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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	512KB
RAM Size	64KB
Peripherals	DDR, PCIe, SERDES
Connectivity	CANbus, Ethernet, I <sup>2</sup> C, SPI, UART/USART, USB
Speed	166MHz
Primary Attributes	FPGA - 90K Logic Modules
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 100°C (TJ)
Package / Case	325-TFBGA, FCBGA
Supplier Device Package	325-FCBGA (11x13.5)
Purchase URL	<a href="https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/m2s090t-1fcs325i">https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/m2s090t-1fcs325i</a>

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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	

**Table 15 • Inrush Currents at Power up,  $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  – Typical Process**

Power Supplies	Voltage (V)	005	010	025	050	060	090	150	Unit
$V_{DD}$	1.26	25	32	38	48	45	77	109	mA
$V_{PP}$	3.46	33	49	36	180	13	36	51	mA
$V_{DDI}$	2.62	134	141	161	187	93	272	388	mA
Number of banks		7	8	8	10	10	9	19	

### 2.3.3 Average Fabric Temperature and Voltage Derating Factors

The following table lists the average temperature and voltage derating factors for fabric timing delays normalized to  $T_J = 85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , in worst-case  $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$ .

**Table 16 • Average Junction Temperature and Voltage Derating Factors for Fabric Timing Delays**

Array Voltage $V_{DD}$ (V)	$-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	$0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	$25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	$70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	$85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	$100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
1.14	0.83	0.89	0.92	0.98	<b>1.00</b>	1.02
1.2	0.75	0.80	0.83	0.89	0.91	0.93
1.26	0.69	0.73	0.76	0.81	0.83	0.85

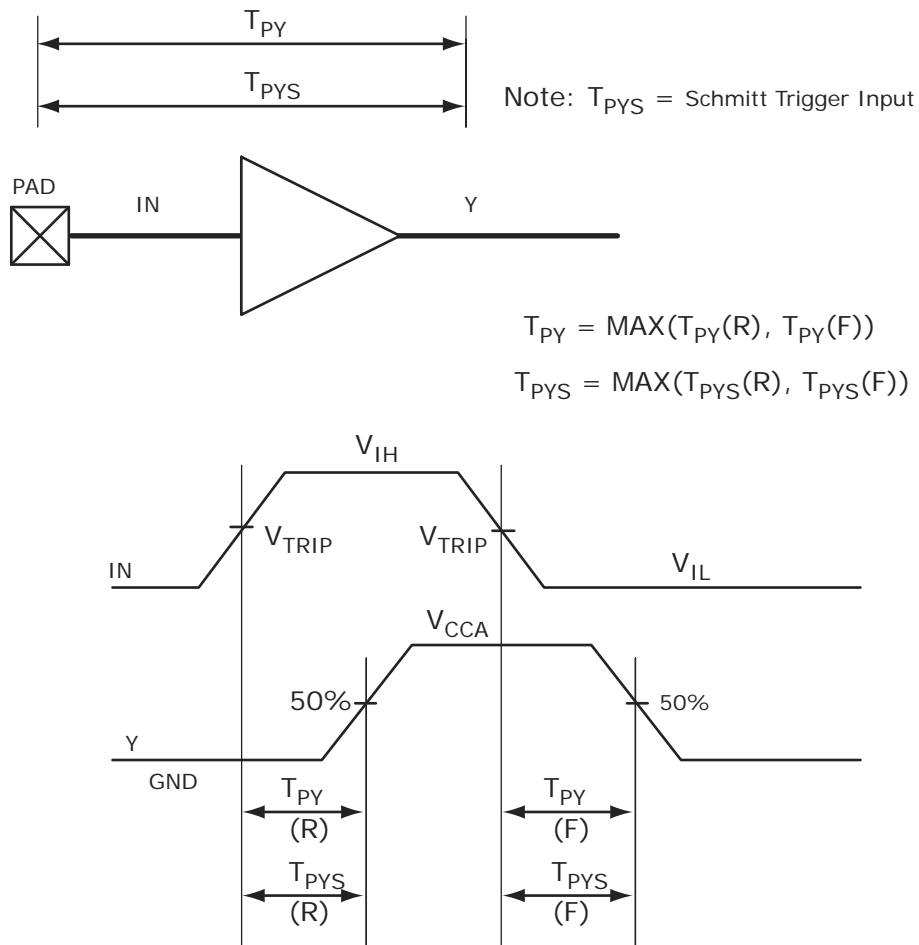
## 2.3.5 User I/O Characteristics

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

### 2.3.5.1 Input Buffer and AC Loading

The following figure shows the input buffer and AC loading.

