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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	256KB
RAM Size	64KB
Peripherals	DDR, PCIe, SERDES
Connectivity	CANbus, Ethernet, I <sup>2</sup> C, SPI, UART/USART, USB
Speed	166MHz
Primary Attributes	FPGA - 60K Logic Modules
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 100°C (TJ)
Package / Case	676-BGA
Supplier Device Package	676-FBGA (27x27)
Purchase URL	<a href="https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/m2s060t-1fg676i">https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/m2s060t-1fg676i</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).

## 1.9 Revision 3.0

In revision 3.0 of this document, the Theta B/C columns and FCS325 package was updated. For more information, see [Table 9](#), page 10 (SAR 62002).

## 1.10 Revision 2.0

The following is a summary of the changes in revision 2.0 of this document.

- [Table 1](#), page 4 was updated (SAR 59056).
- [Table 7](#), page 8 temperature and data retention information was updated SAR (61363).
- Storage Operating Table was updated and split into three tables – [Table 5](#), page 7, [Table 7](#), page 8 (SAR 58725).
- Updated Theta B/C columns and FCS325 package in [Table 9](#), page 10 (SAR 62002).
- Added 090-FCS325 thermal resistance to [Table 9](#), page 10 (SAR 59384).
- TQ144 package was added to [Table 9](#), page 10 (SAR 57708).
- Added PLL jitter data for the VF400 package (SAR 53162).
- Added Additional Worst Case IDD to [Table 11](#), page 12 and [Table 12](#), page 13 (SAR 59077).
- [Table 13](#), page 13, [Table 14](#), page 13, and [Table 15](#), page 14 were added to verify Inrush currents (SAR 56348).
- [Table 18](#), page 19 and [Table 21](#), page 20 – I/O speeds were replaced.
- Max speed was changed in [Table 41](#), page 26 (SAR 57221) and in [Table 52](#), page 29 (SAR 57113).
- [Minimum and Maximum DC/AC Input and Output Levels Specification](#), page 29 and [Table 49](#), page 29–[Table 57](#), page 31 were added.
- Added Cloud to [Table 89](#), page 39 (SAR 56238).
- Removed "Rs" information in DDR Timing Measurement [Table 123](#), page 47, [Table 133](#), page 49, and [Table 144](#), page 52.
- Updated drive programming for M/B-LVDS outputs (SAR 58154).
- Added an inverter bubble to DDR\_IN latch in [Figure 10](#), page 70 (SAR 61418).
- QF waveform in [Figure 11](#), page 71 was updated (SAR 59816).
- uSRAM Write Clock minimum values were updated in [Table 237](#), page 86–[Table 243](#), page 93 (SAR 55236).
- Fixed typo in the 32 kHz Crystal (XTAL) oscillator accuracy data section (SAR 59669).
- The "On-Chip Oscillator" section was split, and the [Embedded NVM \(eNVM\) Characteristics](#), page 104 was added. [Table 277](#), page 107–[Table 281](#), page 109 were revised.(SARs 57898 and 59669).
- PLL VCP Frequency and conditions were added to [Table 282](#), page 110 (SAR 57416).
- Fixed typo for PLL jitter data in the 100-400 MHz range (SAR 60727).
- Updated FCCC information in [Table 282](#), page 110 and [Table 283](#), page 111 (SAR 60799).
- Device 025 specifications were added to [Table 283](#), page 111 (SAR 51625).
- JTAG [Table 284](#), page 112 was replaced (SAR 51188).
- Flash\*Freeze [Table 293](#), page 119 was replaced (SAR 57828).
- Added support for HCSL I/O Standard for SERDES reference clocks in [Table 300](#), page 123 and [Table 301](#), page 123 (SAR 50748).
- Tir and Tif parameters were added to [Table 303](#), page 124 (SAR 52203).
- Speed grade consistency was fixed in tables throughout the datasheet (SAR 50722).
- Added jitter attenuation information (SAR 59405).

## 1.11 Revision 1.0

The following is a summary of the changes in revision 1.0 of this document.

- The IGLOO2 v2 and the SmartFusion2 v5 datasheets are combined into this single product family datasheet.

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
				< 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
				< 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**

