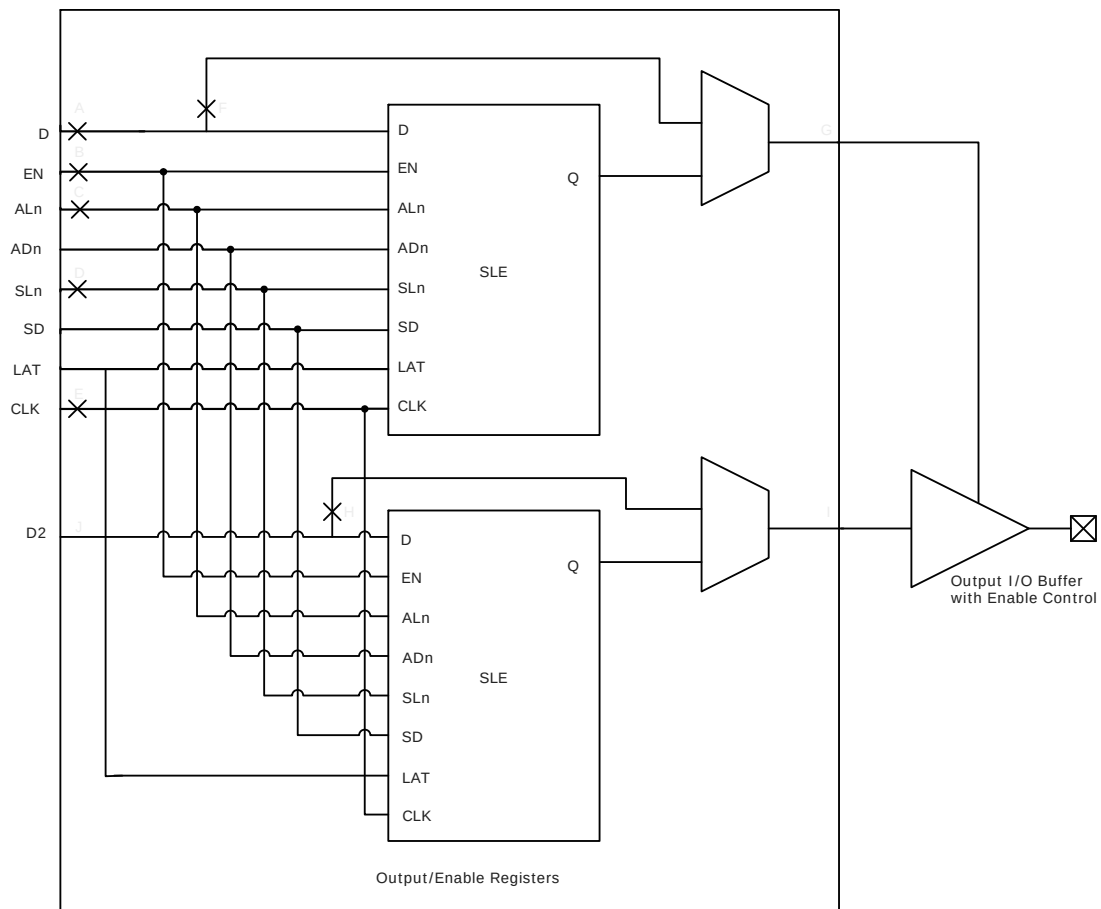
Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Unit
Termination resistance	R_T	100	Ω

Table 209 • RSDS AC Test Parameter Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Unit
Measuring/trip point for data path	V_{TRIP}	Cross point	V
Resistance for enable path (T_{ZH} , T_{ZL} , T_{HZ} , T_{LZ})	R_{ENT}	2K	Ω
Capacitive loading for enable path (T_{ZH} , T_{ZL} , T_{HZ} , T_{LZ})	C_{ENT}	5	pF

2.3.8.2 Output/Enable Register

Figure 8 • Timing Model for Output/Enable Register



2.3.10.2 Timing Characteristics

The following table lists the combinatorial cell propagation delays in worst commercial-case conditions when $T_J = 85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$.