**Figure 3 • Input Buffer AC Loading**



**Table 19 • Maximum Data Rate Summary Table for Voltage-Referenced I/O in Worst-Case Industrial Conditions**

I/O	MSIO	MSIOD	DDRIO	Unit
LPDDR			400	Mbps
HSTL1.5 V			400	Mbps
SSTL 2.5 V	510	700	400	Mbps
SSTL 1.8 V			667	Mbps
SSTL 1.5 V			667	Mbps

**Table 20 • Maximum Data Rate Summary Table for Differential I/O in Worst-Case Industrial Conditions**

I/O	MSIO	MSIOD	Unit
LVPECL (input only)	900		Mbps
LVDS 3.3 V	535		Mbps
LVDS 2.5 V	535	700	Mbps
RSDS	520	700	Mbps
BLVDS	500		Mbps
MLVDS	500		Mbps
Mini-LVDS	520	700	Mbps

**Table 21 • Maximum Frequency Summary Table for Single-Ended I/O in Worst-Case Industrial Conditions**

I/O	MSIO	MSIOD	DDRIO	Unit
PCI 3.3 V	315			MHz
LVTTTL 3.3 V	300			MHz
LVC MOS 3.3 V	300			MHz
LVC MOS 2.5 V	205	210	200	MHz
LVC MOS 1.8 V	147.5	200	200	MHz
LVC MOS 1.5 V	80	110	118	MHz
LVC MOS 1.2 V	60	80	100	MHz
LPDDR– LVC MOS 1.8 V mode			200	MHz

### 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.  $R(\text{WEAK PULL-UP}) = (V_{DDI\max} - V_{OHspec})/I(\text{WEAK PULL-UP MIN})$ .

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.  $R(\text{WEAK PULL-UP}) = (V_{DDI\max} - V_{OHspec})/I(\text{WEAK PULL-UP MIN})$ .

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 100 • HSTL AC Test Parameter Specification**

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Unit
Measuring/trip point for data path	$V_{TRIP}$	0.75	V
Resistance for enable path ( $T_{ZH}$ , $T_{ZL}$ , $T_{HZ}$ , $T_{LZ}$ )	$R_{ENT}$	2K	$\Omega$
Capacitive loading for enable path ( $T_{ZH}$ , $T_{ZL}$ , $T_{HZ}$ , $T_{LZ}$ )	$C_{ENT}$	5	pF
Reference resistance for data test path for HSTL15 Class I ( $T_{DP}$ )	RTT_TEST	50	$\Omega$
Reference resistance for data test path for HSTL15 Class II ( $T_{DP}$ )	RTT_TEST	25	$\Omega$
Capacitive loading for data path ( $T_{DP}$ )	$C_{LOAD}$	5	pF

**AC Switching Characteristics**

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

**Table 101 • HSTL Receiver Characteristics for DDRIO I/O Bank with Fixed Code (Input Buffers)**

		$T_{PY}$		
		-1	-Std	Unit
Pseudo differential	None	1.605	1.888	ns
	47.8	1.614	1.898	ns
True differential	None	1.622	1.909	ns
	47.8	1.628	1.916	ns

**Table 102 • HSTL Transmitter Characteristics for DDRIO 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	
<b>HSTL Class I</b>											
Single-ended	2.6	3.059	2.514	2.958	2.514	2.958	2.431	2.86	2.431	2.86	ns
Differential	2.621	3.083	2.648	3.115	2.647	3.113	2.925	3.442	2.923	3.44	ns
<b>HSTL Class II</b>											
Single-ended	2.511	2.954	2.488	2.927	2.49	2.93	2.409	2.833	2.411	2.836	ns
Differential	2.528	2.974	2.552	3.003	2.551	3.001	2.897	3.409	2.896	3.408	ns