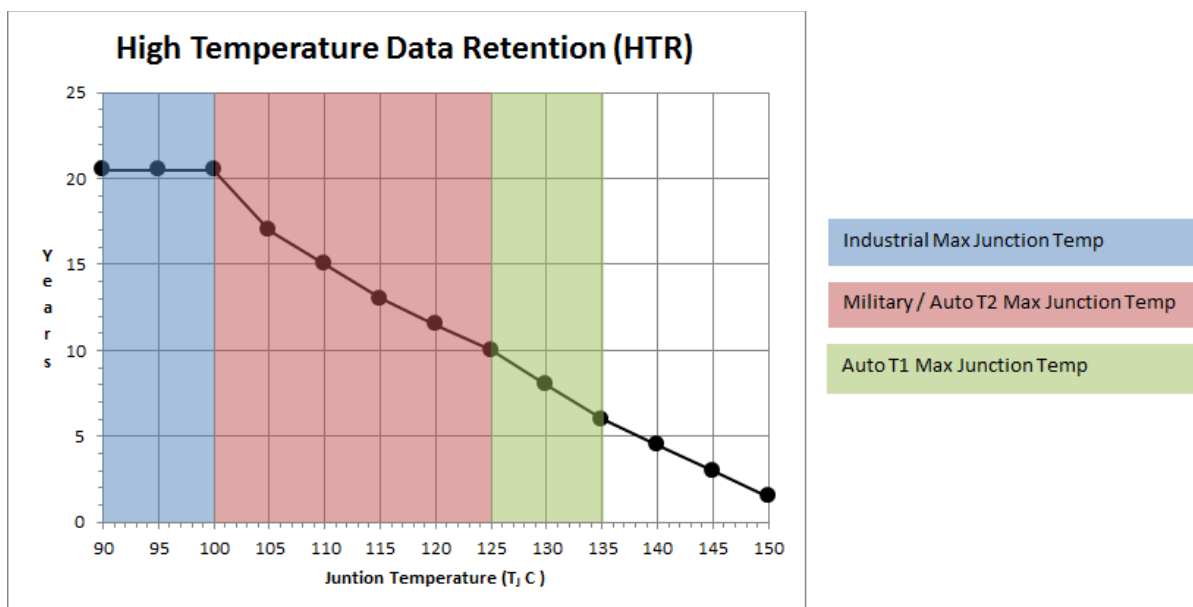
Product Grade	Storage Temperature (Tstg)	Retention
Commercial	Min $T_J = 0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ Max $T_J = 85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	20 years
Industrial	Min $T_J = -40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ Max $T_J = 100\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	20 years

**Table 8 • High Temperature Data Retention (HTR) Lifetime**

$T_J$ (C)	HTR Lifetime <sup>1</sup> (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<sub>CC1</sub> + 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.

$$\theta_{JA} = \frac{T_J - T_A}{P} \tag{EQ 1}$$

$$\theta_{JB} = \frac{T_J - T_B}{P} \tag{EQ 2}$$

$$\theta_{JC} = \frac{T_J - T_C}{P} \tag{EQ 3}$$

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

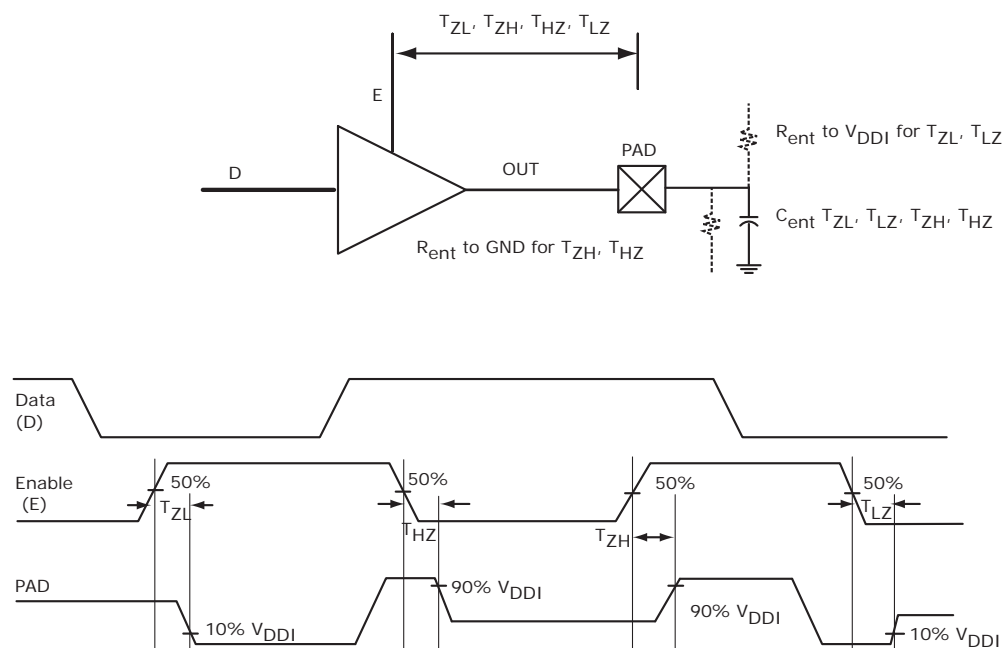
Index	Symbol	Description	-1	Unit	For More Information
F	$T_{DP}$	Propagation delay of an OR gate	0.179	ns	See <a href="#">Table 223</a> , page 76
G	$T_{DP}$	Propagation delay of an LVDS transmitter	2.136	ns	See <a href="#">Table 169</a> , page 57
H	$T_{DP}$	Propagation delay of a three-input XOR Gate	0.241	ns	See <a href="#">Table 223</a> , 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 <a href="#">Table 46</a> , page 27
J	$T_{DP}$	Propagation delay of a two-input NAND gate	0.179	ns	See <a href="#">Table 223</a> , 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 <a href="#">Table 46</a> , page 27
L	$T_{CLKQ}$	Clock-to-Q of the data register	0.108	ns	See <a href="#">Table 224</a> , page 77
	$T_{SUD}$	Setup time of the data register	0.254	ns	See <a href="#">Table 224</a> , page 77
M	$T_{DP}$	Propagation delay of a two-input AND gate	0.179	ns	See <a href="#">Table 223</a> , page 76
N	$T_{OCLKQ}$	Clock-to-Q of the output data register	0.263	ns	See <a href="#">Table 220</a> , page 69
	$T_{OSUD}$	Setup time of the output data register	0.19	ns	See <a href="#">Table 220</a> , page 69
O	$T_{DP}$	Propagation delay of SSTL2, Class I transmitter on the MSIO bank	2.055	ns	See <a href="#">Table 114</a> , 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 <a href="#">Table 70</a> , page 34



### 2.3.5.3 Tristate Buffer and AC Loading

The tristate path for enable path loadings is described in the respective specifications. The following figure shows the methodology of characterization illustrated by the enable path test point.