Table 223 • Combinatorial Cell Propagation Delays

Combinatorial Cell	Equation	Symbol	–1	–Std	Unit
INV	$Y = !A$	T_{PD}	0.1	0.118	ns
AND2	$Y = A \cdot B$	T_{PD}	0.164	0.193	ns
NAND2	$Y = !(A \cdot B)$	T_{PD}	0.147	0.173	ns
OR2	$Y = A + B$	T_{PD}	0.164	0.193	ns
NOR2	$Y = !(A + B)$	T_{PD}	0.147	0.173	ns
XOR2	$Y = A \oplus B$	T_{PD}	0.164	0.193	ns
XOR3	$Y = A \oplus B \oplus C$	T_{PD}	0.225	0.265	ns
AND3	$Y = A \cdot B \cdot C$	T_{PD}	0.209	0.246	ns
AND4	$Y = A \cdot B \cdot C \cdot D$	T_{PD}	0.287	0.338	ns

2.3.10.3 Sequential Module

IGLOO2 and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGAs offer a separate flip-flop which can be used independently from the LUT. The flip-flop can be configured as a register or a latch and has a data input and optional enable, synchronous load (clear or preset), and asynchronous load (clear or preset).

Figure 15 • Sequential Module

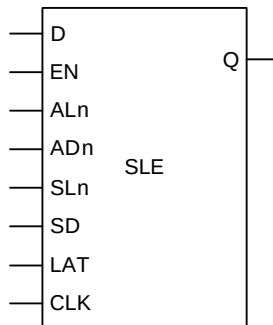


Table 237 • μ SRAM (RAM64x18) in 64×18 Mode (continued)

Parameter	Symbol	-1		-Std		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
Write address setup time	$T_{ADDRCSU}$	0.088		0.104		ns
Write address hold time	$T_{ADDRCHD}$	0.128		0.15		ns
Write enable setup time	T_{WECSU}	0.397		0.467		ns
Write enable hold time	T_{WECHD}	-0.026		-0.03		ns
Maximum frequency	F_{MAX}		250		250	MHz

The following table lists the μ SRAM in 64×16 mode in worst commercial-case conditions when $T_J = 85^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$.

Table 238 • μ SRAM (RAM64x16) in 64×16 Mode

Parameter	Symbol	-1		-Std		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
Read clock period	T_{CY}	4		4		ns
Read clock minimum pulse width high	$T_{CLKMPWH}$	1.8		1.8		ns
Read clock minimum pulse width low	$T_{CLKMPWL}$	1.8		1.8		ns
Read pipeline clock period	T_{PLCY}	4		4		ns
Read pipeline clock minimum pulse width high	$T_{PLCLKMPWH}$	1.8		1.8		ns
Read pipeline clock minimum pulse width low	$T_{PLCLKMPWL}$	1.8		1.8		ns
Read access time with pipeline register	T_{CLK2Q}		0.266		0.313	ns
Read access time without pipeline register			1.677		1.973	ns
Read address setup time in synchronous mode	T_{ADDRSU}	0.301		0.354		ns
Read address setup time in asynchronous mode		1.856		2.184		ns
Read address hold time in synchronous mode	T_{ADDRHD}	0.091		0.107		ns
Read address hold time in asynchronous mode		-0.778		-0.915		ns
Read enable setup time	T_{RDENSU}	0.278		0.327		ns
Read enable hold time	T_{RDENHD}	0.057		0.067		ns
Read block select setup time	T_{BLKSU}	1.839		2.163		ns
Read block select hold time	T_{BLKHD}	-0.65		-0.765		ns
Read block select to out disable time (when pipelined register is disabled)	T_{BLK2Q}		2.036		2.396	ns
Read asynchronous reset removal time (pipelined clock)	T_{RSTREM}	-0.023		-0.027		ns
Read asynchronous reset removal time (non-pipelined clock)		0.046		0.054		ns
Read asynchronous reset recovery time (pipelined clock)	T_{RSTREC}	0.507		0.597		ns
Read asynchronous reset recovery time (non-pipelined clock)		0.236		0.278		ns
Read asynchronous reset to output propagation delay (with pipelined register enabled)	T_{R2Q}		0.835		0.983	ns
Read synchronous reset setup time	T_{SRSTSU}	0.271		0.319		ns