**2.3.6.2 Stub-Series Terminated Logic**

Stub-Series Terminated Logic (SSTL) for 2.5 V (SSTL2), 1.8 V (SSTL18), and 1.5 V (SSTL15) is supported in IGLOO2 and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGAs. SSTL2 is defined by JEDEC standard JESD8-9B and SSTL18 is defined by JEDEC standard JESD8-15. IGLOO2 SSTL I/O configurations are designed to meet double data rate standards DDR/2/3 for general purpose memory buses. Double data rate standards are designed to meet their JEDEC specifications as defined by JEDEC standard JESD79F for DDR, JEDEC standard JESD79-2F for DDR, JEDEC standard JESD79-3D for DDR3, and JEDEC standard JESD209A for LPDDR.

**Table 150 • LPDDR Full 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	2.281	2.683	2.196	2.584	2.195	2.583	2.171	2.555	2.17	2.554	ns
Differential	2.298	2.703	2.288	2.692	2.288	2.692	2.593	3.051	2.593	3.051	ns

**Minimum and Maximum DC/AC Input and Output Levels Specification using LPDDR-LVCMOS 1.8 V Mode**

**Table 151 • LPDDR-LVCMOS 1.8 V Mode Recommended DC Operating Conditions**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply voltage	$V_{DDI}$	1.710	1.8	1.89	V

**Table 152 • LPDDR-LVCMOS 1.8 V Mode 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 153 • LPDDR-LVCMOS 1.8 V Mode 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 154 • LPDDR-LVCMOS 1.8 V Minimum and Maximum AC Switching Speeds**

Parameter	Symbol	Max	Unit	Conditions
Maximum data rate (for DDRIO I/O bank)	$D_{MAX}$	400	Mbps	AC loading: 17pf load, 8 ma drive and above/all slew

**Table 155 • LPDDR-LVCMOS 1.8 V Calibrated Impedance Option**

Parameter	Symbol	Typ	Unit
Supported output driver calibrated impedance (for DDRIO I/O bank)	RODT_CAL	75, 60, 50, 33, 25, 20	$\Omega$

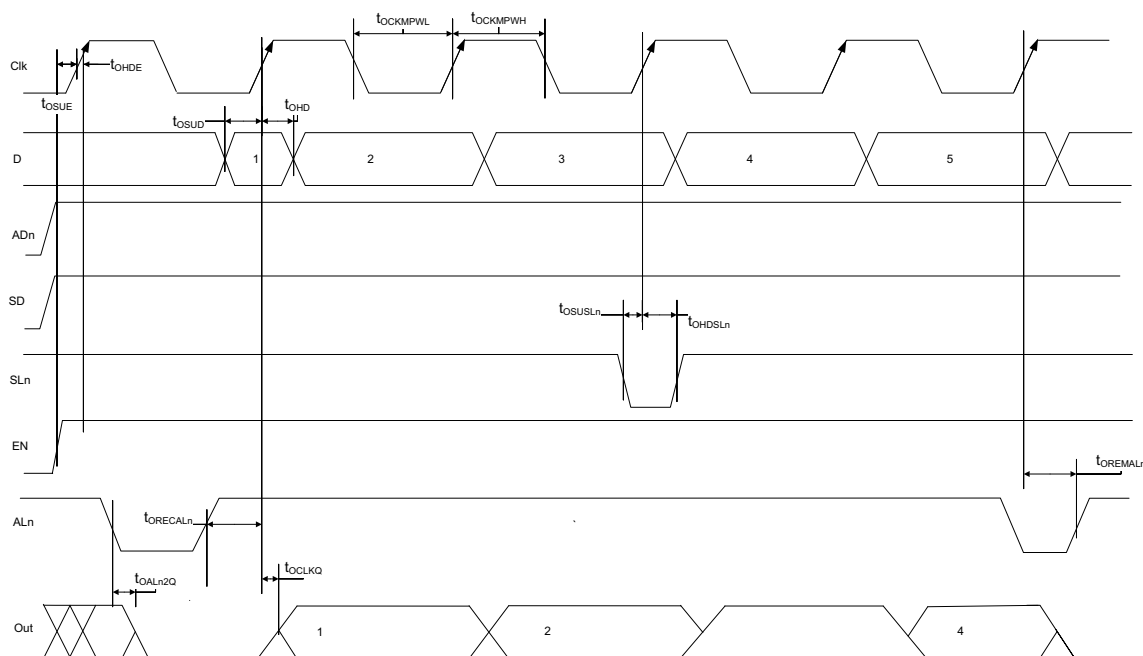
The following table lists the input data register propagation delays in worst commercial-case conditions when  $T_J = 85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$ .

