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### **Embedded - System On Chip (SoC): The Heart of Modern Embedded Systems**

**Embedded - System On Chip (SoC)** refers to an integrated circuit that consolidates all the essential components of a computer system into a single chip. This includes a microprocessor, memory, and other peripherals, all packed into one compact and efficient package. SoCs are designed to provide a complete computing solution, optimizing both space and power consumption, making them ideal for a wide range of embedded applications.

### **What are Embedded - System On Chip (SoC)?**

**System On Chip (SoC)** integrates multiple functions of a computer or electronic system onto a single chip. Unlike traditional multi-chip solutions, SoCs combine a central

#### **Details**

Product Status	Active
Architecture	MCU, FPGA
Core Processor	ARM® Cortex®-M3
Flash Size	128KB
RAM Size	64KB
Peripherals	DDR
Connectivity	CANbus, Ethernet, I <sup>2</sup> C, SPI, UART/USART, USB
Speed	166MHz
Primary Attributes	FPGA - 5K Logic Modules
Operating Temperature	0°C ~ 85°C (TJ)
Package / Case	484-BGA
Supplier Device Package	484-FPBGA (23x23)
Purchase URL	<a href="https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/m2s005s-fg484">https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/m2s005s-fg484</a>

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- Added Table 244, page 94 and Table 256, page 99 (SAR 73971).
- Updated the SerDes Electrical and Timing AC and DC Characteristics, page 121 (SAR 71171).
- Added the DEVRST\_N Characteristics, page 116 (SAR 64100, 72103).
- Added Table 298, page 122 (SAR 71897).
- Updated Table 25, page 22, Table 26, page 23, and Table 27, page 23 (SAR 74570).
- Added 060 devices in Table 277, page 107, Table 278, page 108, and Table 279, page 108 (SAR 57898).
- Updated duty cycle parameter of crystal in Table 280, page 109 and Table 281, page 109 (SAR 57898).
- Added 32 KHz mode PLL acquisition time in Table 282, page 110 (SAR 68281).
- Updated Table 293, page 119 for 060 devices (SAR 57828).
- Updated Table 297, page 122 for CID value (SAR 70878).

## 1.4 Revision 8.0

The following is a summary of the changes in revision 8.0 of this document.

- Updated Table 11, page 12 (SAR 69218).
- Updated Table 12, page 13 (SAR 69218).
- Updated Table 283, page 111 (SAR 69000).

## 1.5 Revision 7.0

The following is a summary of the changes in revision 7.0 of this document.

- Updated Table 1, page 4(SAR 68620).

## 1.6 Revision 6.0

The following is a summary of the changes in revision 6.0 of this document.

- Updated Table 5, page 7 (SAR 65949).
- Updated Table 9, page 10 (SAR 62995).
- Updated Table 123, page 47 and Table 133, page 49 (SAR 67210).
- Added Embedded NVM (eNVM) Characteristics, page 104 (SAR 52509).
- Updated Table 277, page 107 (SAR 64855).
- Updated Table 282, page 110 (SAR 65958 and SAR 56666).
- Added DDR Memory Interface Characteristics, page 120 (SAR 66223).
- Added SFP Transceiver Characteristics, page 120 (SAR 63105).
- Updated Table 302, page 123 and Table 309, page 129 (SAR 66314).

## 1.7 Revision 5.0

The following is a summary of the changes in revision 5.0 of this document.

- Updated Table 1, page 4.
- Updated Table 4, page 6 for  $T_J$  symbol information.
- Updated Table 5, page 7 (SAR 63109).
- Updated Table 9, page 10.
- Updated Table 282, page 110 (SAR 62012).
- Added Table 290, page 116 (SAR 64100).
- Added Table 306, page 128, Table 307, page 128 (SAR 50424).

## 1.8 Revision 4.0

The following is a summary of the changes in revision 4.0 of this document.

- Updated Table 1, page 4. Changed the Status of 090 devices to "Production" (SAR 62750).
- Updated Figure 10, page 70. Removed inverter bubble from DDR\_IN latch (SAR 61418).
- Updated SerDes Electrical and Timing AC and DC Characteristics, page 121 (SAR 62836).

1. For flash programming and retention maximum limits, see Table 5, page 7. For recommended operating conditions, see Table 4, page 6.