**Figure 5 • Tristate Buffer for Enable Path Test Point**



### 2.3.5.4 I/O Speeds

This section describes the maximum data rate summary of I/O in worst-case industrial conditions. See the individual I/O standards for operating conditions.

**Table 18 • Maximum Data Rate Summary Table for Single-Ended I/O in Worst-Case Industrial Conditions**

I/O	MSIO	MSIOD	DDRIO	Unit
PCI 3.3 V	630			Mbps
LVTTL 3.3 V	600			Mbps
LVC MOS 3.3 V	600			Mbps
LVC MOS 2.5 V	410	420	400	Mbps
LVC MOS 1.8 V	295	400	400	Mbps
LVC MOS 1.5 V	160	220	235	Mbps
LVC MOS 1.2 V	120	160	200	Mbps
LPDDR-LVC MOS 1.8 V mode			400	Mbps

### 2.3.5.5 Detailed I/O Characteristics

**Table 24 • Input Capacitance, Leakage Current, and Ramp Time**

Symbol	Description	Maximum	Unit	Conditions
$C_{IN}$	Input capacitance	10	pF	
$I_{IL}$ (dc)	Input current low (Applicable to HSTL/SSTL inputs only)	400	$\mu$ A	$V_{DDI} = 2.5$ V
		500	$\mu$ A	$V_{DDI} = 1.8$ V
		600	$\mu$ A	$V_{DDI} = 1.5$ V <sup>1</sup>
	Input current low (Applicable to all other digital inputs)	10	$\mu$ A	
$I_{IH}$ (dc)	Input current high (Applicable to HSTL/SSTL inputs only)	400	$\mu$ A	$V_{DDI} = 2.5$ V
		500	$\mu$ A	$V_{DDI} = 1.8$ V
		600	$\mu$ A	$V_{DDI} = 1.5$ V <sup>1</sup>
	Input current high (Applicable to all other digital inputs)	10	$\mu$ A	
$T_{RAMPIN}$ <sup>2</sup>	Input ramp time (Applicable to all digital inputs)	50	ns	

1. Applicable when I/O pair is programmed with an HSTL/SSTL I/O type on IOP and an un-terminated I/O type (LVCMOS, for example) on ION pad.
2. Voltage ramp must be monotonic.

The following table lists the minimum and maximum I/O weak pull-up/pull-down resistance values of DDRIO I/O bank at  $V_{OH}/V_{OL}$  Level.

**Table 25 • I/O Weak Pull-up/Pull-down Resistances for DDRIO I/O Bank**

$V_{DDI}$ Domain	R(WEAK PULL-UP) at $V_{OH}$ ( $\Omega$ )		R(WEAK PULL-DOWN) at $V_{OL}$ ( $\Omega$ )	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
2.5 V <sup>1, 2</sup>	10K	17.8K	9.98K	18K
1.8 V <sup>1, 2</sup>	10.3K	19.1K	10.3K	19.5K
1.5 V <sup>1, 2</sup>	10.6K	20.2K	10.6K	21.1K
1.2 V <sup>1, 2</sup>	11.1K	22.7K	11.2K	24.6K

1.  $R(\text{WEAK PULL-DOWN}) = (V_{OLspec})/I(\text{WEAK PULL-DOWN MAX})$ .
2.  $R(\text{WEAK PULL-UP}) = (V_{DDImax} - V_{OHspec})/I(\text{WEAK PULL-UP MIN})$ .

The following table lists the minimum and maximum I/O weak pull-up/pull-down resistance values of MSIO I/O bank at  $V_{OH}/V_{OL}$  Level.

**Table 26 • I/O Weak Pull-Up/Pull-Down Resistances for MSIO I/O Bank**

$V_{DDI}$ Domain	R(WEAK PULL-UP) at $V_{OH}$ ( $\Omega$ )		R(WEAK PULL-DOWN) at $V_{OL}$ ( $\Omega$ )	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
3.3 V	9.9K	17.1K	9.98K	17.5K
2.5 V <sup>1, 2</sup>	10K	17.6K	10.1K	18.4K
1.8 V <sup>1, 2</sup>	10.4K	19.1K	10.4K	20.4K
1.5 V <sup>1, 2</sup>	10.7K	20.4K	10.8K	22.2K
1.2 V <sup>1, 2</sup>	11.3K	23.2K	11.5K	26.7K

1.  $R(\text{WEAK PULL-DOWN}) = (V_{OLspec})/I(\text{WEAK PULL-DOWN MAX})$ .
2.  $R(\text{WEAK PULL-UP}) = (V_{DDImax} - V_{OHspec})/I(\text{WEAK PULL-UP MIN})$ .

The following table lists the minimum and maximum I/O weak pull-up/pull-down resistance values of MSIOD I/O bank at  $V_{OH}/V_{OL}$  Level.