**Table 219 • Input Data Register Propagation Delays**

Parameter	Symbol	Measuring Nodes (from, to) <sup>1</sup>	-1		Unit
			-1	-Std	
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.

Figure 9 • I/O Register Output Timing Diagram



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

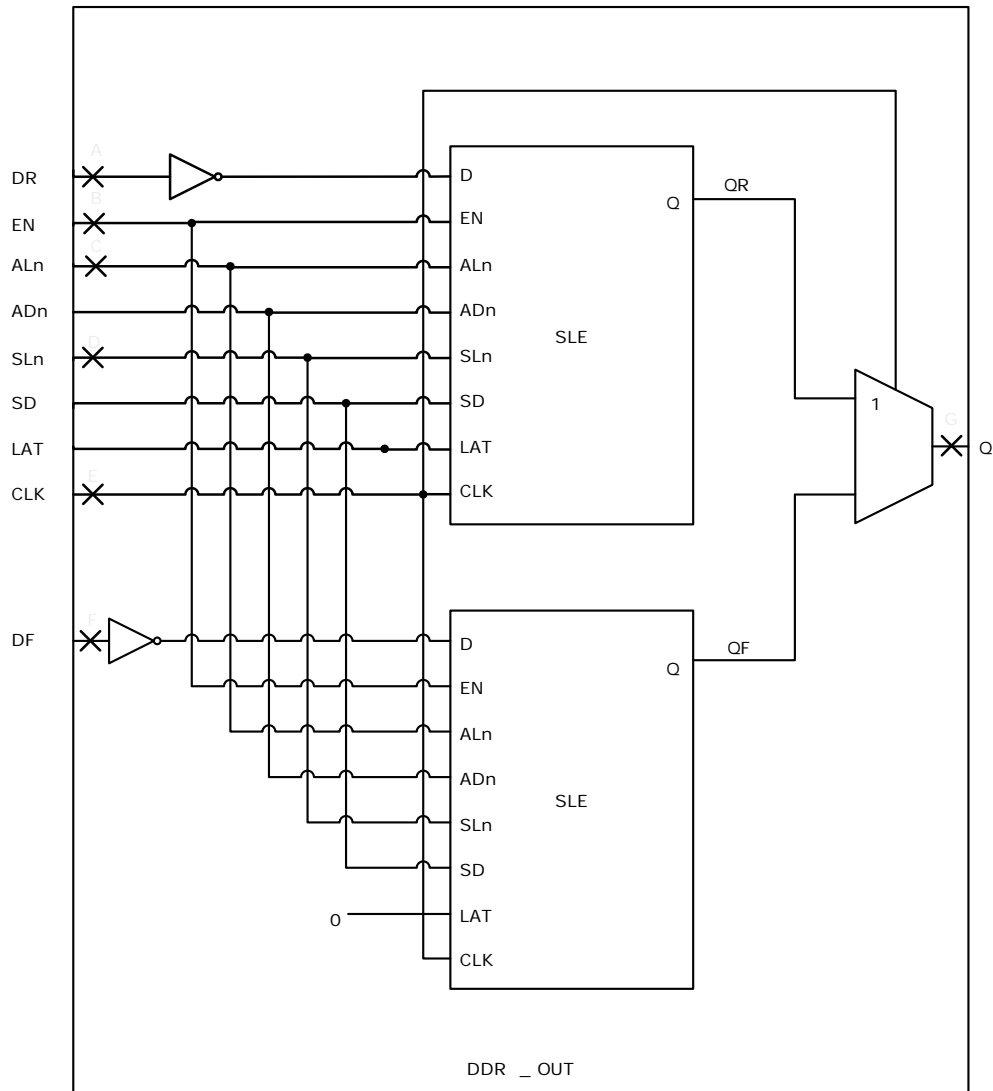
Table 220 • Output/Enable Data Register Propagation Delays

