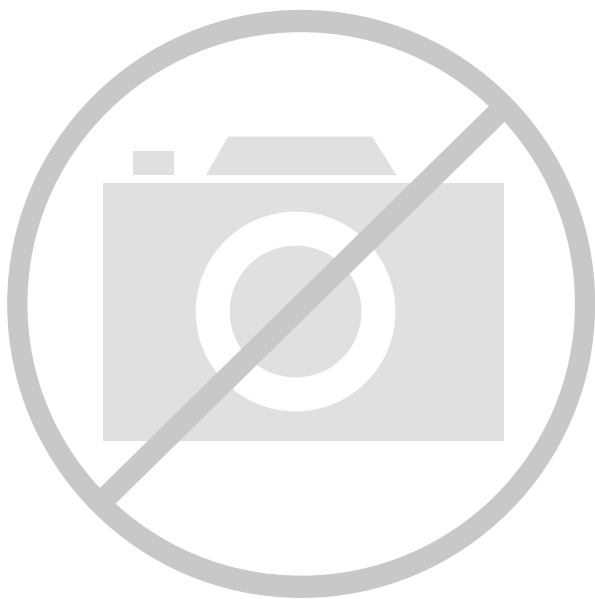




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Understanding [Embedded - FPGAs \(Field Programmable Gate Array\)](#)

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	86184
Total RAM Bits	2648064
Number of I/O	180
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/m2gl090t-fcs325

Table 161	LVDS DC Input Voltage Specification	55
Table 162	LVDS25 Receiver Characteristics for MSIO I/O Bank (Input Buffers)	56
Table 163	LVDS DC Output Voltage Specification	56
Table 164	LVDS DC Differential Voltage Specification	56
Table 165	LVDS Minimum and Maximum AC Switching Speed	56
Table 166	LVDS AC Impedance Specifications	56
Table 167	LVDS AC Test Parameter Specifications	56
Table 168	LVDS33 Receiver Characteristics for MSIO I/O Bank (Input Buffers)	57
Table 169	LVDS33 Transmitter Characteristics for MSIO I/O Bank (Output and Tristate Buffers)	57
Table 170	LVDS25 Receiver Characteristics for MSIOD I/O Bank (Input Buffers)	57
Table 171	LVDS25 Transmitter Characteristics for MSIO I/O Bank (Output and Tristate Buffers)	57
Table 172	LVDS25 Transmitter Characteristics for MSIOD I/O Bank (Output and Tristate Buffers)	57
Table 173	B-LVDS Recommended DC Operating Conditions	58
Table 174	B-LVDS DC Input Voltage Specification	58
Table 175	B-LVDS DC Output Voltage Specification (for MSIO I/O Bank Only)	58
Table 176	B-LVDS DC Differential Voltage Specification	58
Table 177	B-LVDS Minimum and Maximum AC Switching Speed	58
Table 178	B-LVDS AC Impedance Specifications	58
Table 179	B-LVDS AC Test Parameter Specifications	58
Table 180	B-LVDS AC Switching Characteristics for Receiver for MSIO I/O Bank (Input Buffers)	59
Table 181	B-LVDS AC Switching Characteristics for Receiver for MSIOD I/O Bank (Input Buffers)	59
Table 182	B-LVDS AC Switching Characteristics for Transmitter (for MSIO I/O Bank - Output and Tristate Buffers)	59
Table 183	M-LVDS Recommended DC Operating Conditions	59
Table 184	M-LVDS DC Input Voltage Specification	59
Table 185	M-LVDS AC Switching Characteristics for Receiver (for MSIO I/O Bank - Input Buffers)	60
Table 186	M-LVDS DC Voltage Specification Output Voltage Specification (for MSIO I/O Bank Only)	60
Table 187	M-LVDS Differential Voltage Specification	60
Table 188	M-LVDS Minimum and Maximum AC Switching Speed for MSIO I/O Bank	60
Table 189	M-LVDS AC Impedance Specifications	60
Table 190	M-LVDS AC Test Parameter Specifications	60
Table 191	Mini-LVDS Recommended DC Operating Conditions	61
Table 192	Mini-LVDS DC Input Voltage Specification	61
Table 193	Mini-LVDS DC Output Voltage Specification	61
Table 194	Mini-LVDS DC Differential Voltage Specification	61
Table 195	Mini-LVDS Minimum and Maximum AC Switching Speed	61
Table 196	M-LVDS AC Switching Characteristics for Receiver (for MSIOD I/O Bank - Input Buffers)	61
Table 197	M-LVDS AC Switching Characteristics for Transmitter (for MSIO I/O Bank - Output and Tristate Buffers)	61
Table 198	Mini-LVDS AC Switching Characteristics for Receiver (for MSIO I/O Bank - Input Buffers)	62
Table 199	Mini-LVDS AC Switching Characteristics for Transmitter for MSIO I/O Bank (Output and Tristate Buffers)	62
Table 200	Mini-LVDS AC Switching Characteristics for Transmitter (for MSIOD I/O Bank - Output and Tristate Buffers)	62
Table 201	Mini-LVDS AC Impedance Specifications	62
Table 202	Mini-LVDS AC Test Parameter Specifications	62
Table 203	RSDS Recommended DC Operating Conditions	63
Table 204	RSDS DC Input Voltage Specification	63
Table 205	RSDS DC Output Voltage Specification	63
Table 206	RSDS Differential Voltage Specification	63
Table 207	RSDS Minimum and Maximum AC Switching Speed	63
Table 208	RSDS AC Impedance Specifications	63
Table 209	RSDS AC Test Parameter Specifications	63
Table 210	RSDS AC Switching Characteristics for Receiver (for MSIO I/O Bank - Input Buffers)	64
Table 211	RSDS AC Switching Characteristics for Receiver (for MSIOD I/O Bank - Input Buffers)	64
Table 212	RSDS AC Switching Characteristics for Transmitter (for MSIO I/O Bank - Output and Tristate Buffers)	64
Table 213	RSDS AC Switching Characteristics for Transmitter (for MSIOD I/O Bank - Output and Tristate Buffers)	64

2.2 References

The following documents are recommended references:

- *PB0121: IGLOO2 Product Brief*
- *DS0124: IGLOO2 Pin Descriptions*
- *PB0115: SmartFusion2 SoC FPGA Product Brief*
- *DS0115: SmartFusion2 Pin Descriptions*

All product documentation for IGLOO2 and SmartFusion2 is available at:

<http://www.microsemi.com/products/fpga-soc/fpga/igloo2-fpga>

<http://www.microsemi.com/products/fpga-soc/soc-fpga/smartfusion2#overview>

2.3 Electrical Specifications

2.3.1 Operating Conditions

The following table lists the stress limits. Stress applied above the specified limit may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only; functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those listed under the recommended operating conditions specified in the following table are not implied.