**Table 27 • I/O Weak Pull-up/Pull-down Resistances for MSIOD I/O Bank**

$V_{DDI}$ Domain	R(WEAK PULL-UP) at $V_{OH}$ ( $\Omega$ )		R(WEAK PULL-DOWN) at $V_{OL}$ ( $\Omega$ )	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
2.5 V <sup>1, 2</sup>	9.6K	16.6K	9.5K	16.4K
1.8 V <sup>1, 2</sup>	9.7K	17.3K	9.7K	17.1K
1.5 V <sup>1, 2</sup>	9.9K	18K	9.8K	17.6K
1.2 V <sup>1, 2</sup>	10.3K	19.6K	10K	19.1K

1.  $R(\text{WEAK PULL-DOWN}) = (V_{OLspec})/I(\text{WEAK PULL-DOWN MAX})$ .
2.  $R(\text{WEAK PULL-UP}) = (V_{DDImax} - V_{OHspec})/I(\text{WEAK PULL-UP MIN})$ .

The following table lists the hysteresis voltage value for schmitt trigger mode input buffers.

**Table 28 • Schmitt Trigger Input Hysteresis**

Input Buffer Configuration	Hysteresis Value (Typical, unless otherwise noted)
3.3 V LVTTTL/LVCMOS/ PCI/PCI-X	$0.05 \times V_{DDI}$ (worst-case)
2.5 V LVCMOS	$0.05 \times V_{DDI}$ (worst-case)
1.8 V LVCMOS	$0.1 \times V_{DDI}$ (worst-case)
1.5 V LVCMOS	60 mV
1.2 V LVCMOS	20 mV

**Table 48 • LVCMOS 2.5 V Transmitter Characteristics for MSIOD Bank (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	2.206	2.596	2.678	3.15	2.64	3.106	4.935	5.805	4.74	5.576	ns
4 mA	Slow	1.835	2.159	2.242	2.637	2.256	2.654	5.413	6.368	5.15	6.059	ns
6 mA	Slow	1.709	2.01	2.132	2.508	2.167	2.549	5.813	6.838	5.499	6.469	ns
8 mA	Slow	1.63	1.918	1.958	2.303	2.012	2.367	6.226	7.324	5.816	6.842	ns
12 mA	Slow	1.648	1.939	1.86	2.187	1.921	2.259	6.519	7.669	6.027	7.09	ns

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

### 2.3.5.8 1.8 V LVCMOS

LVCMOS 1.8 is a general standard for 1.8 V applications and is supported in IGLOO2 FPGAs and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGAs in compliance to the JEDEC specification JESD8-7A.

#### Minimum and Maximum DC/AC Input and Output Levels Specification

**Table 49 • LVCMOS 1.8 V DC Recommended Operating Conditions**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>LVCMOS 1.8 V DC Recommended Operating Conditions</b>					
Supply voltage	$V_{DDI}$	1.710	1.8	1.89	V

**Table 50 • LVCMOS 1.8 V DC Input Voltage Specification**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
DC input logic high (for MSIOD and DDRIO I/O banks)	$V_{IH}$ (DC)	$0.65 \times V_{DDI}$	1.89	V
DC input logic high (for MSIO I/O bank)	$V_{IH}$ (DC)	$0.65 \times V_{DDI}$	3.45	V
DC input logic low	$V_{IL}$ (DC)	-0.3	$0.35 \times V_{DDI}$	V
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 51 • LVCMOS 1.8 V DC Output Voltage Specification**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
DC output logic high	$V_{OH}$	$V_{DDI} - 0.45$		V
DC output logic low	$V_{OL}$		0.45	V

**Table 52 • LVCMOS 1.8 V Minimum and Maximum AC Switching Speed**

Parameter	Symbol	Max	Unit	Conditions
Maximum data rate (for DDRIO I/O bank) <sup>1</sup>	$D_{MAX}$	400	Mbps	AC loading: 17 pF load, maximum drive/slew
Maximum data rate (for MSIO I/O bank)	$D_{MAX}$	295	Mbps	AC loading: 17 pF load, maximum drive/slew
Maximum data rate (for MSIOD I/O bank) <sup>1</sup>	$D_{MAX}$	400	Mbps	AC loading: 17 pF load, maximum drive/slew

1. Maximum Data Rate applies for Drive Strength 8 mA and above, All Slews.

**Table 112 • SSTL2 Receiver Characteristics for MSIO I/O Bank (Input Buffers)**

	On-Die Termination (ODT)	T <sub>PY</sub>		Unit
		-1	-Std	
Pseudo differential	None	2.798	3.293	ns
True differential	None	2.733	3.215	ns

**Table 113 • DDR1/SSTL2 Receiver Characteristics for MSIOD I/O Bank (Input Buffers)**

	On-Die Termination (ODT)	T <sub>PY</sub>		Unit
		-1	-Std	
Pseudo differential	None	2.476	2.913	ns
True differential	None	2.475	2.911	ns

**Table 114 • SSTL2 Class I Transmitter Characteristics for DDRIO I/O Bank (Output and Tristate Buffers)**

	T <sub>DP</sub>		T <sub>ZL</sub>		T <sub>ZH</sub>		T <sub>HZ</sub>		T <sub>LZ</sub>		Unit
	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	
Single-ended	2.26	2.66	1.99	2.341	1.985	2.335	2.135	2.512	2.13	2.505	ns
Differential	2.26	2.658	2.202	2.591	2.201	2.589	2.393	2.815	2.392	2.814	ns