Parameter	Symbol	Measuring Nodes (from, to) <sup>1</sup>	-1	-Std	Unit
Bypass delay of the output/enable register	$T_{OBYP}$	F, G or H, I	0.353	0.415	ns
Clock-to-Q of the output/enable register	$T_{OCLKQ}$	E, G or E, I	0.263	0.309	ns
Data setup time for the output/enable register	$T_{OSUD}$	A, E or J, E	0.19	0.223	ns
Data hold time for the output/enable register	$T_{OHD}$	A, E or J, E	0	0	ns
Enable setup time for the output/enable register	$T_{OSUE}$	B, E	0.419	0.493	ns
Enable hold time for the output/enable register	$T_{OHE}$	B, E	0	0	ns
Synchronous load setup time for the output/enable register	$T_{OSUSL}$	D, E	0.196	0.231	ns
Synchronous load hold time for the output/enable register	$T_{OHSL}$	D, E	0	0	ns
Asynchronous clear-to-q of the output/enable register (ADn = 1)	$T_{OALN2Q}$	C, G or C, I	0.505	0.594	ns
Asynchronous preset-to-q of the output/enable register (ADn = 0)		C, G or C, I	0.528	0.621	ns
Asynchronous load removal time for the output/enable register	$T_{OREMALN}$	C, E	0	0	ns
Asynchronous load recovery time for the output/enable register	$T_{ORECALN}$	C, E	0.034	0.04	ns
Asynchronous load minimum pulse width for the output/enable register	$T_{OWALN}$	C, C	0.304	0.357	ns
Clock minimum pulse width high for the output/enable register	$T_{OACKMPWH}$	E, E	0.075	0.088	ns
Clock minimum pulse width low for the output/enable register	$T_{OACKMPWL}$	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.

**2.3.9.4 Output DDR Module**

**Figure 12 • Output DDR Module**



### 2.3.10.2 Timing Characteristics

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

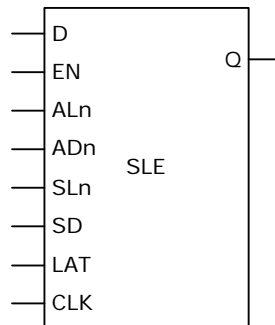
**Table 223 • Combinatorial Cell Propagation Delays**

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

### 2.3.10.3 Sequential Module

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

**Figure 15 • Sequential Module**



The following table lists the 010 device global resources in worst commercial-case conditions when  $T_J = 85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$ .

**Table 229 • 010 Device Global Resource**

Parameter	Symbol	-1		-Std		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
Input low delay for global clock	$T_{RCKL}$	0.626	0.669	0.627	0.668	ns
Input high delay for global clock	$T_{RCKH}$	1.112	1.182	1.308	1.393	ns
Maximum skew for global clock	$T_{RCKSW}$		0.07		0.085	ns

The following table lists the 005 device global resources in worst commercial-case conditions when  $T_J = 85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$ .

**Table 230 • 005 Device Global Resource**

Parameter	Symbol	-1		-Std		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
Input low delay for global clock	$T_{RCKL}$	0.625	0.66	0.628	0.66	ns
Input high delay for global clock	$T_{RCKH}$	1.126	1.187	1.325	1.397	ns
Maximum skew for global clock	$T_{RCKSW}$		0.061		0.072	ns

## 2.3.12 FPGA Fabric SRAM

See *UG0445: IGLOO2 FPGA and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGA Fabric User Guide* for more information.