**Table 4 • Recommended Operating Conditions**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Conditions
Operating junction temperature	$T_J$	0	25	85	°C	Commercial
		-40	25	100	°C	Industrial
Programming junction temperatures <sup>1</sup>	$T_J$	0	25	85	°C	Commercial
		-40	25	100	°C	Industrial
DC core supply voltage. Must always power this pin.	$V_{DD}$	1.14	1.2	1.26	V	
Power supply for charge pumps (for normal operation and programming) for the 005, 010, 025, 050, 060 devices	$V_{PP}$	2.375	2.5	2.625	V	2.5 V range
		3.15	3.3	3.45	V	3.3 V range
Power supply for charge pumps (for normal operation and programming) for the 090 and 150 devices	$V_{PP}$	3.15	3.3	3.45	V	3.3 V range
Analog power pad for MDDR PLL	MSS_MDDR_PLL_VDDA	2.375	2.5	2.625	V	2.5 V range
		3.15	3.3	3.45	V	3.3 V range
Analog power pad for MDDR PLL	HPMS_MDDR_PLL_VDDA	2.375	2.5	2.625	V	2.5 V range
		3.15	3.3	3.45	V	3.3 V range
Analog power pad for FDDR PLL	FDDR_PLL_VDDA	2.375	2.5	2.625	V	2.5 V range
		3.15	3.3	3.45	V	3.3 V range
Analog power pad for MDDR PLL	PLL0_PLL1_MSS_MDDR_V DDA	2.375	2.5	2.625	V	2.5 V range
		3.15	3.3	3.45	V	3.3 V range
Analog power pad for MDDR PLL	PLL0_PLL1_HPMS_MDDR_ VDDA	2.375	2.5	2.625	V	2.5 V range
		3.15	3.3	3.45	V	3.3 V range
Analog power pad for PLL0 to PLL5	CCC_XX[01]_PLL_VDDA	2.375	2.5	2.625	V	2.5 V range
		3.15	3.3	3.45	V	3.3 V range
High supply voltage for PLL SerDes[01]	SERDES_[01]_PLL_VDDA	2.375	2.5	2.625	V	2.5 V range
		3.15	3.3	3.45	V	3.3 V range
Analog power for SerDes[01] PLL Lane 0 to Lane 3. This is a 2.5 V SerDes internal PLL supply.	SERDES_[01]_L[0123]_VD DAPLL	2.375	2.5	2.625	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]_VD DAIO	1.14	1.2	1.26	V	
PCIe/PCS power supply	SERDES_[01]_VDD	1.14	1.2	1.26	V	
1.2 V DC supply voltage	$V_{DDix}$	1.14	1.2	1.26	V	
1.5 V DC supply voltage	$V_{DDix}$	1.425	1.5	1.575	V	
1.8 V DC supply voltage	$V_{DDix}$	1.71	1.8	1.89	V	
2.5 V DC supply voltage	$V_{DDix}$	2.375	2.5	2.625	V	

**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  $V_{CC1} + 1.0$  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

**Table 9 • Package Thermal Resistance of SmartFusion2 and IGLOO2 Devices (continued)**

Device	Still Air	1.0 m/s	2.5 m/s	$\theta_{JB}$	$\theta_{JC}$	Unit
	$\theta_{JA}$					
<b>150</b>						
FC1152	9.08	6.81	5.87	2.56	0.38	°C/W
FCS536	15.01	12.06	10.76	3.69	1.55	°C/W
FCV484	16.21	13.11	11.84	6.73	0.10	°C/W

### 2.3.1.2.1 Theta-JA

Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance ( $\theta_{JA}$ ) is determined under standard conditions specified by JEDEC (JESD-51), but it has little relevance in the actual performance of the product. It must be used with caution, but it is useful for comparing the thermal performance of one package with another.

The maximum power dissipation allowed is calculated using EQ4.

$$\text{Maximum power allowed} = \frac{T_{J(\text{MAX})} - T_{A(\text{MAX})}}{\theta_{JA}}$$

EQ 4

The absolute maximum junction temperature is 100 °C. EQ5 shows a sample calculation of the absolute maximum power dissipation allowed for the M2GL050T-FG896 package at commercial temperature and in still air, where:

$$\theta_{JA} = 14.7 \text{ °C/W (taken from Table 9, page 10).}$$

$$T_A = 85 \text{ °C}$$

$$\text{Maximum power allowed} = \frac{100 \text{ °C} - 85 \text{ °C}}{14.7 \text{ °C/W}} = 1.088 \text{ W}$$

EQ 5

The power consumption of a device can be calculated using the Microsemi SoC Products Group power calculator. The device's power consumption must be lower than the calculated maximum power dissipation by the package.

If the power consumption is higher than the device's maximum allowable power dissipation, a heat sink may be attached to the top of the case, or the airflow inside the system must be increased.

### 2.3.1.2.2 Theta-JB

Junction-to-board thermal resistance ( $\theta_{JB}$ ) measures the ability of the package to dissipate heat from the surface of the chip to the PCB. As defined by the JEDEC (JESD-51) standard, the thermal resistance from the junction to the board uses an isothermal ring cold plate zone concept. The ring cold plate is simply a means to generate an isothermal boundary condition at the perimeter. The cold plate is mounted on a JEDEC standard board with a minimum distance of 5.0 mm away from the package edge.