Table 238 • μ SRAM (RAM64x16) in 64 × 16 Mode (continued)

Parameter	Symbol	-1		-Std		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
Read synchronous reset hold time	T_{SRSTHD}	0.061		0.071		ns
Write clock period	T_{CCY}	4		4		ns
Write clock minimum pulse width high	$T_{CCLKMPWH}$	1.8		1.8		ns
Write clock minimum pulse width low	$T_{CCLKMPWL}$	1.8		1.8		ns
Write block setup time	T_{BLKCSU}	0.404		0.476		ns
Write block hold time	T_{BLKCHD}	0.007		0.008		ns
Write input data setup time	T_{DINCSU}	0.115		0.135		ns
Write input data hold time	T_{DINCHD}	0.15		0.177		ns
Write address setup time	$T_{ADDRCSU}$	0.088		0.104		ns
Write address hold time	$T_{ADDRCHD}$	0.128		0.15		ns
Write enable setup time	T_{WECSU}	0.397		0.467		ns
Write enable hold time	T_{WECHD}	-0.026		-0.03		ns
Maximum frequency	F_{MAX}		250		250	MHz

The following table lists the μ SRAM in 128 × 9 mode in worst commercial-case conditions when $T_J = 85^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$.

Table 239 • μ SRAM (RAM128x9) in 128 × 9 Mode

Parameter	Symbol	-1		-Std		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
Read clock period	T_{CY}	4		4		ns
Read clock minimum pulse width high	$T_{CLKMPWH}$	1.8		1.8		ns
Read clock minimum pulse width low	$T_{CLKMPWL}$	1.8		1.8		ns
Read pipeline clock period	T_{PLCY}	4		4		ns
Read pipeline clock minimum pulse width high	$T_{PLCLKMPWH}$	1.8		1.8		ns
Read pipeline clock minimum pulse width low	$T_{PLCLKMPWL}$	1.8		1.8		ns
Read access time with pipeline register	T_{CLK2Q}		0.266		0.313	ns
Read access time without pipeline register			1.677		1.973	ns
Read address setup time in synchronous mode	T_{ADDRSU}	0.301		0.354		ns
Read address setup time in asynchronous mode		1.856		2.184		ns
Read address hold time in synchronous mode	T_{ADDRHD}	0.091		0.107		ns
Read address hold time in asynchronous mode		-0.778		-0.915		ns
Read enable setup time	T_{RDENSU}	0.278		0.327		ns
Read enable hold time	T_{RDENHD}	0.057		0.067		ns
Read block select setup time	T_{BLKSU}	1.839		2.163		ns
Read block select hold time	T_{BLKHD}	-0.65		-0.765		ns
Read block select to out disable time (when pipelined register is disabled)	T_{BLK2Q}		2.036		2.396	ns

The following table lists the μ SRAM in 256×4 mode in worst commercial-case conditions when $T_J = 85^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$.