**Table 115 • DDR1/SSTL2 Class I Transmitter Characteristics for MSIO I/O Bank (Output and Tristate Buffers)**

	T <sub>DP</sub>		T <sub>ZL</sub>		T <sub>ZH</sub>		T <sub>HZ</sub>		T <sub>LZ</sub>		Unit
	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	
Single-ended	2.055	2.417	2.037	2.396	2.03	2.388	2.068	2.433	2.061	2.425	ns
Differential	2.192	2.58	2.434	2.864	2.425	2.852	2.164	2.545	2.156	2.536	ns

**Table 116 • DDR1/SSTL2 Class I Transmitter Characteristics for MSIOD I/O Bank (Output and Tristate Buffers)**

	T <sub>DP</sub>		T <sub>ZL</sub>		T <sub>ZH</sub>		T <sub>HZ</sub>		T <sub>LZ</sub>		Unit
	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	
Single-ended	1.512	1.779	1.462	1.72	1.462	1.72	1.676	1.972	1.676	1.971	ns
Differential	1.676	1.971	1.774	2.087	1.766	2.077	1.854	2.181	1.845	2.171	ns

**Table 117 • DDR1/SSTL2 Class II Transmitter Characteristics for DDRIO I/O Bank (Output and Tristate Buffers)**

	T <sub>DP</sub>		T <sub>ZL</sub>		T <sub>ZH</sub>		T <sub>HZ</sub>		T <sub>LZ</sub>		Unit
	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	-1	-Std	
Single-ended	2.122	2.497	1.906	2.243	1.902	2.237	2.061	2.424	2.056	2.418	ns
Differential	2.127	2.501	2.042	2.402	2.043	2.403	2.363	2.78	2.365	2.781	ns

**Table 122 • SSTL18 DC Differential Voltage Specification**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Unit
DC input differential voltage	$V_{ID}$ (DC)	0.3	V

**Table 123 • SSTL18 AC Differential Voltage Specifications (Applicable to DDRIO Bank Only)**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
AC input differential voltage	$V_{DIFF}$ (AC)	0.5		V
AC differential cross point voltage	$V_x$ (AC)	$0.5 \times V_{DDI} - 0.175$	$0.5 \times V_{DDI} + 0.175$	V

**Table 124 • SSTL18 Minimum and Maximum AC Switching Speed (Applicable to DDRIO Bank Only)**

Parameter	Symbol	Max	Unit	Conditions
Maximum data rate (for DDRIO I/O bank)	$D_{MAX}$	667	Mbps	AC loading: per JEDEC specification

**Table 125 • SSTL18 AC Impedance Specifications (Applicable to DDRIO Bank Only)**

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Unit	Conditions
Supported output driver calibrated impedance (for DDRIO I/O bank)	$R_{REF}$	20, 42	$\Omega$	Reference resistor = 150 $\Omega$
Effective impedance value (ODT)	$R_{TT}$	50, 75, 150	$\Omega$	Reference resistor = 150 $\Omega$

**Table 126 • SSTL18 AC Test Parameter Specifications (Applicable to DDRIO 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	$\Omega$
Capacitive loading for enable path ( $T_{ZH}$ , $T_{ZL}$ , $T_{HZ}$ , $T_{LZ}$ )	$C_{ENT}$	5	pF
Reference resistance for data test path for SSTL18 Class I ( $T_{DP}$ )	$R_{TT\_TEST}$	50	$\Omega$
Reference resistance for data test path for SSTL18 Class II ( $T_{DP}$ )	$R_{TT\_TEST}$	25	$\Omega$
Capacitive loading for data path ( $T_{DP}$ )	$C_{LOAD}$	5	pF