### 2.3.1.2.3 Theta-JC

Junction-to-case thermal resistance ( $\theta_{JC}$ ) measures the ability of a device to dissipate heat from the surface of the chip to the top or bottom surface of the package. It is applicable to packages used with external heat sinks. Constant temperature is applied to the surface, which acts as a boundary condition.

This only applies to situations where all or nearly all of the heat is dissipated through the surface in consideration.

### 2.3.1.3 ESD Performance

See *RT0001: Microsemi Corporation - SoC Products Reliability Report* for information about ESD.

**Table 17 • Timing Model Parameters (continued)**

Index	Symbol	Description	-1	Unit	For More Information
F	$T_{DP}$	Propagation delay of an OR gate	0.179	ns	See Table 223, page 76
G	$T_{DP}$	Propagation delay of an LVDS transmitter	2.136	ns	See Table 169, page 57
H	$T_{DP}$	Propagation delay of a three-input XOR Gate	0.241	ns	See Table 223, page 76
I	$T_{DP}$	Propagation delay of LVCMOS 2.5 V transmitter, drive strength of 16 mA on the MSIO bank	2.412	ns	See Table 46, page 27
J	$T_{DP}$	Propagation delay of a two-input NAND gate	0.179	ns	See Table 223, page 76
K	$T_{DP}$	Propagation delay of LVCMOS 2.5 V transmitter, drive strength of 8 mA on the MSIO bank	2.309	ns	See Table 46, page 27
L	$T_{CLKQ}$	Clock-to-Q of the data register	0.108	ns	See Table 224, page 77
	$T_{SUD}$	Setup time of the data register	0.254	ns	See Table 224, page 77
M	$T_{DP}$	Propagation delay of a two-input AND gate	0.179	ns	See Table 223, page 76
N	$T_{OCLKQ}$	Clock-to-Q of the output data register	0.263	ns	See Table 220, page 69
	$T_{OSUD}$	Setup time of the output data register	0.19	ns	See Table 220, page 69
O	$T_{DP}$	Propagation delay of SSTL2, Class I transmitter on the MSIO bank	2.055	ns	See Table 114, page 45
P	$T_{DP}$	Propagation delay of LVCMOS 1.5 V transmitter, drive strength of 12 mA, fast slew on the DDRIO bank	3.316	ns	See Table 70, page 34



**Table 22 • Maximum Frequency Summary Table for Voltage-Referenced I/O in Worst-Case Industrial Conditions**

I/O	MSIO	MSIOD	DDRIO	Unit
LPDDR			200	MHz
HSTL1.5 V			200	MHz
SSTL 2.5 V	255	350	200	MHz
SSTL 1.8 V			334	MHz
SSTL 1.5 V			334	MHz

**Table 23 • Maximum Frequency Summary Table for Differential I/O in Worst-Case Industrial Conditions**

I/O	MSIO	MSIOD	Unit
LVPECL (input only)	450		MHz
LVDS 3.3 V	267.5		MHz
LVDS 2.5 V	267.5	350	MHz
RSDS	260	350	MHz
BLVDS	250		MHz
MLVDS	250		MHz
Mini-LVDS	260	350	MHz

**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 <sub>DP</sub>		T <sub>ZL</sub>		T <sub>ZH</sub>		T <sub>HZ</sub> <sup>1</sup>		T <sub>LZ</sub> <sup>1</sup>		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 70 • LVCMOS 1.5 V Transmitter Characteristics for DDRIO I/O Bank (Output and Tristate Buffers)**  
(continued)

Output Drive Selection	Slew Control	T <sub>DP</sub>		T <sub>ZL</sub>		T <sub>ZH</sub>		T <sub>HZ</sub> <sup>1</sup>		T <sub>LZ</sub> <sup>1</sup>		Unit
		-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	
6 mA	Slow	4.244	4.993	3.465	4.076	4.233	4.979	6.39	7.518	5.736	6.748	ns
	Medium	3.774	4.44	3.05	3.587	3.762	4.426	6.114	7.193	5.397	6.35	ns
	Medium fast	3.544	4.17	2.839	3.339	3.529	4.152	5.978	7.033	5.27	6.2	ns
	Fast	3.519	4.14	2.82	3.317	3.504	4.122	5.965	7.017	5.259	6.187	ns
8 mA	Slow	4.099	4.823	3.311	3.894	4.087	4.807	6.584	7.746	5.854	6.888	ns
	Medium	3.656	4.301	2.927	3.443	3.642	4.284	6.311	7.425	5.553	6.533	ns
	Medium fast	3.437	4.044	2.731	3.213	3.42	4.023	6.182	7.273	5.435	6.394	ns
	Fast	3.41	4.012	2.715	3.193	3.393	3.991	6.178	7.269	5.425	6.383	ns
10 mA	Slow	4.029	4.74	3.238	3.809	4.015	4.723	6.732	7.921	5.965	7.018	ns
	Medium	3.601	4.237	2.867	3.372	3.586	4.218	6.473	7.615	5.669	6.669	ns
	Medium fast	3.384	3.981	2.672	3.143	3.365	3.958	6.351	7.471	5.55	6.529	ns
	Fast	3.357	3.949	2.655	3.123	3.338	3.927	6.345	7.464	5.54	6.518	ns
12 mA	Slow	3.974	4.675	3.196	3.759	3.958	4.656	6.842	8.049	6.068	7.139	ns
	Medium	3.55	4.176	2.827	3.326	3.534	4.157	6.584	7.746	5.751	6.766	ns
	Medium fast	3.345	3.935	2.638	3.103	3.325	3.911	6.488	7.633	5.641	6.637	ns
	Fast	3.316	3.902	2.621	3.083	3.297	3.878	6.486	7.63	5.626	6.619	ns