Table 3 • Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
DC core supply voltage. Must always power this pin.	V _{DD}	−0.3	1.32	V
Power supply for charge pumps (for normal operation and programming). Must always power this pin.	V _{PP}	−0.3	3.63	V
Analog power pad for MDDR PLL	MSS_MDDR_PLL_VDDA	−0.3	3.63	V
Analog power pad for MDDR PLL	HPMS_MDDR_PLL_VDDA	−0.3	3.63	V
Analog power pad for FDDR PLL	FDDR_PLL_VDDA	−0.3	3.63	V
Analog power pad for MDDR PLL	PLL0_PLL1_MSS_MDDR_VDDA	−0.3	3.63	V
Analog power pad for MDDR PLL	PLL0_PLL1_HPMS_MDDR_VDDA	−0.3	3.63	V
Analog power pad for PLL0–5	CCC_XX[01]_PLL_VDDA	−0.3	3.63	V
High supply voltage for PLL SerDes[01]	SERDES_[01]_PLL_VDDA	−0.3	3.63	V
Analog power for SerDes[01] PLL lane0 to lane3. This is a 2.5 V SerDes internal PLL supply.	SERDES_[01]_L[0123]_VDDAPLL	−0.3	2.75	V
TX/RX analog I/O voltage. Low voltage power for the lanes of SerDesIF0. This is a 1.2 V SerDes PMA supply.	SERDES_[01]_L[0123]_VDDAIO	−0.3	1.32	V
PCIe/PCS power supply	SERDES_[01]_VDD	−0.3	1.32	V
DC FPGA I/O buffer supply voltage for MSIO I/O bank	V _{DDI_x}	−0.3	3.63	V
DC FPGA I/O buffer supply voltage for MSIOD/DDRIO I/O banks	V _{DDI_x}	−0.3	2.75	V
I/O Input voltage for MSIO I/O bank	V _I	−0.3	3.63	V
I/O Input voltage for MSIOD/DDRIO I/O bank	V _I	−0.3	2.75	V
Analog sense circuit supply of embedded nonvolatile memory (eNVM). Must be shorted to V _{PP} .	V _{PPNVM}	−0.3	3.63	V
Storage temperature ¹	T _{STG}	−65	150	°C
Junction temperature	T _J	−55	135	°C

The following table lists the embedded operating flash limits.

Table 6 • Embedded Operating Flash Limits

Product Grade	Element	Programming Temperature	Maximum Operating Temperature	Programming Cycles	Retention (Biased/Unbiased)
Commercial	Embedded flash	Min $T_J = 0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ Max $T_J = 85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	Min $T_J = 0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ Max $T_J = 85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	< 1000 cycles per page, up to two million cycles per eNVM array	20 years
			Min $T_J = 0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ Max $T_J = 85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	< 10000 cycles per page, up to 20 million cycles per eNVM array	10 years
Industrial	Embedded flash	Min $T_J = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ Max $T_J = 100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	Min $T_J = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ Max $T_J = 100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	< 1000 cycles per page, up to two million cycles per eNVM array	20 years
			Min $T_J = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ Max $T_J = 100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	< 10000 cycles per page, up to 20 million cycles per eNVM array	10 years

Note: If your product qualification requires accelerated programming cycles, see *Microsemi SoC Products Quality and Reliability Report* about recommended methodologies.

Table 7 • Device Storage Temperature and Retention

Product Grade	Storage Temperature (Tstg)	Retention
Commercial	Min $T_J = 0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ Max $T_J = 85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	20 years
Industrial	Min $T_J = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ Max $T_J = 100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	20 years

Table 8 • High Temperature Data Retention (HTR) Lifetime

T_J (C)	HTR Lifetime ¹ (yrs)
90	20.5
95	20.5
100	20.5
105	17.0
110	15.0
115	13.0
120	11.5
125	10.0
130	8.0
135	6.0
140	4.5
145	3.0
150	1.5

1. HTR Lifetime is the period during which a verify failure is not expected due to flash leakage.

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

2.3.4 Timing Model

This section describes timing model and timing parameters.

Figure 2 • Timing Model

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

Table 17 • Timing Model Parameters

Index	Symbol	Description	–1	Unit	For More Information
A	T_{PY}	Propagation delay of DDR3 receiver	1.605	ns	See Table 137, page 50
B	T_{ICLKQ}	Clock-to-Q of the input data register	0.16	ns	See Table 221, page 71
	T_{ISUD}	Setup time of the input data register	0.357	ns	See Table 221, page 71
C	T_{RCKH}	Input high delay for global clock	1.53	ns	See Table 227, page 78
	T_{RCKL}	Input low delay for global clock	0.897	ns	See Table 227, page 78
D	T_{PY}	Input propagation delay of LVDS receiver	2.774	ns	See Table 167, page 56
E	T_{DP}	Propagation delay of a three-input AND gate	0.198	ns	See Table 223, page 76

Table 57 • LVCMOS 1.8 V Transmitter Characteristics for DDRIO I/O Bank with Fixed Code (Output and Tristate Buffers)