### 2.3.12.1 FPGA Fabric Large SRAM (LSRAM)

The following table lists the RAM1K18 – dual-port mode for depth  $\times$  width configuration  $1\text{K} \times 18$  in worst commercial-case conditions when  $T_J = 85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$ .

**Table 231 • RAM1K18 – Dual-Port Mode for Depth  $\times$  Width Configuration  $1\text{K} \times 18$**

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				0.334	0.393	ns
Read access time without pipeline register	$T_{CLK2Q}$			2.273	2.674	ns
Access time with feed-through write timing				1.529	1.799	ns
Address setup time	$T_{ADDRSU}$	0.441		0.519		ns
Address hold time	$T_{ADDRHD}$	0.274		0.322		ns
Data setup time	$T_{DSU}$	0.341		0.401		ns
Data hold time	$T_{DHD}$	0.107		0.126		ns
Block select setup time	$T_{BLKSU}$	0.207		0.244		ns

**Table 242 •  $\mu$ SRAM (RAM512x2) in 512 x 2 Mode (continued)**

Parameter	Symbol	-1		-Std		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
Write clock period	$T_{CCY}$	4		4		ns
Write clock minimum pulse width high	$T_{CCLKMPWH}$	1.8		1.8		ns
Write clock minimum pulse width low	$T_{CCLKMPWL}$	1.8		1.8		ns
Write block setup time	$T_{BLKCSU}$	0.404		0.476		ns
Write block hold time	$T_{BLKCHD}$	0.007		0.008		ns
Write input data setup time	$T_{DINCSU}$	0.101		0.118		ns
Write input data hold time	$T_{DINCHD}$	0.137		0.161		ns
Write address setup time	$T_{ADDRCSU}$	0.088		0.104		ns
Write address hold time	$T_{ADDRCHD}$	0.247		0.29		ns
Write enable setup time	$T_{WECSU}$	0.397		0.467		ns
Write enable hold time	$T_{WECHD}$	-0.03		-0.03		ns
Maximum frequency	$F_{MAX}$		250		250	MHz

The following table lists the  $\mu$ SRAM in 1024 x 1 mode in worst commercial-case conditions when  $T_J = 85^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$ .

**Table 243 •  $\mu$ SRAM (RAM1024x1) in 1024 x 1 Mode**

Parameter	Symbol	-1		-Std		Unit
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
Read clock period	$T_{CY}$	4		4		ns
Read clock minimum pulse width high	$T_{CLKMPWH}$	1.8		1.8		ns
Read clock minimum pulse width low	$T_{CLKMPWL}$	1.8		1.8		ns
Read pipeline clock period	$T_{PLCY}$	4		4		ns
Read pipeline clock minimum pulse width high	$T_{PLCLKMPWH}$	1.8		1.8		ns
Read pipeline clock minimum pulse width low	$T_{PLCLKMPWL}$	1.8		1.8		ns
Read access time with pipeline register	$T_{CLK2Q}$		0.27		0.31	ns
Read access time without pipeline register				1.78		2.1
Read address setup time in synchronous mode	$T_{ADDRSU}$	0.301		0.354		ns
Read address setup time in asynchronous mode			1.978		2.327	
Read address hold time in synchronous mode	$T_{ADDRHHD}$	0.137		0.161		ns
Read address hold time in asynchronous mode			-0.6		-0.71	
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	$T_{BLKHHD}$	-0.65		-0.77		ns
Read block select to out disable time (when pipelined register is disabled)	$T_{BLK2Q}$		2.16		2.54	ns
Read asynchronous reset removal time (pipelined clock)	$T_{RSTREM}$	-0.02		-0.03		ns
Read asynchronous reset removal time (non-pipelined clock)			0.046		0.054	



**Table 262 • 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	41	8	Sec
010	568784	10	48	14	Sec
025	1223504	21	61	29	Sec
050	2424832	39	82	50	Sec
060	2418896	44	87	54	Sec
090	3645968	66	112	79	Sec
150	6139184	108	162	128	Sec