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

**Table 71 • LVCMOS 1.5 V Transmitter Characteristics for MSIO I/O Bank (Output and Tristate Buffers)**

Output Drive Selection	Slew Control	T <sub>DP</sub>		T <sub>ZL</sub>		T <sub>ZH</sub>		T <sub>HZ</sub> <sup>1</sup>		T <sub>LZ</sub> <sup>1</sup>		Unit
		-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	
2 mA	Slow	4.423	5.203	5.397	6.35	5.686	6.69	5.609	6.599	5.561	6.542	ns
4 mA	Slow	4.05	4.765	4.503	5.298	4.92	5.788	7.358	8.657	6.525	7.677	ns
6 mA	Slow	4.081	4.801	4.259	5.012	4.699	5.528	7.659	9.011	6.709	7.893	ns
8 mA	Slow	4.234	4.98	4.068	4.786	4.521	5.319	8.218	9.668	7.05	8.294	ns

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

**Table 159 • LPDDR-LVCMOS 1.8 V AC Switching Characteristics for Transmitter for DDRIO I/O Bank (Output and Tristate Buffers) (continued)**

	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).

### 2.3.7 Differential I/O Standards

Configuration of the I/O modules as a differential pair is handled by Microsemi SoC Products Group Libero software when the user instantiates a differential I/O macro in the design. Differential I/Os can also be used in conjunction with the embedded Input register (InReg), Output register (OutReg), Enable register (EnReg), and Double Data Rate registers (DDR).

#### 2.3.7.1 LVDS

Low-Voltage Differential Signaling (ANSI/TIA/EIA-644) is a high-speed, differential I/O standard.

##### Minimum and Maximum Input and Output Levels

**Table 160 • LVDS Recommended DC Operating Conditions**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Conditions
Supply voltage	$V_{DDI}$	2.375	2.5	2.625	V	2.5 V range
Supply voltage	$V_{DDI}$	3.15	3.3	3.45	V	3.3 V range

**Table 161 • LVDS DC Input Voltage Specification**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Conditions
DC Input voltage	$V_I$	0	2.925	V	2.5 V range
DC input voltage	$V_I$	0	3.45	V	3.3 V range
Input current high <sup>1</sup>	$I_{IH}$ (DC)				
Input current low <sup>1</sup>	$I_{IL}$ (DC)				

1. See Table 24, page 22.

**Table 215 • LVPECL DC Input Voltage Specification**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
DC input voltage	$V_I$	0	3.45	V

**Table 216 • LVPECL DC Differential Voltage Specification**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Input common mode voltage	$V_{ICM}$	0.3		2.8	V
Input differential voltage	$V_{IDIFF}$	100	300	1,000	mV

**Table 217 • LVPECL Minimum and Maximum AC Switching Speeds**

Parameter	Symbol	Max	Unit
Maximum data rate	$D_{MAX}$	900	Mbps

**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 218 • LVPECL Receiver Characteristics for MSIO I/O Bank**

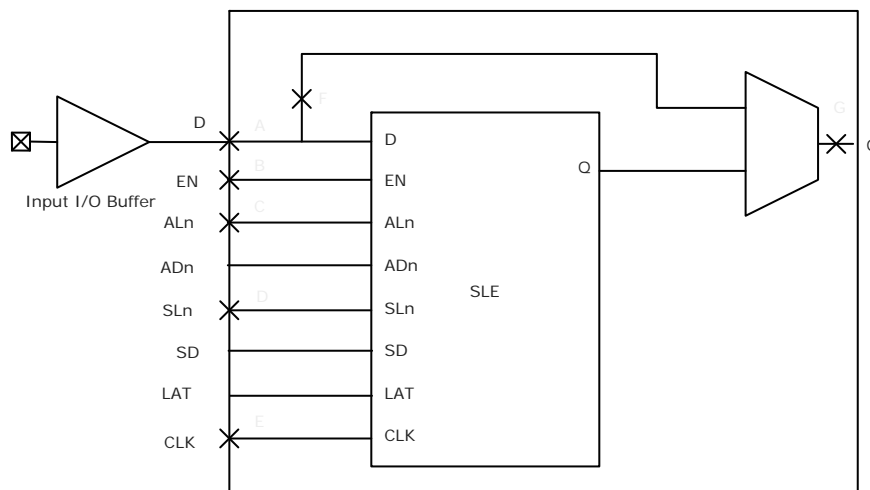
On-Die Termination (ODT)	$T_{PY}$		Unit
	-1	-Std	
None	2.572	3.025	ns
100	2.569	3.023	ns