Table 241 • μ SRAM (RAM256x4) in 256×4 Mode

Parameter	Symbol	-1		-Std		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
Read clock period	T_{CY}	4		4		ns
Read clock minimum pulse width high	$T_{CLKMPWH}$	1.8		1.8		ns
Read clock minimum pulse width low	$T_{CLKMPWL}$	1.8		1.8		ns
Read pipeline clock period	T_{PLCY}	4		4		ns
Read pipeline clock minimum pulse width high	$T_{PLCLKMPWH}$	1.8		1.8		ns
Read pipeline clock minimum pulse width low	$T_{PLCLKMPWL}$	1.8		1.8		ns
Read access time with pipeline register	T_{CLK2Q}		0.27		0.31	ns
Read access time without pipeline register			1.75		2.06	ns
Read address setup time in synchronous mode	T_{ADDRSU}	0.301		0.354		ns
Read address setup time in asynchronous mode		1.931		2.272		ns
Read address hold time in synchronous mode	T_{ADDRHD}	0.121		0.142		ns
Read address hold time in asynchronous mode		-0.65		-0.76		ns
Read enable setup time	T_{RDENSU}	0.278		0.327		ns
Read enable hold time	T_{RDENHD}	0.057		0.067		ns
Read block select setup time	T_{BLKSU}	1.839		2.163		ns
Read block select hold time	T_{BLKHD}	-0.65		-0.77		ns
Read block select to out disable time (when pipelined register is disabled)	T_{BLK2Q}		2.09		2.46	ns
Read asynchronous reset removal time (pipelined clock)	T_{RSTREM}	-0.02		-0.03		ns
Read asynchronous reset removal time (non-pipelined clock)		0.046		0.054		ns
Read asynchronous reset recovery time (pipelined clock)	T_{RSTREC}	0.507		0.597		ns
Read asynchronous reset recovery time (non-pipelined clock)		0.236		0.278		ns
Read asynchronous reset to output propagation delay (with pipelined register enabled)	T_{R2Q}		0.83		0.98	ns
Read synchronous reset setup time	T_{SRSTSU}	0.271		0.319		ns
Read synchronous reset hold time	T_{SRSTHD}	0.061		0.071		ns
Write clock period	T_{CCY}	4		4		ns
Write clock minimum pulse width high	$T_{CCLKMPWH}$	1.8		1.8		ns
Write clock minimum pulse width low	$T_{CCLKMPWL}$	1.8		1.8		ns
Write block setup time	T_{BLKCSU}	0.404		0.476		ns
Write block hold time	T_{BLKCHD}	0.007		0.008		ns
Write input data setup time	T_{DINCSU}	0.101		0.118		ns
Write input data hold time	T_{DINCHD}	0.137		0.161		ns
Write address setup time	$T_{ADDRCSU}$	0.088		0.104		ns

Table 259 • 2 Step IAP Programming (Fabric Only)

M2S/M2GL Device	Image size		Authenticate	Program	Verify	Unit
	Bytes					
005	302672	4		39	6	Sec
010	568784	7		45	12	Sec
025	1223504	14		55	23	Sec
050	2424832	29		74	40	Sec
060	2418896	39		83	50	Sec
090	3645968	60		106	73	Sec
150	6139184	100		154	120	Sec

Table 260 • 2 Step IAP Programming (eNVM Only)

M2S/M2GL Device	Image size		Authenticate	Program	Verify	Unit
	Bytes					
005	137536	2		59	5	Sec
010	274816	4		98	11	Sec
025	274816	4		100	10	Sec
050	2,78,528	3		107	9	Sec
060	268480	5		98	22	Sec
090	544496	10		174	43	Sec
150	544496	10		175	44	Sec

Table 261 • 2 Step IAP Programming (Fabric and eNVM)

M2S/M2GL Device	Image size		Authenticate	Program	Verify	Unit
	Bytes					
005	439296	6		78	11	Sec
010	842688	11		122	21	Sec
025	1497408	19		135	32	Sec
050	2695168	32		158	48	Sec
060	2686464	43		159	70	Sec
090	4190208	68		258	115	Sec
150	6682768	109		308	162	Sec

2.3.16 SRAM PUF

For more details on static random-access memory (SRAM) physical unclonable functions (PUF) services, see *AC434: Using SRAM PUF System Service in SmartFusion2 Application Note*.

The following table lists the SRAM PUF in worst-case industrial conditions when $T_J = 100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$.

Table 274 • SRAM PUF

Service	PUF Off		PUF On		Unit
	Typ	Max	Typ	Max	
Create activation code	709.1	746.4	754.4	762.5	ms
Delete activation code	1329.3	1399.3	1414.1	1429.3	ms
Create intrinsic keycode	656.6	691.1	698.5	706.0	ms
Create extrinsic keycode	656.6	691.1	698.5	706.0	ms
Get number of keys	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	ms
Export (Kc0, Kc1)	998.0	1050.5	1061.7	1073.1	ms
Export 2 keycodes	2020.2	2126.5	2149.2	2172.3	ms
Export 4 keycodes	3065.7	3227.0	3261.3	3296.4	ms
Export 8 keycodes	5101.0	5369.5	5426.6	5485.0	ms
Export 16 keycodes	9212.1	9697.0	9800.1	9905.5	ms
Import (Kc0, Kc1)	39.7	41.8	42.2	42.7	ms
Import 2 keycodes	50.1	52.7	53.3	53.9	ms
Import 4 keycodes	60.6	63.8	64.5	65.2	ms
Import 8 keycodes	80.9	85.1	86.1	87.0	ms
Import 16 keycodes	123.8	130.4	131.7	133.2	ms
Delete keycode	552.5	581.6	587.8	594.1	ms
Fetch key	31.4	33.0	33.4	33.7	ms
Fetch ecc key	20.0	21.1	21.3	21.5	ms
Get seed	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	ms

2.3.20 On-Chip Oscillator

The following tables describe the electrical characteristics of the available on-chip oscillators in the IGLOO2 FPGAs and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGAs.