Output Drive Selection	Slew Control	T _{DP}		T _{ZL}		T _{ZH}		T _{HZ} ¹		T _{LZ} ¹		Unit
		-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	
2 mA	Slow	4.234	4.981	3.646	4.29	4.245	4.995	4.908	5.774	4.434	5.216	ns
	Medium	3.824	4.498	3.282	3.861	3.834	4.511	4.625	5.441	4.116	4.843	ns
	Medium fast	3.627	4.267	3.111	3.66	3.637	4.279	4.481	5.272	3.984	4.687	ns
	Fast	3.605	4.241	3.097	3.644	3.615	4.253	4.472	5.262	3.973	4.674	ns
4 mA	Slow	3.923	4.615	3.314	3.9	3.918	4.61	5.403	6.356	4.894	5.757	ns
	Medium	3.518	4.138	2.961	3.484	3.515	4.135	5.121	6.025	4.561	5.366	ns
	Medium fast	3.321	3.907	2.783	3.275	3.317	3.903	4.966	5.843	4.426	5.206	ns
	Fast	3.301	3.883	2.77	3.259	3.296	3.878	4.957	5.831	4.417	5.196	ns
6 mA	Slow	3.71	4.364	3.104	3.652	3.702	4.355	5.62	6.612	5.08	5.977	ns
	Medium	3.333	3.921	2.779	3.27	3.325	3.913	5.346	6.289	4.777	5.62	ns
	Medium fast	3.155	3.712	2.62	3.083	3.146	3.702	5.21	6.13	4.657	5.479	ns
	Fast	3.134	3.688	2.608	3.068	3.125	3.677	5.202	6.12	4.648	5.468	ns
8 mA	Slow	3.619	4.258	3.007	3.538	3.607	4.244	5.815	6.841	5.249	6.175	ns
	Medium	3.246	3.819	2.686	3.16	3.236	3.807	5.542	6.52	4.936	5.807	ns
	Medium fast	3.066	3.607	2.525	2.971	3.054	3.593	5.405	6.359	4.811	5.66	ns
	Fast	3.046	3.584	2.513	2.957	3.034	3.57	5.401	6.353	4.803	5.651	ns
10 mA	Slow	3.498	4.115	2.878	3.386	3.481	4.096	6.046	7.113	5.444	6.404	ns
	Medium	3.138	3.692	2.569	3.023	3.126	3.678	5.782	6.803	5.129	6.034	ns
	Medium fast	2.966	3.489	2.414	2.841	2.951	3.472	5.666	6.665	5.013	5.897	ns
	Fast	2.945	3.464	2.401	2.826	2.93	3.448	5.659	6.658	5.003	5.886	ns
12 mA	Slow	3.417	4.02	2.807	3.303	3.401	4.002	6.083	7.156	5.464	6.428	ns
	Medium	3.076	3.618	2.519	2.964	3.063	3.604	5.828	6.856	5.176	6.089	ns
	Medium fast	2.913	3.427	2.376	2.795	2.898	3.41	5.725	6.736	5.072	5.966	ns
	Fast	2.894	3.405	2.362	2.78	2.879	3.388	5.715	6.724	5.064	5.957	ns
16 mA	Slow	3.366	3.96	2.751	3.237	3.348	3.939	6.226	7.324	5.576	6.56	ns
	Medium	3.03	3.565	2.47	2.906	3.017	3.55	5.981	7.036	5.282	6.214	ns
	Medium fast	2.87	3.377	2.328	2.739	2.854	3.358	5.895	6.935	5.18	6.094	ns
	Fast	2.853	3.357	2.314	2.723	2.837	3.338	5.889	6.929	5.177	6.09	ns

1. Delay increases with drive strength are inherent to built-in slew control circuitry for simultaneous switching output (SSO) management.

Table 77 • LVCMOS 1.2 V AC Calibrated Impedance Option

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Unit
Supported output driver calibrated impedance (for DDRIO I/O bank)	RODT_CAL	75, 60, 50, 40	Ω

Table 78 • LVCMOS 1.2 V AC Test Parameter Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Unit
Measuring/trip point	V_{TRIP}	0.6	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
Capacitive loading for data path (T_{DP})	C_{LOAD}	5	pF

Table 79 • LVCMOS 1.2 V Transmitter Drive Strength Specifications

Output Drive Selection			V_{OH} (V)	V_{OL} (V)	IOH (at V_{OH}) mA	IOL (at V_{OL}) mA
MSIO I/O Bank	MSIOD I/O Bank	DDRIO I/O Bank	Min	Max		
2 mA	2 mA	2 mA	$V_{DDI} \times 0.75$	$V_{DDI} \times 0.25$	2	2
4 mA	4 mA	4 mA	$V_{DDI} \times 0.75$	$V_{DDI} \times 0.25$	4	4
		6 mA	$V_{DDI} \times 0.75$	$V_{DDI} \times 0.25$	6	6

Note: For a detailed I/V curve, use the corresponding IBIS models:
www.microsemi.com/soc/download/ibis/default.aspx.

AC Switching Characteristics

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

Table 80 • LVCMOS 1.2 V Receiver Characteristics for DDRIO I/O Bank with Fixed Code (Input Buffers)

On-Die Termination (ODT)	T_{PY}		T_{PYS}		Unit
	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	
None	2.448	2.88	2.466	2.901	ns

Table 81 • LVCMOS 1.2 V Receiver Characteristics for MSIO I/O Bank (Input Buffers)

On-Die Termination ODT)	T_{PY}		T_{PYS}		Unit
	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	
None	4.714	5.545	4.675	5.5	ns
50	6.668	7.845	6.579	7.74	ns
75	5.832	6.862	5.76	6.777	ns
150	5.162	6.073	5.111	6.014	ns

Table 144 • LPDDR AC Differential Voltage Specifications (for DDRIO I/O Bank Only)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
AC input differential voltage	V_{DIFF}	$0.6 \times V_{DDI}$		V
AC differential cross point voltage	V_x	$0.4 \times V_{DDI}$	$0.6 \times V_{DDI}$	V

Table 145 • LPDDR AC Specifications (for DDRIO I/O Bank Only)

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

Table 146 • LPDDR AC Calibrated Impedance Option (for DDRIO I/O Bank Only)