**AC Switching Characteristics**

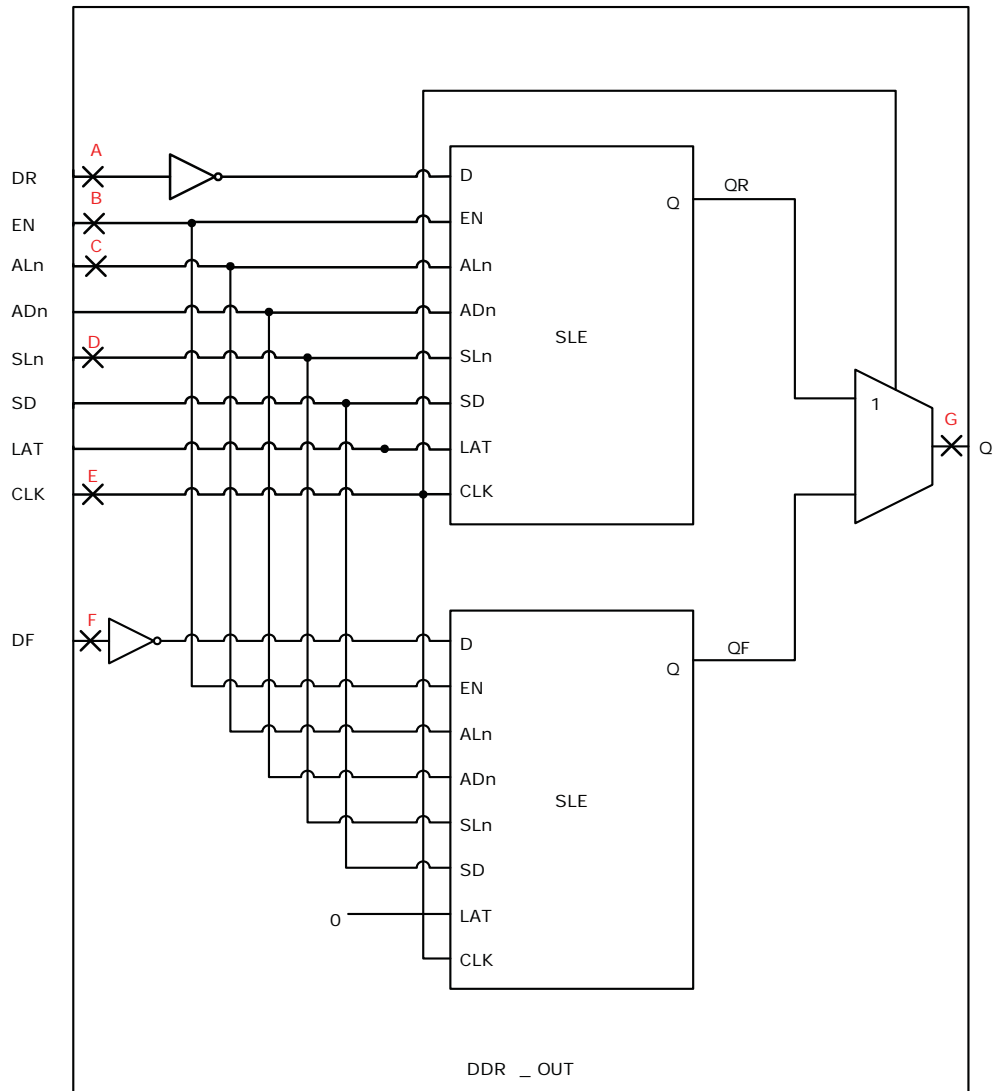
Worst commercial-case conditions:  $T_J = 85^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{DDI} = 1.71\text{ V}$

**Table 127 • DDR2/SSTL18 Receiver Characteristics for DDRIO I/O Bank with Fixed Code**

	On-Die Termination (ODT)	$T_{PY}$		Unit
		-1	-Std	
Pseudo differential	None	1.567	1.844	ns
True differential	None	1.588	1.869	ns

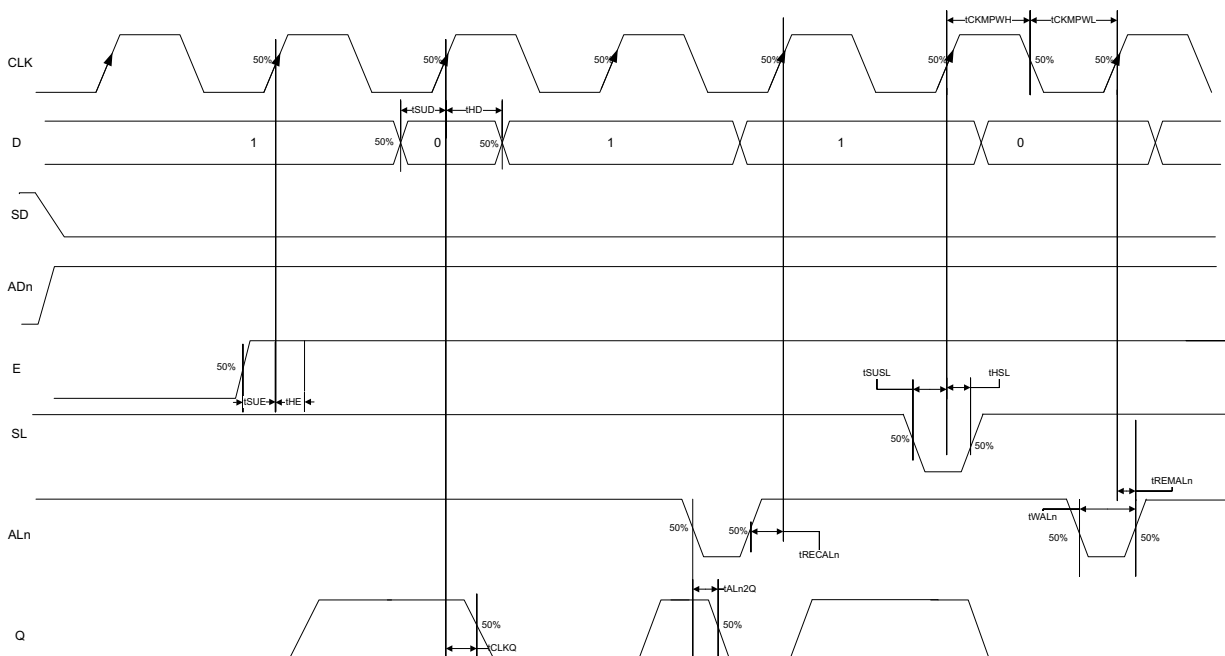
**2.3.9.4 Output DDR Module**

**Figure 12 • Output DDR Module**



The following figure shows a configuration with SD = 0 (synchronous clear) and ADn = 1 (asynchronous clear) for a flip-flop (LAT = 0).