**2.3.8 I/O Register Specifications**

This section describes input and output register specifications.

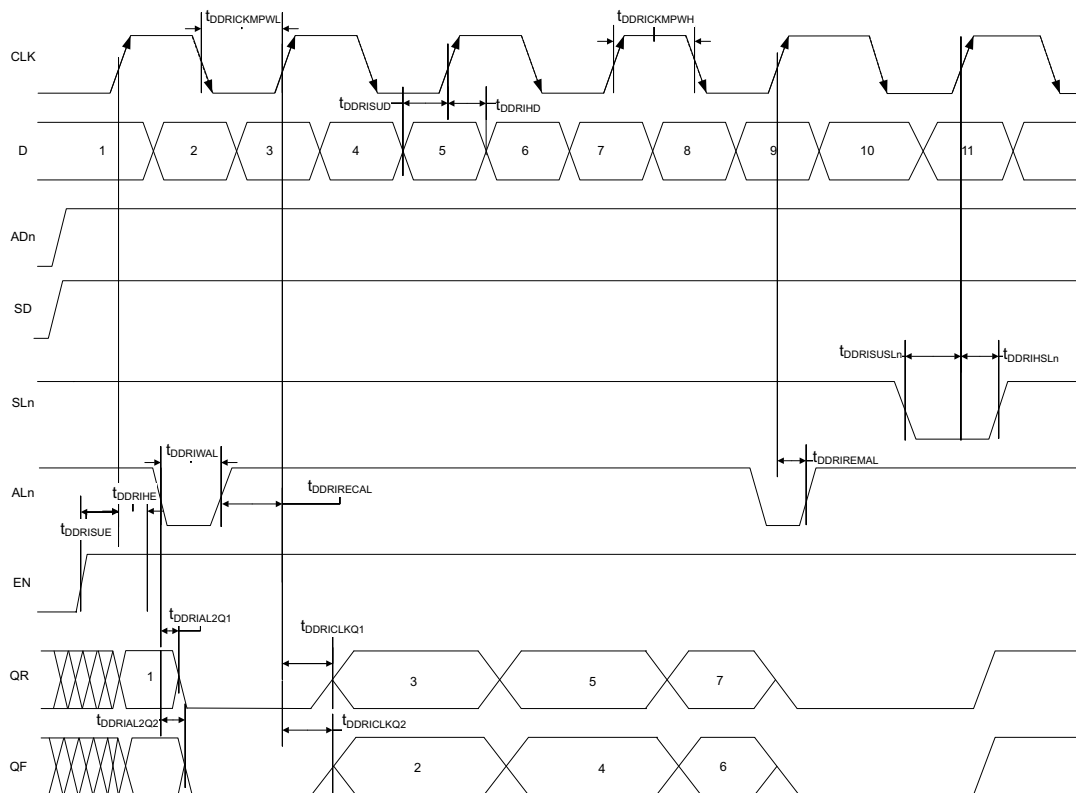
**2.3.8.1 Input Register**

**Figure 6 • Timing Model for Input Register**



### 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  $T_J = 85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$ .

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
$T_{DDRIHSD}$	Data setup for input DDR	A, B	0.357	0.421	ns
$T_{DDRIHD}$	Data hold for input DDR	A, B	0	0	ns
$T_{DDRIHSE}$	Enable setup for input DDR	E, B	0.46	0.542	ns
$T_{DDRIHE}$	Enable hold for input DDR	E, B	0	0	ns
$T_{DDRIHSLN}$	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
$T_{DDRIRECAL}$	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

The following table lists the RAM1K18 – two-port mode for depth × width configuration 512 × 36 in worst commercial-case conditions when  $T_J = 85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$ .