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Unit	Conditions
Supported output driver calibrated impedance	R_{REF}	20, 42	Ω	Reference resistor = 150 Ω
Effective impedance value (ODT)	R_{TT}	50, 70, 150	Ω	Reference resistor = 150 Ω

Table 147 • LPDDR AC Test Parameter Specifications (for DDRIO I/O Bank Only)

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Unit
Measuring/trip point for data path	V_{TRIP}	0.9	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 LPDDR (T_{DP})	R_{TT_TEST}	50	Ω
Capacitive loading for data path (T_{DP})	C_{LOAD}	5	Ω

AC Switching Characteristics

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

Table 148 • LPDDR Receiver Characteristics for DDRIO I/O Bank with Fixed Codes

		T_{PY}		Unit
On-Die Termination (ODT)		-1	-Std	
Pseudo differential	None	1.568	1.845	ns
True differential	None	1.588	1.869	ns

Table 149 • LPDDR Reduced Drive for DDRIO I/O Bank (Output and Tristate Buffers)

	T_{DP}		T_{ENZL}		T_{ENZH}		T_{ENHZ}		T_{ENLZ}		Unit
	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	
Single-ended	2.383	2.804	2.23	2.623	2.229	2.622	2.202	2.591	2.201	2.59	ns
Differential	2.396	2.819	2.764	3.252	2.764	3.252	2.255	2.653	2.255	2.653	ns

AC Switching Characteristics

Worst commercial-case conditions: $T_J = 85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$, $V_{DDI} = 2.375\text{ V}$.

Table 210 • RSDS AC Switching Characteristics for Receiver (for MSIO I/O Bank - Input Buffers)

On-Die Termination (ODT)	T_{PY}		Unit
	-1	-Std	
None	2.855	3.359	ns
100	2.85	3.353	ns

Table 211 • RSDS AC Switching Characteristics for Receiver (for MSIOD I/O Bank - Input Buffers)

On-Die Termination (ODT)	T_{PY}		Unit
	-1	-Std	
None	2.602	3.061	ns
100	2.597	3.055	ns

Table 212 • RSDS AC Switching Characteristics for Transmitter (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	
2.097	2.467	2.303	2.709	2.291	2.695	1.961	2.307	1.947	2.29	ns

Table 213 • RSDS AC Switching Characteristics for Transmitter (for MSIOD 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	
No pre-emphasis	1.614	1.899	1.559	1.834	1.55	1.823	1.59	1.87	1.575	1.852	ns
Min pre-emphasis	1.604	1.887	1.742	2.05	1.728	2.032	1.889	2.222	1.858	2.185	ns
Med pre-emphasis	1.521	1.79	1.753	2.062	1.737	2.043	1.9	2.235	1.868	2.197	ns
Max pre-emphasis	1.492	1.754	1.762	2.073	1.745	2.052	1.91	2.247	1.876	2.206	ns

2.3.7.6 LVPECL

Low-Voltage Positive Emitter-Coupled Logic (LVPECL) is another differential I/O standard. It requires that one data bit be carried through two signal lines. Similar to LVDS, two pins are needed. It also requires external resistor termination. IGLOO2 and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGAs support only LVPECL receivers and do not support LVPECL transmitters.

Minimum and Maximum Input and Output Levels (Applicable to MSIO I/O Bank Only)

Table 214 • LVPECL Recommended DC Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply voltage	V_{DDI}	3.15	3.3	3.45	V

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

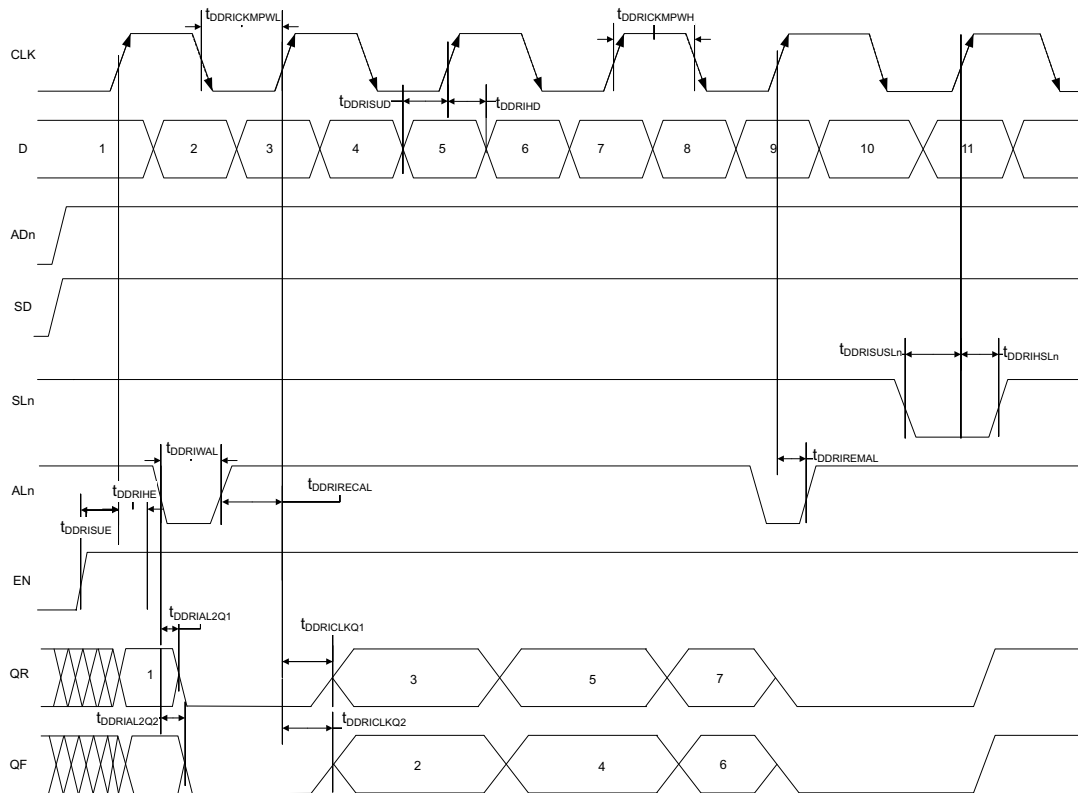
Table 219 • Input Data Register Propagation Delays