**Table 263 • 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	64	4	Sec
010	274816	4	104	7	Sec
025	274816	4	104	8	Sec
050	2,78,528	4	102	8	Sec
060	268480	6	102	8	Sec
090	544496	10	179	15	Sec
150	544496	10	180	15	Sec

**Table 264 • SmartFusion2 Cortex-M3 ISP Programming (Fabric and eNVM)**

<b>M2S/M2GL Device</b>	<b>Image size Bytes</b>	<b>Authenticate</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Verify</b>	<b>Unit</b>
005	439296	9	83	11	Sec
010	842688	15	129	21	Sec
025	1497408	26	143	35	Sec
050	2695168	43	163	55	Sec
060	2686464	48	165	60	Sec
090	4190208	75	266	91	Sec
150	6682768	117	318	141	Sec

### 2.3.30 SerDes Electrical and Timing AC and DC Characteristics

PCIe is a high-speed, packet-based, point-to-point, low-pin-count, serial interconnect bus. The IGLOO2 and SmartFusion2 SoC FPGAs has up to four hard high-speed serial interface blocks. Each SerDes block contains a PCIe system block. The PCIe system is connected to the SerDes block.

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

**Table 296 • Transmitter Parameters**

Symbol	Description	Min	Max	Unit
VTX-DIFF-PP	Differential swing (2.5 Gbps, 5.0 Gbps)	0.8	1.2	V
VTX-CM-AC-P	Output common mode voltage (2.5 Gbps)		20	mV
VTX-CM-AC-PP	Output common mode voltage (5.0 Gbps)		100	mV
VTX-RISE-FALL	Rise and fall time (20% to 80%, 2.5 Gbps)	0.125		UI
	Rise and fall time (20% to 80%, 5.0 Gbps)	0.15		UI
ZTX-DIFF-DC	Output impedance–differential	80	120	$\Omega$
LTX-SKEW	Lane-to-lane TX skew within a SerDes block (2.5 Gbps)		500 ps + 2 UI	ps
	Lane-to-lane TX skew within a SerDes block (5.0 Gbps)		500 ps + 4 UI	ps
RLTX-DIFF	Return loss differential mode (2.5 Gbps)	–10		dB
	Return loss differential mode (5.0 Gbps) 0.05 GHz to 1.25 GHz	–10		dB
	1.25 GHz to 2.5 GHz	–8		dB
RLTX-CM	Return loss common mode (2.5 Gbps, 5.0 Gbps)	–6		dB
TX-LOCK-RST	Transmit PLL lock time from reset		10	$\mu\text{s}$
VTX-AMP	100 mV setting	90	150	mV
	400 mV setting	320	480	mV
	800 mV setting	660	940	mV
	1200 mV setting	950	1400	mV