Table 280 • Electrical Characteristics of the 50 MHz RC Oscillator

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Max	Unit	Condition
Operating frequency	F50RC	50		MHz	
Accuracy	ACC50RC	1	4	%	050 devices
		1	5	%	005, 025, and 060 devices
		1	6.3	%	090 devices
		1	7.1	%	010 and 150 devices
Output duty cycle	CYC50RC	49–51	46.5–53.5	%	
Output jitter (peak to peak)	JIT50RC				Period Jitter
		200	300	ps	005, 010, 050, and 060 devices
		200	400	ps	150 devices
		300	500	ps	025 and 090 devices
					Cycle-to-Cycle Jitter
		200	300	ps	005 and 050 devices
		320	420	ps	010, 060, and 150 devices
		320	850	ps	025 and 090 devices
Operating current	IDYN50RC	6.5		mA	

Table 281 • Electrical Characteristics of the 1 MHz RC Oscillator

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Max	Unit	Condition
Operating frequency	F1RC	1		MHz	
Accuracy	ACC1RC	1	3	%	005, 010, 025, and 050 devices
		1	4.5	%	060, and 150 devices
		1	5.6	%	090 devices
Output duty cycle	CYC1RC	49–51	46.5–53.5	%	005, 010, 025, 050, 090 and 150 devices
		49–51	46.0–54.0	%	060 devices
Output jitter (peak to peak)	JIT1RC				Period Jitter
		10	20	ns	005, 010, 025, and 050 devices
		10	28	ns	060, 090 and 150 devices
					Cycle-to-Cycle Jitter
		10	20	ns	005, 010, and 050 devices
		10	35	ns	025, 060, and 150 devices
		10	45	ns	090 devices
Operating current	IDYN1RC	0.1		mA	
Startup time	SU1RC		17	μs	050, 090, and 150 devices
			18	μs	005, 010, and 025 devices

The following table lists the system controller characteristics in worst-case industrial conditions when $T_J = 100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$.

Table 286 • System Controller SPI Characteristics for All Devices

Symbol	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Unit
sp1	SC_SPI_SCK minimum period		20		ns
sp2	SC_SPI_SCK minimum pulse width high		10		ns
sp3	SC_SPI_SCK minimum pulse width low		10		ns
sp4 ¹	SC_SPI_SCK, SC_SPI_SDO, SC_SPI_SS rise time (10%–90%) 1	I/O configuration: LVTTTL 3.3 V– 20 mA AC loading: 35 pF Test conditions: Typical voltage, 25 °C		1.239	ns
sp5 ¹	SC_SPI_SCK, SC_SPI_SDO, SC_SPI_SS fall time (10%–90%) 1	I/O configuration: LVTTTL 3.3 V– 20 mA AC loading: 35 pF Test conditions: Typical voltage, 25 °C		1.245	ns
sp6	Data from master (SC_SPI_SDO) setup time		160		ns
sp7	Data from master (SC_SPI_SDO) hold time		160		ns
sp8	SC_SPI_SDI setup time		20		ns
sp9	SC_SPI_SDI hold time		20		ns

1. For specific Rise/Fall Times, board design considerations and detailed output buffer resistances, use the corresponding IBIS models located on the Microsemi SoC Products Group website: <http://www.microsemi.com/soc/download/ibis/default.aspx>. Use the supported I/O Configurations for the System Controller SPI in the following table.

Table 287 • Supported I/O Configurations for System Controller SPI (for MSIO Bank Only)

Voltage Supply	I/O Drive Configuration	Unit
3.3 V	20	mA
2.5 V	16	mA
1.8 V	12	mA
1.5 V	8	mA
1.2 V	4	mA