Parameter	Symbol	Measuring Nodes (from, to) ¹	-1	-Std	Unit
Bypass delay of the input register	T_{IBYP}	F, G	0.353	0.415	ns
Clock-to-Q of the input register	T_{ICLKQ}	E, G	0.16	0.188	ns
Data setup time for the input register	T_{ISUD}	A, E	0.357	0.421	ns
Data hold time for the input register	T_{IHD}	A, E	0	0	ns
Enable setup time for the input register	T_{ISUE}	B, E	0.46	0.542	ns
Enable hold time for the input register	T_{IHE}	B, E	0	0	ns
Synchronous load setup time for the input register	T_{ISUSL}	D, E	0.46	0.542	ns
Synchronous load hold time for the input register	T_{IHSL}	D, E	0	0	ns
Asynchronous clear-to-Q of the input register (ADn=1)	T_{IALN2Q}	C, G	0.625	0.735	ns
Asynchronous preset-to-Q of the input register (ADn=0)		C, G	0.587	0.69	ns
Asynchronous load removal time for the input register	$T_{IREMALN}$	C, E	0	0	ns
Asynchronous load recovery time for the input register	$T_{IRECALN}$	C, E	0.074	0.087	ns
Asynchronous load minimum pulse width for the input register	T_{IWALN}	C, C	0.304	0.357	ns
Clock minimum pulse width high for the input register	$T_{ICKMPWH}$	E, E	0.075	0.088	ns
Clock minimum pulse width low for the input register	$T_{ICKMPWL}$	E, E	0.159	0.187	ns

1. For the derating values at specific junction temperature and voltage supply levels, see Table 16, page 14 for derating values.

2.3.9.2 Input DDR Timing Diagram

Figure 11 • Input DDR Timing Diagram



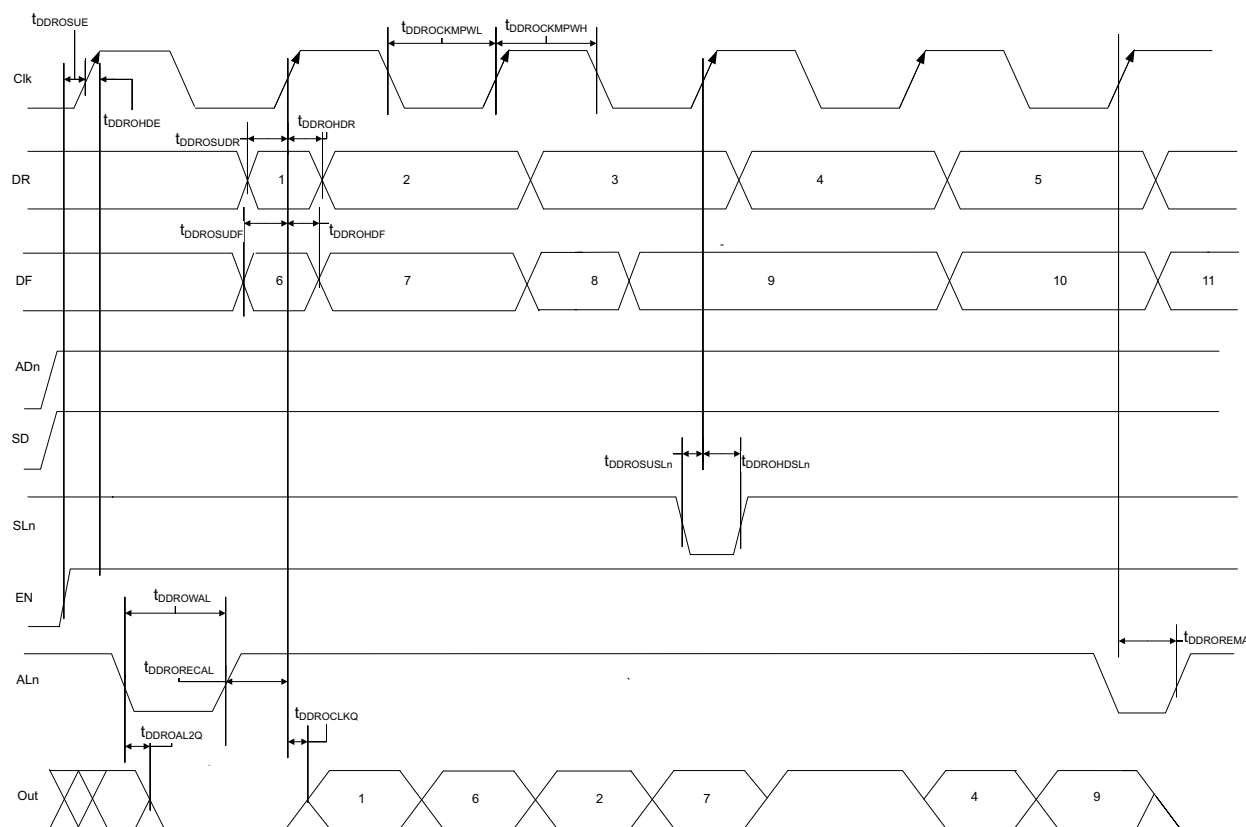
2.3.9.3 Timing Characteristics

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

Table 221 • Input DDR Propagation Delays

Symbol	Description	Measuring Nodes (from, to)	-1	-Std	Unit
$T_{DDRICKQ1}$	Clock-to-Out Out_QR for input DDR	B, C	0.16	0.188	ns
$T_{DDRICKQ2}$	Clock-to-Out Out_QF for input DDR	B, D	0.166	0.195	ns
$T_{DDRISUD}$	Data setup for input DDR	A, B	0.357	0.421	ns
T_{DDRIHD}	Data hold for input DDR	A, B	0	0	ns
$T_{DDRISUE}$	Enable setup for input DDR	E, B	0.46	0.542	ns
T_{DDRIHE}	Enable hold for input DDR	E, B	0	0	ns
$T_{DDRISUSLn}$	Synchronous load setup for input DDR	G, B	0.46	0.542	ns
$T_{DDRIHSLn}$	Synchronous load hold for input DDR	G, B	0	0	ns
$T_{DDRIAL2Q1}$	Asynchronous load-to-out QR for input DDR	F, C	0.587	0.69	ns
$T_{DDRIAL2Q2}$	Asynchronous load-to-out QF for input DDR	F, D	0.541	0.636	ns
$T_{DDRIREMAL}$	Asynchronous load removal time for input DDR	F, B	0	0	ns
$T_{DDRIRECAL}$	Asynchronous load recovery time for input DDR	F, B	0.074	0.087	ns