**Figure 16 • Sequential Module Timing Diagram**



### 2.3.10.3.1 Timing Characteristics

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

**Table 224 • Register Delays**

Parameter	Symbol	-1	-Std	Unit
Clock-to-Q of the core register	$T_{CLKQ}$	0.108	0.127	ns
Data setup time for the core register	$T_{SUD}$	0.254	0.298	ns
Data hold time for the core register	$T_{HD}$	0	0	ns
Enable setup time for the core register	$T_{SUE}$	0.335	0.394	ns
Enable hold time for the core register	$T_{HE}$	0	0	ns
Synchronous load setup time for the core register	$T_{SUSL}$	0.335	0.394	ns
Synchronous load hold time for the core register	$T_{HSL}$	0	0	ns
Asynchronous Clear-to-Q of the core register (ADn = 1)	$T_{ALn2Q}$	0.473	0.556	ns
Asynchronous preset-to-Q of the core register (ADn = 0)		0.451	0.531	ns
Asynchronous load removal time for the core register	$T_{REMAln}$	0	0	ns
Asynchronous load recovery time for the core register	$T_{RECALn}$	0.353	0.415	ns
Asynchronous load minimum pulse width for the core register	$T_{WALn}$	0.266	0.313	ns
Clock minimum pulse width high for the core register	$T_{CKMPWH}$	0.065	0.077	ns
Clock minimum pulse width low for the core register	$T_{CKMPWL}$	0.139	0.164	ns



## 2.3.11 Global Resource Characteristics

The IGLOO2 and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGA devices offer a powerful, low skew global routing network which provides an effective clock distribution throughout the FPGA fabric. See [UG0445: IGLOO2 FPGA and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGA Fabric User Guide](#) for the positions of various global routing resources.

The following table lists the 150 device global resources in worst commercial-case conditions when  $T_J = 85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$ .

**Table 225 • 150 Device Global Resource**

Parameter	Symbol	-1		-Std		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
Input low delay for global clock	$T_{RCKL}$	0.83	0.911	0.831	0.913	ns
Input high delay for global clock	$T_{RCKH}$	1.457	1.588	1.715	1.869	ns
Maximum skew for global clock	$T_{RCKSW}$		0.131		0.154	ns

The following table lists the 090 device global resources in worst commercial-case conditions when  $T_J = 85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$ .

**Table 226 • 090 Device Global Resource**

Parameter	Symbol	-1		-Std		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
Input low delay for global clock	$T_{RCKL}$	0.835	0.888	0.833	0.886	ns
Input high delay for global clock	$T_{RCKH}$	1.405	1.489	1.654	1.752	ns
Maximum skew for global clock	$T_{RCKSW}$		0.084		0.098	ns

The following table lists the 050 device global resources in worst commercial-case conditions when  $T_J = 85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$ .

**Table 227 • 050 Device Global Resource**

Parameter	Symbol	-1		-Std		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
Input low delay for global clock	$T_{RCKL}$	0.827	0.897	0.826	0.896	ns
Input high delay for global clock	$T_{RCKH}$	1.419	1.53	1.671	1.8	ns
Maximum skew for global clock	$T_{RCKSW}$		0.111		0.129	ns

The following table lists the 025 device global resources in worst commercial-case conditions when  $T_J = 85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$ .

**Table 228 • 025 Device Global Resource**

Parameter	Symbol	-1		-Std		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
Input low delay for global clock	$T_{RCKL}$	0.747	0.799	0.745	0.797	ns
Input high delay for global clock	$T_{RCKH}$	1.294	1.378	1.522	1.621	ns
Maximum skew for global clock	$T_{RCKSW}$		0.084		0.099	ns

The following table lists the programming times in worst-case conditions when  $T_J = 100\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$ . External SPI flash part# AT25DF641-s3H is used during this measurement.

**Table 256 • JTAG Programming (Fabric Only)**

M2S/M2GL Device	Image size		Verify	Unit
	Bytes	Program		
005	302672	44	10	Sec
010	568784	50	18	Sec
025	1223504	73	26	Sec
050	2424832	88	54	Sec
060	2418896	99	54	Sec
090	3645968	135	126	Sec
150	6139184	177	193	Sec

**Table 257 • JTAG Programming (eNVM Only)**

M2S/M2GL Device	Image size		Verify	Unit
	Bytes	Program		
005	137536	61	4	Sec
010	274816	100	9	Sec
025	274816	100	9	Sec
050	2,78,528	106	8	Sec
060	268480	98	8	Sec
090	544496	176	15	Sec
150	544496	177	15	Sec

**Table 258 • JTAG Programming (Fabric and eNVM)**

M2S/M2GL Device	Image size		Verify	Unit
	Bytes	Program		
005	439296	71	11	Sec
010	842688	129	20	Sec
025	1497408	142	35	Sec
050	2695168	184	59	Sec
060	2686464	180	70	Sec
090	4190208	288	147	Sec
150	6682768	338	231	Sec

**Table 265 • Programming Times with 100 kHz, 25 MHz, and 12.5 MHz SPI Clock Rates (Fabric Only)**

M2S/M2GL Device	Auto Programming			Unit
	100 kHz	25 MHz	12.5 MHz	
005	69	49	50	Sec
010	99	57	57	Sec
025	150	64	63	Sec
050	55 <sup>1</sup>	Not Supported	Not Supported	Sec
060	313	105	104	Sec
090	449	131	130	Sec
150	730	179	183	Sec