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

**Table 297 • Receiver Parameters**

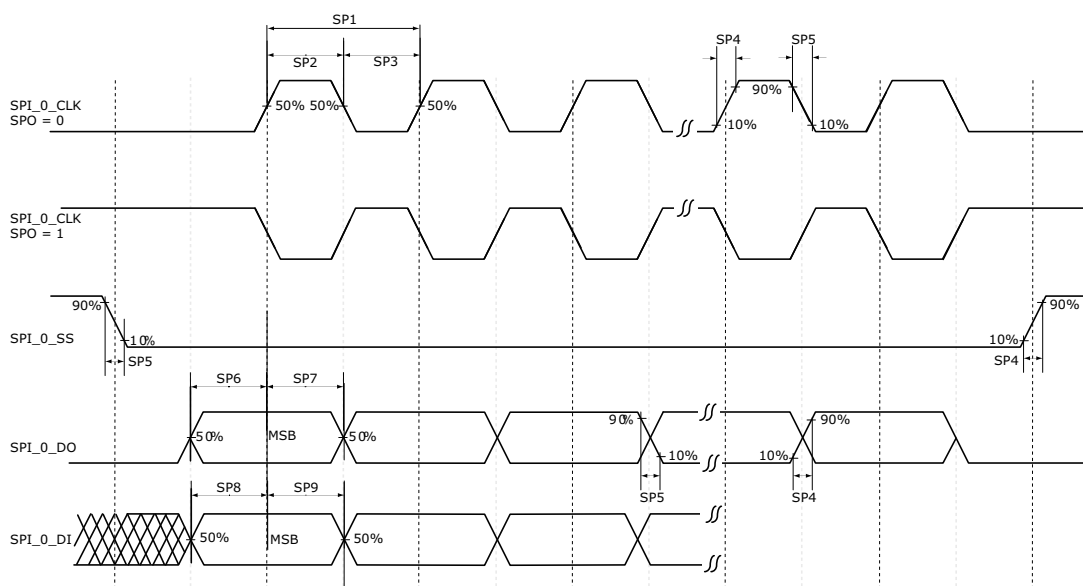
Symbol	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
VRX-IN-PP-CC	Differential input peak-to-peak sensitivity (2.5 Gbps)	0.238		1.2	V
	Differential input peak-to-peak sensitivity (2.5 Gbps, de-emphasized)	0.219		1.2	V
	Differential input peak-to-peak sensitivity (5.0 Gbps)	0.300		1.2	V
	Differential input peak-to-peak sensitivity (5.0 Gbps, de-emphasized)	0.300		1.2	V
VRX-CM-AC-P	Input common mode range (AC coupled)			150	mV
ZRX-DIFF-DC	Differential input termination	80	100	120	$\Omega$
REXT	External calibration resistor	1,188	1,200	1,212	$\Omega$
CDR-LOCK-RST	CDR relock time from reset			15	$\mu\text{s}$
RLRX-DIFF	Return loss differential mode (2.5 Gbps)	-10			dB
	Return loss differential mode (5.0 Gbps)				
	0.05 GHz to 1.25 GHz	-10			dB
	1.25 GHz to 2.5 GHz	-8			dB
RLRX-CM	Return loss common mode (2.5 Gbps, 5.0 Gbps)	-6			dB
RX-CID <sup>1</sup>	CID limit PCIe Gen1/2			200	UI
VRX-IDLE-DET-DIFF-PP	Signal detect limit	65		175	mV

1. AC-coupled, BER =  $e^{-12}$ , using synchronous clock.

**Table 298 • SerDes Protocol Compliance**

Protocol	Maximum Data Rate (Gbps)	-1	-Std
PCIe Gen 1	2.5	Yes	Yes
PCIe Gen 2	5.0	Yes	
XAUI	3.125	Yes	
Generic EPCS	3.2	Yes	
Generic EPCS	2.5	Yes	Yes

**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  $T_J = 100\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$ .

**Table 306 • CAN Controller Characteristics**

Parameter	Description	-1	-Std	Unit
FCANREFCLK <sup>1</sup>	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  $T_J = 100\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 1.14\text{ V}$ .

**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

**Table 310 • SPI Characteristics for All Devices (continued)**

Symbol	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Conditions
sp2	SPI_[0 1]_CLK minimum pulse width high					
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/2	6			ns	
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/4	12.05			ns	
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/8	24.1			ns	
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/16	0.05			µs	
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/32	0.095			µs	
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/64	0.195			µs	
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/128	0.385			µs	
sp3	SPI_[0 1]_CLK minimum pulse width low					
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/2	6			ns	
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/4	12.05			ns	
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/8	24.1			ns	
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/16	0.05			µs	
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/32	0.095			µs	
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/64	0.195			µs	
	SPI_[0 1]_CLK = PCLK/128	0.385			µs	
sp4	SPI_[0 1]_CLK, SPI_[0 1]_DO, SPI_[0 1]_SS rise time (10%–90%) <sup>1</sup>		2.77		ns	I/O Configuration: LVCMOS 2.5 V - 8 mA AC loading: 35 pF test conditions: Typical voltage, 25 °C
sp5	SPI_[0 1]_CLK, SPI_[0 1]_DO, SPI_[0 1]_SS fall time (10%–90%) <sup>1</sup>		2.906		ns	I/O 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	