Figure 13 • Output DDR Timing Diagram



2.3.9.5 Timing Characteristics

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

Table 222 • Output DDR Propagation Delays

Symbol	Description	Measuring Nodes (from, to)	–1	–Std	Unit
T _{DDROCLKQ}	Clock-to-out of DDR for output DDR	E, G	0.263	0.309	ns
T _{DDROSUDF}	Data_F data setup for output DDR	F, E	0.143	0.168	ns
T _{DDROSUDR}	Data_R data setup for output DDR	A, E	0.19	0.223	ns
T _{DDROHDF}	Data_F data hold for output DDR	F, E	0	0	ns
T _{DDROHDR}	Data_R data hold for output DDR	A, E	0	0	ns
T _{DDROSUE}	Enable setup for input DDR	B, E	0.419	0.493	ns
T _{DDROHE}	Enable hold for input DDR	B, E	0	0	ns
T _{DDROSUSLN}	Synchronous load setup for input DDR	D, E	0.196	0.231	ns
T _{DDROHSLN}	Synchronous load hold for input DDR	D, E	0	0	ns
T _{DDROAL2Q}	Asynchronous load-to-out for output DDR	C, G	0.528	0.621	ns
T _{DDROREMA}	Asynchronous load removal time for output DDR	C, E	0	0	ns
T _{DDRORECA}	Asynchronous load recovery time for output DDR	C, E	0.034	0.04	ns

2.3.12.2 FPGA Fabric Micro SRAM (μ SRAM)

The following table lists the μ SRAM in 64×18 mode in worst commercial-case conditions when $T_J = 85^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$.

Table 237 • μ SRAM (RAM64x18) in 64×18 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}	0.839		0.987		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}	0.115		0.135		ns
Write input data hold time	T_{DINCHD}	0.15		0.177		ns

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

Parameter	Symbol	–1		–Std		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
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		0.982	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}	0.115		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 × 8 mode in worst commercial-case conditions when $T_J = 85^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$.

Table 240 • μ SRAM (RAM128x8) in 128 × 8 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

Table 276 • Cryptographic Block Characteristics (continued)

Service	Conditions	Timing	Unit
SHA256	512 bits	540	kbps
	1024 bits	780	kbps
	2048 bits	950	kbps
	24 kbits	1140	kbps
HMAC	512 bytes	820	kbps
	1024 bytes	890	kbps
	2048 bytes	930	kbps
	24 kbytes	980	kbps
KeyTree		1.8	ms
Challenge-response	PUF = OFF	25	ms
	PUF = ON	7	ms
ECC point multiplication		590	ms
ECC point addition		8	ms

1. Using cypher block chaining (CBC) mode.

2.3.19 Crystal Oscillator

The following table describes the electrical characteristics of the crystal oscillator in the IGLOO2 FPGA and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGAs.

Table 277 • Electrical Characteristics of the Crystal Oscillator – High Gain Mode (20 MHz)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Condition
Operating frequency	FXTAL		20		MHz	
Accuracy	ACCXTAL			0.0047	%	005, 010, 025, 050, 060, and 090 devices
				0.0058	%	150 devices
Output duty cycle	CYCXTAL		49–51	47–53	%	
Output period jitter (peak to peak)	JITPERXTAL		200	300	ps	
Output cycle to cycle jitter (peak to peak)	JITCYCXTAL		200	300	ps	010, 025, 050, and 060 devices
			250	410	ps	150 devices
			250	550	ps	005 and 090 devices
Operating current	IDYNXTAL		1.5		mA	010, 050, and 060 devices
			1.65		mA	005, 025, 090, and 150 devices
Input logic level high	VIHXTAL	0.9 V _{PP}			V	
Input logic level low	VILXTAL			0.1 V _{PP}	V	

2.3.22 JTAG

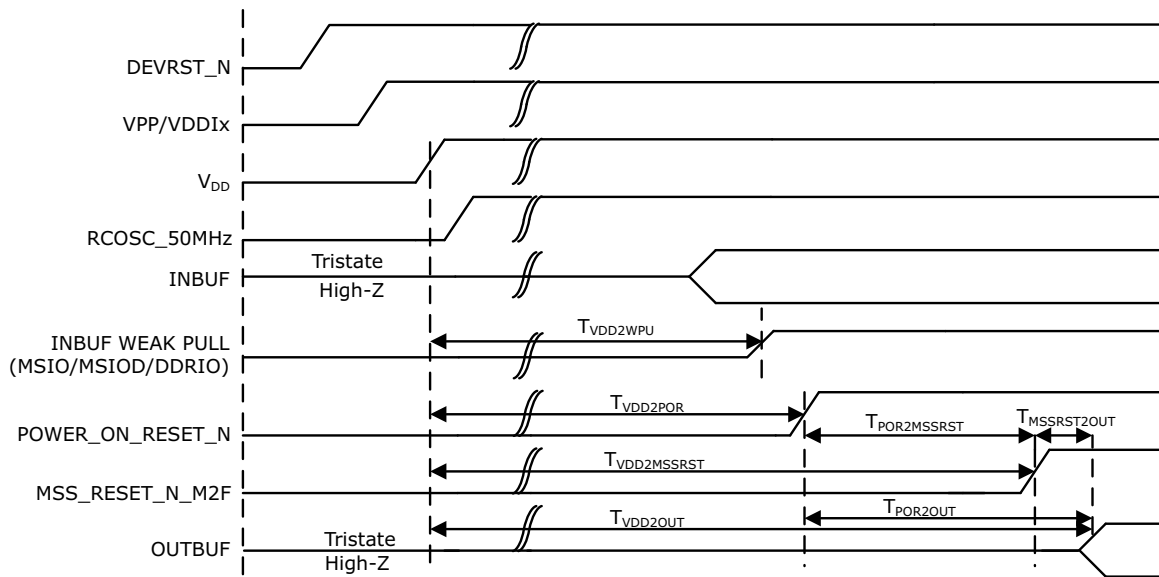
Table 284 • JTAG 1532 for 005, 010, 025, and 050 Devices