1. Auto programming in 050 device is done through SC\_SPI, and SPI CLK is set to 6.25 MHz.

**Table 266 • Programming Times with 100 kHz, 25 MHz, and 12.5 MHz SPI Clock Rates (eNVM Only)**

M2S/M2GL Device	Auto Programming			Unit
	100 kHz	25 MHz	12.5 MHz	
005	63	70	71	Sec
010	108	109	109	Sec
025	109	107	108	Sec
050	107	Not Supported	Not Supported	Sec
060	100	108	108	Sec
090	176	184	184	Sec
150	183	183	183	Sec

**Table 267 • Programming Times with 100 kHz, 25 MHz, and 12.5 MHz SPI Clock Rates (Fabric and eNVM)**

M2S/M2GL Device	Auto Programming			Unit
	100 kHz	25 MHz	12.5 MHz	
005	109	89	88	Sec
010	183	135	135	Sec
025	251	142	143	Sec
050	134	Not Supported	Not Supported	Sec
060	390	183	180	Sec
090	604	283	282	Sec
150	889	331	332	Sec

## 2.3.17 Non-Deterministic Random Bit Generator (NRBG) Characteristics

For more information about NRBG, see *AC407: Using NRBG Services in SmartFusion2 and IGLOO2 Devices Application Note*. The following table lists the NRBG in worst-case industrial conditions when  $T_J = 100\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$ .

**Table 275 • Non-Deterministic Random Bit Generator (NRBG)**

Service	Timing	Unit	Conditions	
			Prediction Resistance	Additional Input
Instantiate	85	ms	OFF	X
Generate (after Instantiate) <sup>1</sup>	4.5 ms + (6.25 us/byte x No. of Bytes)		OFF	0
	6.0 ms + (6.25 us/byte x No. of Bytes)		OFF	64
	7.0 ms + (6.25 us/byte x No. of Bytes)		OFF	128
Generate (after Instantiate)	47	ms	ON	X
Generate (subsequent) <sup>1</sup>	0.5 ms + (6.25 us/byte x No. of Bytes)		OFF	0
	2.0 ms + (6.25 us/byte x No. of Bytes)		OFF	64
	3.0 ms + (6.25 us/byte x No. of Bytes)		OFF	128
Generate (subsequent)	43	ms	ON	X
Reseed	40	ms		
Uninstantiate	0.16	ms		
Reset	0.10	ms		
Self test	20	ms	First time after power-up	
	6	ms	Subsequent	

1. If PUF\_OFF, generate will incur additional PUF delay time for consecutive service calls.

## 2.3.18 Cryptographic Block Characteristics

For more information about cryptographic block and associated services, see *AC410: Using AES System Services in SmartFusion2 and IGLOO2 Devices Application Note* and *AC432: Using SHA-256 System Services in SmartFusion2 and IGLOO2 Devices Application Note*.

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

**Table 276 • Cryptographic Block Characteristics**

Service	Conditions	Timing	Unit
Any service	First certificate check penalty at boot	11.5	ms
AES128/256 (encoding-/decoding) <sup>1</sup>	100 blocks up to 64k blocks	700	kbps

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

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Condition
Startup time (with regard to stable oscillator output)	SUXTAL			0.8	ms	005, 010, 025, and 050 devices
				1.0	ms	090 and 150 devices

**Table 278 • Electrical Characteristics of the Crystal Oscillator – Medium Gain Mode (2 MHz)**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Condition
Operating frequency	FXTAL		2		MHz	
Accuracy	ACCXTAL			0.00105	%	050 devices
				0.003	%	005, 010, 025, 090, and 150 devices
				0.004	%	060 devices
Output duty cycle	CYCXTAL		49–51	47–53	%	
Output period jitter (peak to peak)	JITPERXTAL		1	5	ns	
Output cycle to cycle jitter (peak to peak)	JITCYCXTAL		1	5	ns	
Operating current	IDYNXTAL		0.3		mA	
Input logic level high	VIHXTAL	0.9 V <sub>PP</sub>			V	
Input logic level low	VILXTAL			0.1 V <sub>PP</sub>	V	
Startup time (with regard to stable oscillator output)	SUXTAL			4.5	ms	010 and 050 devices
				5	ms	005 and 025 devices
				7	ms	090 and 150 devices

**Table 279 • Electrical Characteristics of the Crystal Oscillator – Low Gain Mode (32 kHz)**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Condition
Operating frequency	FXTAL		32		kHz	
Accuracy	ACCXTAL			0.004	%	005, 010, 025, 050, 060, and 090 devices
				0.005	%	150 devices
Output duty cycle	CYCXTAL		49–51	47–53	%	
Output period jitter (peak to peak)	JITPERXTAL		150	300	ns	
Output cycle to cycle jitter (peak to peak)	JITCYCXTAL		150	300	ns	
Operating current	IDYNXTAL		0.044		mA	010 and 050 devices
			0.060		mA	005, 025, 060, 090, and 150 devices
Input logic level high	VIHXTAL	0.9 V <sub>PP</sub>			V	
Input logic level low	VILXTAL			0.1 V <sub>PP</sub>	V	
Startup time (with regard to stable oscillator output)	SUXTAL			115	ms	005, 025, 050, 090, and 150 devices
				126	ms	010 devices