**Table 236 • RAM1K18 – Two-Port Mode for Depth × Width Configuration 512 × 36**

Parameter	Symbol	–1		–Std		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
Clock period	$T_{CY}$	2.5		2.941		ns
Clock minimum pulse width high	$T_{CLKMPWH}$	1.125		1.323		ns
Clock minimum pulse width low	$T_{CLKMPWL}$	1.125		1.323		ns
Pipelined clock period	$T_{PLCY}$	2.5		2.941		ns
Pipelined clock minimum pulse width high	$T_{PLCLKMPWH}$	1.125		1.323		ns
Pipelined clock minimum pulse width low	$T_{PLCLKMPWL}$	1.125		1.323		ns
Read access time with pipeline register	$T_{CLK2Q}$		0.334		0.393	ns
Read access time without pipeline register			2.25		2.647	ns
Address setup time	$T_{ADDRSU}$	0.313		0.368		ns
Address hold time	$T_{ADDRHD}$	0.274		0.322		ns
Data setup time	$T_{DSU}$	0.337		0.396		ns
Data hold time	$T_{DHD}$	0.111		0.13		ns
Block select setup time	$T_{BLKSU}$	0.207		0.244		ns
Block select hold time	$T_{BLKHD}$	0.201		0.237		ns
Block select to out disable time (when pipelined register is disabled)	$T_{BLK2Q}$		2.25		2.647	ns
Block select minimum pulse width	$T_{BLKMPW}$	0.186		0.219		ns
Read enable setup time	$T_{RDESU}$	0.449		0.528		ns
Read enable hold time	$T_{RDEHD}$	0.167		0.197		ns
Pipelined read enable setup time (A_DOUT_EN, B_DOUT_EN)	$T_{RDPLESU}$	0.248		0.291		ns
Pipelined read enable hold time (A_DOUT_EN, B_DOUT_EN)	$T_{RDPLEHD}$	0.102		0.12		ns
Asynchronous reset to output propagation delay	$T_{R2Q}$		1.506		1.772	ns
Asynchronous reset removal time	$T_{RSTREM}$	0.506		0.595		ns
Asynchronous reset recovery time	$T_{RSTREC}$	0.004		0.005		ns
Asynchronous reset minimum pulse width	$T_{RSTMPW}$	0.301		0.354		ns
Pipelined register asynchronous reset removal time	$T_{PLRSTREM}$	–0.279		–0.328		ns
Pipelined register asynchronous reset recovery time	$T_{PLRSTREC}$	0.327		0.385		ns
Pipelined register asynchronous reset minimum pulse width	$T_{PLRSTMPW}$	0.282		0.332		ns
Synchronous reset setup time	$T_{SRSTSU}$	0.226		0.265		ns
Synchronous reset hold time	$T_{SRSTHD}$	0.036		0.043		ns
Write enable setup time	$T_{WESU}$	0.39		0.458		ns
Write enable hold time	$T_{WEHD}$	0.242		0.285		ns
Maximum frequency	$F_{MAX}$		400		340	MHz

**Table 248 • 2 Step IAP Programming (eNVM Only)**

<b>M2S/M2GL</b>					
<b>Device</b>	<b>Image size Bytes</b>	<b>Authenticate</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Verify</b>	<b>Unit</b>
005	137536	2	37	5	Sec
010	274816	4	76	11	Sec
025	274816	4	78	10	Sec
050	278528	3	85	9	Sec
060	268480	5	76	22	Sec
090	544496	10	152	43	Sec
150	544496	10	153	44	Sec

**Table 249 • 2 Step IAP Programming (Fabric and eNVM)**

<b>M2S/M2GL</b>					
<b>Device</b>	<b>Image size Bytes</b>	<b>Authenticate</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Verify</b>	<b>Unit</b>
005	439296	6	56	11	Sec
010	842688	11	100	21	Sec
025	1497408	19	113	32	Sec
050	2695168	32	136	48	Sec
060	2686464	43	137	70	Sec
090	4190208	68	236	115	Sec
150	6682768	109	286	162	Sec

**Table 250 • SmartFusion2 Cortex-M3 ISP Programming (Fabric Only)**

<b>M2S/M2GL Device</b>	<b>Image size Bytes</b>	<b>Authenticate</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Verify</b>	<b>Unit</b>
005	302672	6	19	8	Sec
010	568784	10	26	14	Sec
025	1223504	21	39	29	Sec
050	2424832	39	60	50	Sec
060	2418896	44	65	54	Sec
090	3645968	66	90	79	Sec
150	6139184	108	140	128	Sec

**Table 251 • SmartFusion2 Cortex-M3 ISP Programming (eNVM Only)**

<b>M2S/M2GL Device</b>	<b>Image size Bytes</b>	<b>Authenticate</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Verify</b>	<b>Unit</b>
005	137536	3	42	4	Sec
010	274816	4	82	7	Sec
025	274816	4	82	8	Sec
050	278528	4	80	8	Sec
060	268480	6	80	8	Sec
090	544496	10	157	15	Sec