Parameter	Symbol	005		010		025		050		Unit
		–1	–Std	–1	–Std	–1	–Std	–1	–Std	
Clock to Q (data out)	T_{TCK2Q}	7.47	8.79	7.73	9.09	7.75	9.12	7.89	9.28	ns
Reset to Q (data out)	T_{RSTB2Q}	7.65	9	6.43	7.56	6.13	7.21	7.40	8.70	ns
Test data input setup time	T_{DISU}	–1.05	–0.89	–0.69	–0.59	–0.67	–0.57	–0.30	–0.25	ns
Test data input hold time	T_{DIHD}	2.38	2.8	2.38	2.8	2.42	2.85	2.09	2.45	ns
Test mode select setup time	T_{TMSSU}	–0.73	–0.62	–1.03	–1.21	–1.1	–0.94	0.28	0.33	ns
Test mode select hold time	T_{TMDHD}	1.36	1.6	1.43	1.68	1.93	2.27	0.16	0.19	ns
ResetB removal time	$T_{TRSTREM}$	–0.77	–0.65	–1.08	–0.92	–1.33	–1.13	–0.45	–0.38	ns
ResetB recovery time	$T_{TRSTREC}$	–0.76	–0.65	–1.07	–0.91	–1.34	–1.14	–0.45	–0.38	ns
TCK maximum frequency	F_{TCKMAX}	25	21.25	25	21.25	25	21.25	25.00	21.25	MHz

Table 285 • JTAG 1532 for 060, 090, and 150 Devices

Parameter	Symbol	060		090		150		Unit
		–1	–Std	–1	–Std	–1	–Std	
Clock to Q (data out)	T_{TCK2Q}	8.38	9.86	8.96	10.54	8.66	10.19	ns
Reset to Q (data out)	T_{RSTB2Q}	8.54	10.04	7.75	9.12	8.79	10.34	ns
Test data input setup time	T_{DISU}	–1.18	–1	–1.31	–1.11	–0.96	–0.82	ns
Test data input hold time	T_{DIHD}	2.52	2.97	2.68	3.15	2.57	3.02	ns
Test mode select setup time	T_{TMSSU}	–0.97	–0.83	–1.02	–0.87	–0.53	–0.45	ns
Test mode select hold time	T_{TMDHD}	1.7	2	1.67	1.96	1.02	1.2	ns
ResetB removal time	$T_{TRSTREM}$	–1.21	–1.03	–0.76	–0.65	–1.03	–0.88	ns
ResetB recovery time	$T_{TRSTREC}$	–1.21	–1.03	–0.77	–0.65	–1.03	–0.88	ns
TCK maximum frequency	F_{TCKMAX}	25	21.25	25	21.25	25	21.25	MHz

2.3.23 System Controller SPI Characteristics

Figure 17 • Power-up to Functional Timing Diagram for SmartFusion2

The following table lists the IGLOO2 power-up to functional times in worst-case industrial conditions when $T_J = 100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$.

Table 289 • Power-up to Functional Times for IGLOO2

				Maximum Power-up to Functional Time for IGLOO2 (uS)						
Symbol	From	To	Description	005	010	025	050	060	090	150
T _{POR2OUT}	POWER_ON_RESET_N	Output available at I/O	Fabric to output	114	114	114	113	114	114	114
T _{VDD2OUT}	V _{DD}	Output available at I/O	V _{DD} at its minimum threshold level to output	2587	2600	2607	2558	2591	2600	2699
T _{VDD2POR}	V _{DD}	POWER_ON_RESET_N	V _{DD} at its minimum threshold level to fabric	2474	2486	2493	2445	2477	2486	2585
T _{VDD2WPU}	DEVRST_N	DDRIO Inbuf weak pull	DEVRST_N to Inbuf weak pull	2500	2487	2509	2475	2507	2519	2617
	DEVRST_N	MSIO Inbuf weak pull	DEVRST_N to Inbuf weak pull	2504	2491	2510	2478	2517	2525	2620
	DEVRST_N	MSIOD Inbuf weak pull	DEVRST_N to Inbuf weak pull	2479	2468	2493	2458	2486	2499	2595

Note: For more information about power-up times, see *UG0448: IGLOO2 FPGA High Performance Memory Subsystem User Guide*.

The following table lists the IGLOO2 DEVRST_N to functional times in worst-case industrial conditions when $T_J = 100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$.

Table 292 • DEVRST_N to Functional Times for IGLOO2

Symbol	From	To	Description	Maximum Power-up to Functional Time for IGLOO2 (uS)						
				005	010	025	050	060	090	150
$T_{POR2OUT}$	POWER_ON_RESET_N	Output available at I/O	Fabric to output	114	116	113	113	115	115	114
$T_{DEVRST2OUT}$	DEVRST_N	Output available at I/O	V_{DD} at its minimum threshold level to output	314	353	314	307	343	341	341
$T_{DEVRST2POR}$	DEVRST_N	POWER_ON_RESET_N	V_{DD} at its minimum threshold level to fabric	200	238	201	195	230	229	227
$T_{DEVRST2WPU}$	DEVRST_N	DDRIO Inbuf weak pull	DEVRST_N to Inbuf weak pull	208	202	197	193	216	215	215
	DEVRST_N	MSIO Inbuf weak pull	DEVRST_N to Inbuf weak pull	208	202	197	193	216	215	215
	DEVRST_N	MSIOD Inbuf weak pull	DEVRST_N to Inbuf weak pull	208	202	197	193	216	215	215

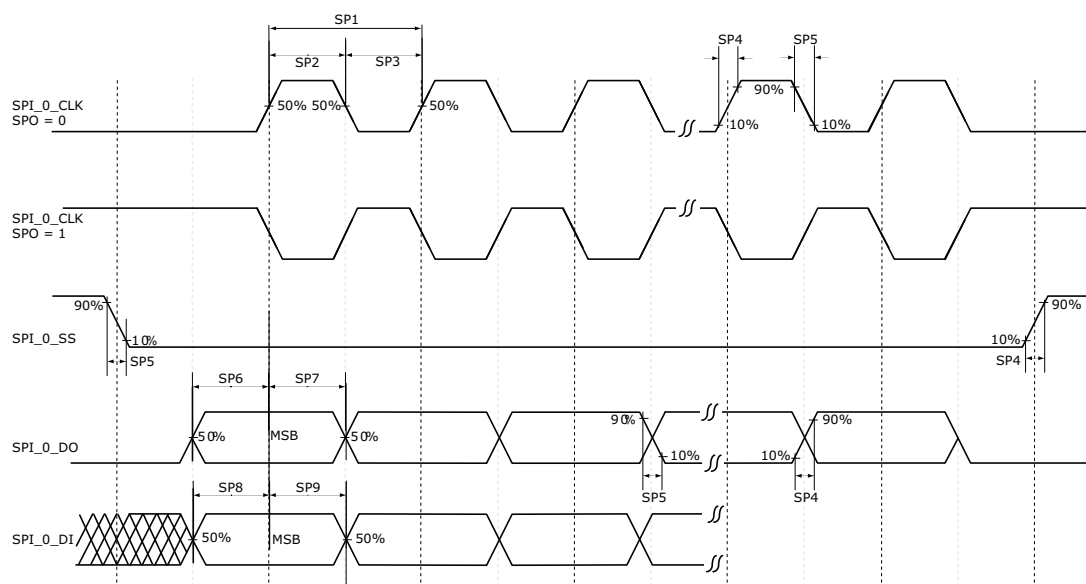
2.3.31.2 SmartFusion2 Inter-Integrated Circuit (I²C) Characteristics

This section describes the DC and switching of the I²C interface. Unless otherwise noted, all output characteristics given are for a 100 pF load on the pins. For timing parameter definitions, see Figure 21, page 125.

The following table lists the I²C characteristics in worst-case industrial conditions when $T_J = 100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$

Table 303 • I²C Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Conditions
Input low voltage	V_{IL}	-0.3		0.8	V	See Single-Ended I/O Standards, page 24 for more information. I/O standard used for illustration: MSIO bank-LVTTL 8 mA low drive.
Input high voltage	V_{IH}	2		3.45	V	See Single-Ended I/O Standards, page 24 for more information. I/O standard used for illustration: MSIO bank-LVTTL 8 mA low drive.
Hysteresis of schmitt triggered inputs for $V_{DDI} > 2\text{ V}$	V_{HYS}	$0.05 \times V_{DDI}$			V	See Table 28, page 23 for more information.
Input current high	I_{IL}			10	μA	See Single-Ended I/O Standards, page 24 for more information.
Input current low	I_{IH}			10	μA	See Single-Ended I/O Standards, page 24 for more information.
Input rise time	T_{ir}			1000	ns	Standard mode
				300	ns	Fast mode
Input fall time	T_{if}			300	ns	Standard mode
				300	ns	Fast mode
Maximum output voltage low (open drain) at 3 mA sink current for $V_{DDI} > 2\text{ V}$	V_{OL}			0.4	V	See Single-Ended I/O Standards, page 24 for more information. I/O standard used for illustration: MSIO bank-LVTTL 8 mA low drive.
Pin capacitance	C_{in}			10	pF	$V_{IN} = 0$, $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$
Output fall time from V_{IHMin} to V_{ILMax}^1	t_{OF}^1		21.04		ns	V_{IHmin} to V_{ILMax} , $C_{LOAD} = 400\text{ pF}$
			5.556		ns	V_{IHmin} to V_{ILMax} , $C_{LOAD} = 100\text{ pF}$
Output rise time from V_{ILMax} to V_{IHMin}^1	t_{OR}^1		19.887		ns	V_{ILMax} to V_{IHmin} , $C_{LOAD} = 400\text{ pF}$
			5.218		ns	V_{ILMax} to V_{IHmin} , $C_{LOAD} = 100\text{ pF}$
Output buffer maximum pull-down resistance ^{2, 3}	$R_{pull-up}^{2,3}$			50	Ω	
Output buffer maximum pull-up resistance ^{2, 4}	$R_{pull-down}^{2,4}$			131.25	Ω	

Figure 22 • SPI Timing for a Single Frame Transfer in Motorola Mode (SPH = 1)

2.3.32 CAN Controller Characteristics

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

Table 306 • CAN Controller Characteristics

Parameter	Description	–1	–Std	Unit
FCANREFCLK ¹	Internally sourced CAN reference clock frequency	160	136	MHz
BAUDCANMAX	Maximum CAN performance baud rate	1	1	Mbps
BAUDCANMIN	Minimum CAN performance baud rate	0.05	0.05	Mbps

1. PCLK to CAN controller must be a multiple of 8 MHz.

2.3.33 USB Characteristics

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

Table 307 • USB Characteristics

Parameter	Description	–1	–Std	Unit
FUSBREFCLK	Internally sourced USB reference clock frequency	166	142	MHz
TUSBCLK	USB clock period	16.66	16.66	ns
TUSBPD	Clock to USB data propagation delay	9.0	9.0	ns
TUSBSU	Setup time for USB data	6.0	6.0	ns
TUSBHD	Hold time for USB data	0	0	ns