## 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

## 2.3.21 Clock Conditioning Circuits (CCC)

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

**Table 282 • IGLOO2 and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGAs CCC/PLL Specification**

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Conditions
Clock conditioning circuitry input frequency $F_{IN\_CCC}$	1		200	MHz	All CCC
	0.032		200	MHz	32 kHz capable CCC
Clock conditioning circuitry output frequency $F_{OUT\_CCC}^1$	0.078		400	MHz	
PLL VCO frequency <sup>2</sup>	500		1000	MHz	
Delay increments in programmable delay blocks		75	100	ps	
Number of programmable values in each programmable delay block			64		
Acquisition time		70	100	$\mu\text{s}$	$F_{IN} \geq 1\text{ MHz}$
		1	16	ms	$F_{IN} = 32\text{ kHz}$
Input duty cycle (reference clock)					Internal Feedback
	10		90	%	$1\text{ MHz} \leq F_{IN\_CCC} \leq 25\text{ MHz}$
	25		75	%	$25\text{ MHz} \leq F_{IN\_CCC} \leq 100\text{ MHz}$
	35		65	%	$100\text{ MHz} \leq F_{IN\_CCC} \leq 150\text{ MHz}$
	45		55	%	$150\text{ MHz} \leq F_{IN\_CCC} \leq 200\text{ MHz}$
					External Feedback (CCC, FPGA, Off-chip)
	25		75	%	$1\text{ MHz} \leq F_{IN\_CCC} \leq 25\text{ MHz}$
	35		65	%	$25\text{ MHz} \leq F_{IN\_CCC} \leq 35\text{ MHz}$
	45		55	%	$35\text{ MHz} \leq F_{IN\_CCC} \leq 50\text{ MHz}$
	Output duty cycle	48		52	%
48			52	%	005, 010, and 025 devices $F_{OUT} < 350\text{ MHz}$
46			54	%	005, 010, and 025 devices $350\text{ MHz} \leq F_{out} \leq 400\text{ MHz}$
48			52	%	060 and 090 devices $F_{OUT} \leq 100\text{ MHz}$
44			52	%	060 and 090 devices $100\text{ MHz} \leq F_{OUT} \leq 400\text{ MHz}$
48			52	%	150 devices $F_{OUT} \leq 120\text{ MHz}$
45			52	%	150 devices $120\text{ MHz} \leq F_{OUT} \leq 400\text{ MHz}$
<b>Spread Spectrum Characteristics</b>					
Modulation frequency range	25	35	50	k	
Modulation depth range	0		1.5	%	
Modulation depth control		0.5		%	

## 2.3.24 Power-up to Functional Times

The following table lists the SmartFusion2 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 288 • Power-up to Functional Times for SmartFusion2**

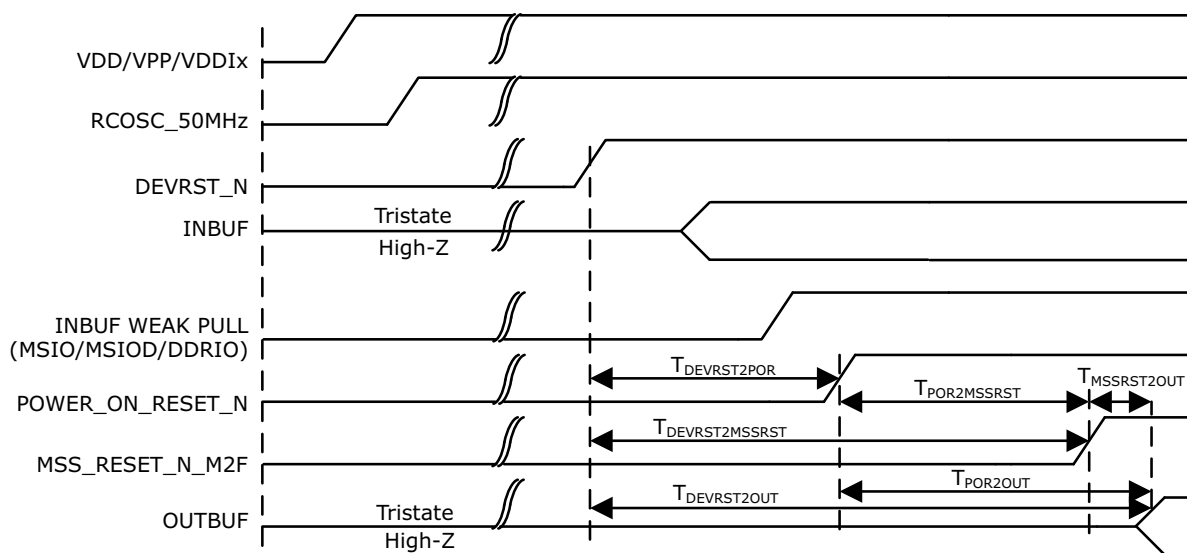
Symbol	From	To	Description	Maximum Power-up to Functional Time for SmartFusion2 (uS)						
				005	010	025	050	060	090	150
$T_{POR2OUT}$	POWER_ON_RESET_N	Output available at I/O	Fabric to output	647	500	531	483	474	524	647
$T_{POR2MSSRST}$	POWER_ON_RESET_N	MSS_RESE T_N_M2F	Fabric to MSS	644	497	528	480	468	518	641
$T_{MSSRST2OUT}$	MSS_RESET_N_M2F	Output available at I/O	MSS to output	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	4.9	4.8	4.8
$T_{VDD2OUT}$	$V_{DD}$	Output available at I/O	$V_{DD}$ at its minimum threshold level to output	3096	2975	3012	2959	2869	2992	3225
$T_{VDD2POR}$	$V_{DD}$	POWER_ON_RESET_N	$V_{DD}$ at its minimum threshold level to fabric	2476	2487	2496	2486	2406	2563	2602
$T_{VDD2MSSRST}$	$V_{DD}$	MSS_RESE T_N_M2F	$V_{DD}$ at its minimum threshold level to MSS	3093	2972	3008	2956	2864	2987	3220
$T_{VDD2WPU}$	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 *UG0331: SmartFusion2 Microcontroller Subsystem User Guide*.

**Table 291 • DEVRST\_N to Functional Times for SmartFusion2 (continued)**

Symbol	From	To	Description	Maximum Power-up to Functional Time for SmartFusion2 (uS)						
				005	010	025	050	060	090	150
$T_{DEVRST2POR}$	DEVRST_N	POWER_ON_RESET_N	$V_{DD}$ at its minimum threshold level to fabric	233	289	216	213	237	234	219
$T_{DEVRST2MSSRST}$	DEVRST_N	MSS_RESET_N_M2F	$V_{DD}$ at its minimum threshold level to MSS	702	765	712	688	636	630	866
$T_{DEVRST2WPU}$	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

**Figure 19 • DEVRST\_N to Functional Timing Diagram for SmartFusion2**



**Table 305 • SPI Characteristics for All Devices (continued)**

Symbol	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Conditions
sp5	SPI_[0 1]_CLK, SPI_[0 1]_DO, SPI_[0 1]_SS fall time (10%–90%) <sup>1</sup>		2.906		ns	IO Configuration: LVCMOS 2.5 V-8 mA AC Loading: 35 pF Test Conditions: Typical Voltage, 25 °C
SPI master configuration (applicable for 005, 010, 025, and 050 devices)						
sp6m	SPI_[0 1]_DO setup time <sup>2</sup>	(SPI_x_CLK_period/2) – 8.0			ns	
sp7m	SPI_[0 1]_DO hold time <sup>2</sup>	(SPI_x_CLK_period/2) – 2.5			ns	
sp8m	SPI_[0 1]_DI setup time <sup>2</sup>	12			ns	
sp9m	SPI_[0 1]_DI hold time <sup>2</sup>	2.5			ns	
SPI slave configuration (applicable for 005, 010, 025, and 050 devices)						
sp6s	SPI_[0 1]_DO setup time <sup>2</sup>	(SPI_x_CLK_period/2) – 17.0			ns	
sp7s	SPI_[0 1]_DO hold time <sup>2</sup>	(SPI_x_CLK_period/2) + 3.0			ns	
sp8s	SPI_[0 1]_DI setup time <sup>2</sup>	2			ns	
sp9s	SPI_[0 1]_DI hold time <sup>2</sup>	7			ns	
SPI master configuration (applicable for 060, 090, and 150 devices)						
sp6m	SPI_[0 1]_DO setup time <sup>2</sup>	(SPI_x_CLK_period/2) – 7.0			ns	
sp7m	SPI_[0 1]_DO hold time <sup>2</sup>	(SPI_x_CLK_period/2) – 9.5			ns	
sp8m	SPI_[0 1]_DI setup time <sup>2</sup>	15			ns	
sp9m	SPI_[0 1]_DI hold time <sup>2</sup>	–2.5			ns	
SPI slave configuration (applicable for 060, 090, and 150 devices)						
sp6s	SPI_[0 1]_DO setup time <sup>2</sup>	(SPI_x_CLK_period/2) – 16.0			ns	
sp7s	SPI_[0 1]_DO hold time <sup>2</sup>	(SPI_x_CLK_period/2) – 3.5			ns	
sp8s	SPI_[0 1]_DI setup time <sup>2</sup>	3			ns	
sp9s	SPI_[0 1]_DI hold time <sup>2</sup>	2.5			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>.
2. For allowable pclk configurations, see Serial Peripheral Interface Controller section in the *UG0331: SmartFusion2 Microcontroller Subsystem User Guide*.